The Norweb Collection

Canadian and Provincial Coins

November 13, 1996

Baltimore, Maryland

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA ◆ BOX 1224 ◆ WOLFEBORO, NH 03894

PRICES REALIZED

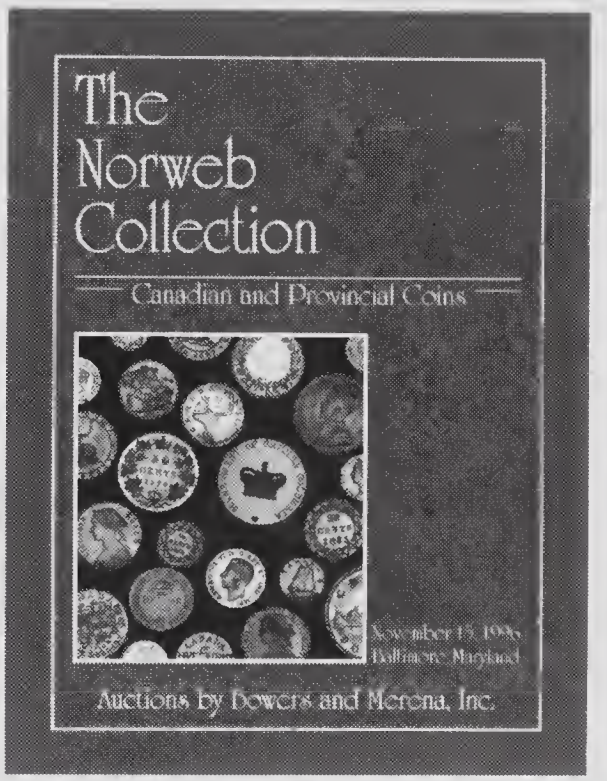
The Norweb Collection
of Canadian and Provincial Coins

November 15, 1996

Gem Specimen 1880 Gold $2
$70,400

Gem Specimen 1886/3 25¢
$34,100

1670-A Double de
l'Amerique Françoise
$85,250



Gem 1884 5¢
$27,500

1921 50¢ Rarity
$90,200

1862 British Columbia $20
$143,000

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	1760.00	16	357.50	33	154.00	48	121.00	63	154.00	78	1430.00	95	93.50	110	132.00
2	2310.00	17	467.50	34	198.00	49	1760.00	64	242.00	79	330.00	96	522.50	111	3300.00
3	1650.00	18	132.00	35	77.00	50	82.50	65	198.00	80	550.00	97	2530.00	112	137.50
4	1210.00	19	176.00	36	462.00	51	132.00	66	264.00	83	2860.00	98	27500.00	113	55.00
5	192.50	20	412.50	37	143.00	52	715.00	67	176.00	84	7700.00	99	18700.00	114	990.00
6	165.00	21	82.50	38	110.00	53	1045.00	68	198.00	85	286.00	100	4840.00	115	3080.00
7	2310.00	22	2530.00	39	1210.00	54	115.50	69	242.00	86	2090.00	101	6050.00	116	660.00
8	990.00	23	286.00	40	154.00	55	3630.00	70	176.00	87	440.00	102	154.00	117	137.50
9	2970.00	24	143.00	41	110.00	56	1320.00	71	203.50	88	17600.00	103	330.00	118	2090.00
10	1760.00	25	121.00	42	77.00	57	115.50	72	132.00	89	3740.00	104	1430.00	119	137.50
11	137.50	26	440.00	43	82.50	58	522.50	73	357.50	90	742.50	105	82.50	121	220.00
12	1760.00	27	385.00	44	1760.00	59	143.00	74	1430.00	91	13200.00	106	330.00	123	550.00
13	1760.00	30	192.50	45	220.00	60	660.00	75	385.00	92	4620.00	107	192.50	124	110.00
14	176.00	31	121.00	46	110.00	61	154.00	76	247.50	93	308.00	108	82.50	125	330.00
15	247.50	32	33.00	47	137.50	62	1210.00	77	3190.00	94	154.00	109	385.00	126	550.00

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
127	1210.00	205	742.50	283	5280.00	362	440.00	442	550.00	515	88.00	588	550.00	669	236.50
128	522.50	206	1210.00	284	2640.00	363	154.00	443	880.00	516	4620.00	589	797.50	670	8250.00
129	467.50	207	2860.00	285	1210.00	365	302.50	444	2750.00	517	110.00	590	93.50	671	7700.00
130	522.50	208	770.00	286	357.50	367	192.50	445	1320.00	518	33.00	591	550.00	672	2200.00
131	495.00	209	275.00	288	1100.00	368	308.00	446	385.00	519	2310.00	592	143.00	673	1760.00
132	962.50	210	506.00	289	550.00	369	357.50	447	935.00	520	5280.00	593	66.00	674	605.00
133	55.00	211	2970.00	290	440.00	370	440.00	448	110.00	521	8525.00	594	770.00	676	247.50
135	137.50	212	121.00	291	22000.00	371	275.00	449	467.50	522	7480.00	595	66.00	677	385.00
137	24200.00	213	165.00	292	440.00	372	286.00	450	330.00	523	4400.00	596	2420.00	678	2090.00
140	137.50	214	1650.00	293	1870.00	373	357.50	451	396.00	524	5500.00	597	5500.00	679	7260.00
141	7700.00	217	418.00	294	605.00	374	770.00	452	242.00	525	1430.00	598	770.00	680	5940.00
142	2090.00	218	605.00	295	8800.00	376	110.00	453	176.00	526	17600.00	599	715.00	681	3520.00
143	2970.00	219	132.00	296	660.00	377	88.00	454	165.00	527	404.80	600	3740.00	682	10340.00
144	154.00	220	990.00	297	4620.00	378	93.50	455	154.00	528	2860.00	602	352.00	683	385.00
145	137.50	222	330.00	298	137.50	379	242.00	456	440.00	529	2640.00	603	1320.00	684	330.00
146	412.50	223	2090.00	299	412.50	380	825.00	457	12100.00	530	302.50	604	5060.00	685	11550.00
147	302.50	224	198.00	300	176.00	381	2970.00	458	3960.00	531	154.00	605	16500.00	686	412.50
148	385.00	226	1870.00	301	11000.00	382	27500.00	459	467.50	532	4840.00	606	4400.00	687	1210.00
149	275.00	227	907.50	302	34100.00	384	20900.00	460	770.00	533	198.00	607	550.00	688	70400.00
150	5500.00	228	33.00	303	82.50	385	12100.00	461	165.00	534	522.50	608	3190.00	689	275.00
151	220.00	230	990.00	304	1045.00	386	25300.00	462	165.00	535	825.00	609	286.00	690	715.00
152	82.50	231	110.00	305	3300.00	387	9900.00	463	7150.00	536	1760.00	610	3960.00	691	44000.00
153	11000.00	232	242.00	306	3300.00	388	9900.00	464	330.00	537	330.00	611	176.00	692	522.50
154	330.00	233	2090.00	307	330.00	389	12100.00	465	1045.00	538	286.00	612	742.50	693	412.50
155	165.00	234	1540.00	308	880.00	390	2750.00	466	35.20	539	2200.00	613	462.00	694	550.00
156	264.00	235	2970.00	309	6380.00	391	3190.00	467	935.00	540	4400.00	614	935.00	695	2640.00
157	242.00	236	440.00	310	550.00	392	2530.00	468	715.00	541	165.00	615	462.00	696	495.00
158	110.00	237	1760.00	311	880.00	393	1100.00	469	2970.00	542	99.00	616	1320.00	697	302.50
159	82.50	238	88.00	312	2200.00	394	5280.00	470	2310.00	543	247.50	617	198.00	698	3080.00
160	352.00	239	220.00	313	3300.00	395	5280.00	471	176.00	544	357.50	618	770.00	699	385.00
161	242.00	240	110.00	314	2200.00	396	12100.00	472	220.00	545	99.00	619	418.00	700	192.50
162	264.00	241	605.00	315	330.00	397	2970.00	473	935.00	546	302.50	621	412.50	701	5940.00
163	132.00	242	132.00	316	825.00	398	2750.00	474	247.50	547	242.00	622	176.00	702	192.50
164	165.00	243	154.00	318	440.00	399	2310.00	475	3300.00	548	396.00	623	302.50	703	770.00
165	2090.00	244	132.00	320	17050.00	400	1540.00	476	825.00	549	198.00	624	1650.00	704	49.50
166	242.00	245	99.00	321	1210.00	401	2750.00	477	2090.00	550	220.00	626	3080.00	705	85250.00
167	330.00	246	242.00	322	1760.00	402	1210.00	478	209.00	551	209.00	627	412.50	706	4400.00
168	935.00	247	330.00	323	715.00	403	880.00	479	770.00	552	385.00	628	467.50	707	4400.00
169	2200.00	248	220.00	324	825.00	405	1870.00	480	330.00	553	880.00	629	1760.00	708	3300.00
170	2200.00	249	715.00	325	797.50	406	1210.00	481	374.00	554	990.00	630	3080.00	709	6160.00
172	467.50	250	110.00	327	220.00	407	1045.00	482	825.00	555	143.00	631	247.50	710	7260.00
173	4400.00	251	110.00	328	2970.00	408	19800.00	483	77.00	556	605.00	632	770.00	711	5940.00
174	4180.00	252	770.00	329	550.00	409	22000.00	484	825.00	557	467.50	633	6600.00	712	6380.00
175	143.00	253	412.50	330	715.00	410	2090.00	485	220.00	558	169.40	634	6050.00	713	4400.00
176	55.00	254	165.00	331	935.00	411	3740.00	486	242.00	559	2640.00	635	660.00	714	3850.00
177	4400.00	255	264.00	332	2860.00	412	4620.00	487	302.50	560	198.00	636	3960.00	715	2310.00
178	412.50	256	990.00	333	825.00	413	6600.00	488	110.00	561	660.00	637	3520.00	716	1870.00
179	374.00	257	1540.00	335	11000.00	414	14300.00	489	110.00	562	165.00	638	3520.00	717	14850.00
180	6050.00	258	687.50	336	880.00	415	462.00	490	132.00	563	9350.00	639	935.00	718	18700.00
181	550.00	259	165.00	337	440.00	417	1540.00	491	88.00	564	935.00	640	99.00	719	25300.00
182	110.00	260	99.00	338	220.00	418	605.00	492	242.00	565	2640.00	641	99.00	720	143000.00
183	17600.00	261	187.00	339	302.50	419	2860.00	493	462.00	566	1870.00	642	1100.00	721	3410.00
184	2750.00	262	143.00	340	176.00	420	90200.00	494	4620.00	567	1100.00	643	1210.00	722	2860.00
185	4400.00	263	110.00	341	8800.00	421	4180.00	495	4180.00	568	825.00	644	770.00	723	6820.00
186	462.00	264	286.00	342	6820.00	422	6160.00	496	1100.00	569	4400.00	645	198.00	724	2310.00
187	3410.00	265	220.00	343	4180.00	423	4620.00	497	302.50	570	825.00	648	55.00	725	5500.00
188	330.00	266	110.00	345	176.00	424	3740.00	498	154.00	571	4620.00	649	176.00	726	1045.00
189	220.00	267	396.00	346	3300.00	425	990.00	499	605.00	572	385.00	650	165.00	727	2860.00
190	1650.00	268	165.00	347	357.50	426	660.00	500	275.00	573	4180.00	651	1870.00	728	2310.00
191	1045.00	269	93.50	348	187.00	428	192.50	501	16500.00	574	4840.00	652	3520.00	729	2640.00
192	10450.00	270	264.00	349	770.00	429	3850.00	502	352.00	575	4620.00	653	990.00	730	935.00
193	110.00	271	374.00	350	242.00	430	1650.00	503	264.00	576	1980.00	654	1012.00	731	2310.00
194	462.00	272	104.50	351	66.00	431	82.50	504	198.00	577	4840.00	655	374.00	732	2860.00
195	13200.00	273	132.00	352	7040.00	432	192.50	505	451.00	578	3960.00	656	4400.00	733	5280.00
196	770.00	274	27.50	353	110.00	433	357.50	506	330.00	579	522.50	657	7150.00	734	5060.00
197	1760.00	275	418.00	354	154.00	434	2420.00	507	467.50	580	3520.00	658	418.00	735	2420.00
198	3300.00	276	385.00	355	3300.00	435	1100.00	508	880.00	581	1870.00	659	1540.00	736	3300.00
199	3960.00	277	2530.00	356	143.00	436	522.50	509	935.00	582	4400.00	661	3960.00	737	2200.00
200	627.00	278	1210.00	357	176.00	437	605.00	510	660.00	583	770.00	663	11000.00	738	3300.00
201	154.00	279	632.50	358	192.50	438	1980.00	511	247.50	584	1430.00	664	9900.00	739	3520.00
202	286.00	280	12100.00	359	550.00	439	440.00	512	209.00	585	110.00	665	1320.00	740	6600.00
203	825.00	281	8140.00	360	715.00	440	605.00	513	1045.00	586	203.50	666	4620.00	741	39600.00
204	275.00	282	3300.00	361	286.00	441	132.00	514	154.00	587	165.00	667	7150.00		

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

The Norweb Collection

Celebrated MDCCCLIX Halfpenny
LOT 710

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

November 15, 1996 Baltimore, Maryland

About the Cover

A selection of beautiful Canadian coins from the Norweb Collection.

Photographs by Doug Plasencia

This catalogue is dedicated to the memory of
R. Henry Norweb, Jr.

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This sale will be conducted in cooperation with James Reid Edwards Auction Service, Bel Air, MD.

SESSIONS

West Ballroom, Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15

1:00 PM Sharp
Canadian Coins—One-cent Pieces through 25-cent Pieces: Lots 1-380

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15

6:00 PM Sharp
Canadian Coins—50-cent Pieces through Gold; Provincial Coins;
Pattern Coins: Lots 381-741

LOCATION

West Ballroom, Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel, 110 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, MD 21201; Telephone: (410) 962-0202

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 ◆ Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ◆ In NH: 569-5095 ◆ Fax: (603) 569-5319

LOT VIEWING

Bourse Floor, Hall E, Baltimore Convention Center

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

1:00 PM – 6:00 PM

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ◆ 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ◆ 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM

LOT PICK-UP

Bourse Floor, Hall E, Baltimore Convention Center

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS & INFORMATION:

We strongly recommend that our clients who intend to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so as early in the lot viewing schedule as possible.

Auction Sessions: The sale will be held in the West Ballroom at the Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel, 110 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, MD 21201

Prices Realized: For prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Extension 98. Limit: 10 lots per caller.

BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTION SCHEDULE

JANUARY 8, 1997

Orlando, FL
Rarities Sale–Now accepting consignments!

MARCH 6-7, 1997

Baltimore, MD
in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments!

APRIL 7-9, 1997

New York City, NY
The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection–Part II

MAY 29-30, 1997

Los Angeles, CA
Now accepting consignments!

JULY 28, 1997

New York City, NY
Now accepting consignments!

SEPTEMBER 8-10, 1997

New York City, NY
Now accepting consignments!

NOVEMBER 13-14, 1997

Baltimore, MD
in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments!

PLUS:

Many more sales in 1998 and onward!

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 ◆ Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ◆ In NH: 569-5095 ◆ Fax: (603) 569-5319

COLOR PLATE I

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COLOR PLATE II

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COLOR PLATE III

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COLOR PLATE IV

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COLOR PLATE V

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President, Raymond N. Merena

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Tricia Toepper, *Auction Coordinator*
Beth O. Piper, *Numismatic Associate*

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Mark Borckardt
Q. David Bowers
Raymond N. Merena
Andrew W. Pollock III

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS

John S. Babalis
Q. David Bowers
Raymond N. Merena

Catalogue production and typography represents the work of the Bowers and Merena Graphics Department, including: Jennifer Meers, Robin Edgerly, and Roberta French. Photography is by Doug Plasencia.

All illustrations are of the actual items being sold.

AUCTIONS BY
BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.
Box 1224 ◆ Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Phone: (603) 569-5095 ◆ Fax: (603) 569-5319

Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.

Cataloguing and certain other services were provided by special arrangement with Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.

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Doug Plasencia, *Manager*

TERMS OF SALE

1 This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.

2 A buyer's charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all successful bids, which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's charge will be added to all invoices, without exception. (The amount of the seller's charge and the allocation of the buyer's charge are determined by the consignment contract.)

3 All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases or deposits. Shipping, handling, postage, private and/or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state and/or other entity in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.

4 All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. (subsequently referred to as Bowers and Merena in the present Terms of Sale). Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Accounting Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Bowers and Merena reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders not known to us must furnish references satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded within 10 days of the sale date. Any difference will be billed. We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.

6 Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.

7 No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Bowers and Merena may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. Bowers and Merena may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 10% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.

8 All items are guaranteed genuine. Any claim to the contrary must be made in writing within 30 days of the sale date. If notified within that time, we will grant an extension to the buyer so that the question of authenticity can be resolved. In no event will we be responsible for any authentication fees or other charges incurred by the buyers, unless a lot is proven to be not genuine, in which instance we will pay the actual charges incurred, as supported by invoices, up to a maximum of $50.

9 We cannot be responsible for errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. We request that all bid

FOR BEST ATTENTION:

please submit mail and fax bids by:
NOON, THURSDAY, November 14, 1996

sheets be signed, and we reserve the right to not enter bids on any sheet that has not been signed. Realizing that certain bids may be submitted by fax, telegram, or other means without a signature, we note that in any event, bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all of the Terms of Sale.

10 Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. **No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena.** Any such requests must be made within three days of the receipt of the coins; in no event can such a request be received by us later than 30 days after the auction date. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder; the removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. Any late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege.

11 No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). In addition, no lots may be returned by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale. Exceptions will be made only for reasons of authenticity, under the provisions of Term No. 8. The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

Floor Bidder Registration

will begin 30 minutes before the session at the entrance to the auction room.

New Bidders

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information: **Attn: Don Snyder,** at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

12 Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion has a Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. References to population reports and grading service census figures are as of the cataloguing time, which may be several months prior to the sale date. All such comments are subject to revision; consult recent data issued by the grading services. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by a grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by a grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by a grading service, descriptions are the opinions of the cataloguer. Q. David Bowers is a minor stockholder in the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS).

13 **This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bowers and Merena acts as agent for the consignor. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignor. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Bowers and Merena, or any affilated person or company, reserves the right to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignor, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignor may bid for his or her own account at this auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. The consignor or his agent may bid on any lot in his own consignment. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids.

14 By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the

matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

SPECIAL SERVICES

15 If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of $1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16 Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17 We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

18 **Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.**

Please note: *Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.*

IMPORTANT!

◆ Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.
◆ The Prices Realized list will be published approximately 30 days after the auction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara or Carolyn Craigue.

Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our auction department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful!

Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for $500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than $400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the $500 to $600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

EXPANDED PERSONAL SERVICE FOR OUR MAIL BIDDERS

You can improve your chances of being a winning bidder in this auction sale! Take advantage of our Maximum Expenditure service–bid on lots totaling up to eight times the amount you wish to spend ($1,000 min.), or use our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one–or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.

Fax us your bid sheet (any time, 24 hours a day). Our direct fax number is **(603) 569-5319.**

Bid Sheet

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

P.O. Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-5095

Fax your bids 24 hours a day! Our fax number is 1-603-569-5319! Be sure to follow up your fax or phone bids with written confirmation.

OFFICE USE ONLY
No.
Date
Deposit
Max.
O.L.O.

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ TERMS OF SALE BEFORE BIDDING.

Gentlemen:
Here are my bids for your **NOVEMBER 1996 NORWEB COLLECTION** Auction Sale. I have read the Terms of Sale (printed in the catalogue) and agree to them. I am of legal age. I understand that my bids are per lot. I agree to pay promptly upon receipt of your invoice, including postage and insurance costs.

ATTACH MAILING LABEL OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name John Dow Customer # 90091
Street or P.O. Box 123 Pleasant Street
City Anytown State CA Zip 12345
Daytime Telephone (123) 555-1111 Fax # (123) 555-1234
Signature (bid sheet MUST be signed) John Dow Date 10-22-96

Deposit on Sale
$ 2,500.00

SPECIAL SERVICES
Maximum Expenditure
$ 10,000.00
Please increase my bids
10% ☐ 20% ☐ 30% ☐
if necessary to obtain lots.

☐ PLEASE CHECK IF THIS IS A CONFIRMATION OF BIDS SUBMITTED BY PHONE OR FAX.
A 10% buyer's premium will be added to all successful bids.
If you are using the One Lot Only option, please use the narrow column to group the lots with a bracket: [

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY
2	600	
4	550	
53	1,500	
62	900	
103	2,200	
302	1,200	
303	1,050	
305	1,600	
412	3,600	
480	1,000	

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY
523	500	
580	250	
612	400	
703	750	
710	1,300	
735	400	

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW BIDDERS

The following information must be supplied to us before your bids can be executed. Bidders who are not known to us must send a deposit of 25% of their bids. The deposit will be credited toward lots purchased and any balance will be refunded within 10 working days after the sale.

Have you done business before with Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Are you a dealer? No Do you have a resale number on file with us? _____
Other dealers with whom you have done business: National Rare Coins, LTD.
Western American Numismatics, Inc.
Bank references: Anytown First National Bank
Attn: Nancy Smith, cashier

R. Henry Norweb, Jr.

This catalogue is dedicated to the memory of the late R. Henry Norweb, Jr., numismatist and friend.

The following is excerpted from the Summer 1995 issue of *The American Numismatic Society Newsletter.* (Reprinted with permission)

R. Henry Norweb, Jr., of Willoughby, Ohio, President of the American Numismatic Society from 1990 through 1994, died on June 6, 1995, as a result of injuries sustained in a fall at his Maine home on May 23. He leaves a wife, Elizabeth Gardner Norweb, a son, Harry of Marion, Massachusetts, two daughters, Emery May Miller, of Cleveland Heights and Constance Abbey, of Cleveland, and six grandchildren.

Mr. Norweb was born August 19, 1918, in Paris, delivered in a hospital bomb shelter to which his mother, Emery May (Holden) Norweb, was taken in anticipation of an air raid by German Gotha bombers. His father, R. Henry Norweb, Sr., held an appointment to the American Embassy in Paris while Mrs. Norweb served as a volunteer in the Women's War Relief Corps, frequently as an ambulance driver.

Educated initially in foreign schools and by private tutors while accompanying his parents to various diplomatic postings, Mr. Norweb receved his B.A. in American history from Harvard University in 1940 and shortly thereafter enlisted in the war effort, serving as a radar specialist in the Air Force from which he was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Captain. In 1944, he married the former Elizabeth Gardner. Then followed a brief career with *The Cleveland Plain Dealer,* principally in its radio operations, initially in engineering, later in sales. Mr. Norweb joined the Holden Arboretum in 1959 as its administrative head. Today the facility is one of the nation's leading "living museums" for the care and study of woody plants. The Holden Fellowship in Horticultural Science bears his name.

Mr. Norweb was elected a member of the American Numismatic Society in 1956, a Fellow in 1975, and in 1978 was elected to his first term as a member of the Society's governing Council, succeeding his father. He was elected Vice President of the ANS in 1984 and in 1990 succeeded to the presidency, leading the organization with a clarity of vision during four terms until 1994. Following his presidency he continued as an active councillor. He was also affiliated with the American Numismatic Association, the Central States Numismatic Society, and the Sociedade Numismatica Brasilera.

In addition to his numismatic pursuits, Mr. Norweb had served as director of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta and director of the American Horticultural Society, receiving its Presidential Citation. In addition, he had been mayor of Bratenahl, Ohio; a trustee of the Cleveland Audubon Society; a trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; and a trustee of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He had served on the boards of the John Huntington Fund for Education, the Musical Arts Association of Cleveland, and the Cleveland Council of World Affairs. He held membership in the Boothbay Harbor Yacht Club in Maine where the Norwebs have a home.

WELCOME TO THE NORWEB COLLECTION SALE!

by Q. David Bowers

The Norweb Family

Welcome to the Norweb Collection of Canadian and related coins. The cabinet about to be dispersed through the venue of unreserved public auction was gathered with care over a period of many decades.

Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb are remembered today as knowledgeable numismatists, connoisseurs, and generous people who did much to advance the hobby of coins and to brighten any surroundings of which they were a part. Mrs. Norweb, best known as Emery May Holden Norweb, born on November 30, 1896, was the daughter of Albert Fairchild Holden, mine owner and collector *par excellence,* who assembled cabinets in several disciplines, his vast holdings of mineral and gem specimens being given to Harvard University in 1908. Today his sculpted visage may be seen at and his generous endowment continues to support the activities of the Harvard Mineralogical Museum, Cambridge.

Part of Albert Holden's enthusiasm for collecting went directly to his young daughter, Emery May, who by the age of 12 was carefully attributing 1652-dated silver coins of Massachusetts to Crosby numbers as delineated in the 1875 work, *Early Coins of America*. In time, she inherited her father's remarkable numismatic collection which upon his death in 1913 comprised some of the highest quality gems to be found in the United States (in particular) and certain other series.

In due course, Emery May married R. Henry Norweb, a gentleman who devoted his career to the diplomatic service including ambassadorial postings. The story of the Norwebs is told in the 1987 book, *The Norweb Collection: An American Legacy,* by Michael J. Hodder and the present writer.

Emery May continued collecting, and with a verve and spirit. In the early 1920s she visited Virgil M. Brand (1861-1926) at his Chicago home upstairs over a section of the Brand Brewery. When the cataloguer created a biography in 1983, *Virgil Brand: The Man and His Era, Profile of a Numismatist,* Mrs. Norweb was the only living individual I could locate to interview who had known Brand personally.

As the years went on, Emery May was the prime collector in the family, with her husband accompanying her on many trips, including to attend the King Farouk "Palace Collection" sale in Cairo in 1954. By this time she had been a serious specialist in Canadian coins for several years, and a casual collector before then. On a typical trip to an auction sale, dealer's office, or premises of a private collector, Ambassador Norweb looked on as his wife immersed herself in coin lore.

View of the Norweb family residence in Bratenahl, Ohio.

Emery May was anything but casual in her search for Canadian and United States coins needed for her cabinet. Her enthusiasm was infectious, and those who knew her were delighted with the appreciation she showed for what she owned and her ability to speak knowledgeably of virtually any item in her cabinet: "Oh, about that 1858 Proof. Doug Liddell found it for me, and on my last trip to London I stopped by at Spink's to get it. It is the nicest I have seen and is better than the one in the British Museum, which I have seen several times."

In the United States she became a prime customer of New Netherlands Coin Company, and through John J. Ford, Jr., acquired many important Canadian and other gems, among which were rarities from the Brand estate and, *en bloc,* the William B. Tennant Collection, the last sharing with the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (sold at auction by Wayte Raymond in November 1925) the honors of being the finest holding of Canadian coins assembled by a numismatist in the early years of the 20th century. However, it should be mentioned that the Wilson Collection was far from complete, but was stronger in Proof and pattern issues than any offered up to that time. Despite their impressive contents, neither the Wilson nor the Tennant collections could hold a candle to the display of Canadian decimal coins by date and mintmark eventually formed by Mrs. Norweb.

In the 1950s she befriended a young dealer—the present cataloguer—and invited me to her home in Cleveland, and bought quite a few things from me, most notably a rare 1894-S United States dime of which just 24 were minted. In the 1960s, seeking to buy a gift for his wife, Ambassador Norweb commissioned me to bid on his behalf for an 1804 dollar in Stack's Fairbanks Sale. The pre-sale estimate was around $15,000 to $20,000, and the Ambassador said for me to bid strongly and use my own judgment. Such is life (the coin is now worth the best part of a million dollars!). I dropped out at $28,000 as the last underbidder, just behind Samuel Wolfson, although I could have gone higher.

Upon the deaths of Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, the coin collection and other properties passed to R. Henry Norweb, Jr., and his family. R. Henry, Jr., had become a numismatist in his own right, and not only collected coins (with emphasis on Brazilian issues), but served a distinguished and accomplish-

Photograph taken in 1915 of Emery May Holden Norweb while she was a student at the Westover School in Connecticut.

ment-filled term as president of the American Numismatic Society, New York. On October 24, 1994, a testimonial dinner was tendered to him by the ANS and was held at the Burden mansion in New York City, one of the most memorable events I have ever attended. Unfortunately, during the following summer R. Henry, Jr., stumbled on a rock at the shore at his summer seaside home in Maine, slipped into a coma, and, to the regret of all who know him, never had the chance to bid his family and friends good-bye. He was survived by his wife Libby, three children (Emery May, Harry, and Connie) and their families, and left a rich legacy of fond memories for those who knew him.

R. Henry, Jr.'s wife, Libby, was and is a collector as well, with the somewhat arcane numismatic specialty of communion tokens. She also enjoys other fields among which are fore-edge paintings on books and artistic glass paperweights.

In 1987-1988 our firm had the pleasure of selling the Norweb Collection of United States and related coins in a series of auction sales still remembered today as one of the most comprehensive and valuable ever to cross the block. Other important numismatic properties were gifted over a period of time by the Norweb

family to the American Numismatic Society (including among many other items, a 1787 Brasher gold doubloon and the Canadian tokens from the Tennant Collection) and the Smithsonian Institution (a 1913 Liberty Head nickel). After the passing of R. Henry Norweb, Jr., the remaining coins consisting of Canadian coins, Brazilian issues, Washingtonia, and other items went into a trust. Dispersal of various properties in recent years by the family and trust has been through the offices of Bowers and Merena Galleries for the United States and Canadian cabinets, with certain British, Brazilian, and other issues, including some duplicate Canadian coins, consigned to Spink & Son, London, and Christie's (which merged a few years ago, and now Spink is a division of Christie's).

The cataloguer and the entire Bowers and Merena staff express appreciation to the Norweb family and trust for consigning the presently-offered cabinet of Canadian coins, remarkable for its quality, and also for one more United States coin: an Ultra High Relief MCMVII double eagle, gem Proof (to appear in our January 1997 Rarities Sale), that was retained as a memento when the United States cabinet was consigned to us a decade ago.

The Norweb Canadian Collection

Emery May Holden Norweb enjoyed Canadian coins and their history, and over a period of time was determined to assemble a cabinet of pieces of the finest quality possible. If a Proof existed (she, like other old timers, did not use the relatively new *Specimen* term), she sought it. The search was not an easy one. While in the United States from the late 1850s onward, Proofs were typically made by the hundreds if in silver, the dozens if in gold, and the thousands if in bronze, a "large mintage" for most Canadian Proof (today called Specimen) coins was apt to be fewer than a dozen coins! Exceptions were for just a few scattered years such as 1858, 1870, 1908, 1911, and 1937, when sets were distributed to the public. Still, quantities were far below those of their United States counterparts.

If a Proof could not be found, she acquired an Uncirculated example (again, the term *Mint State* is new in numismatic circles and was not applied to Canadian coins during her collecting lifetime). Sometimes she would buy an Uncirculated coin, then find a Proof to add to it, accounting for pairs of certain issues. As the reader will see in the pages to follow, this sometimes had delightful consequences. In several instances, Victorian silver coins for which an MS-60 coin would be a "find" for an experienced collector, the Norweb Collection offers gem Uncirculated and Gem Proofs (Specimens) side by side!

In only a very few instances, high quality Uncirculated or Proof coins could not be found, and circulated pieces were acquired, an example being the 1893 Round-Top 3 10-cent piece.

In its entirety, the Norweb Collection represents a quality and comprehensiveness that will probably never be equaled.

Numismatic and Historical Notes

Prefacing this catalogue of the Norweb Collection are several editorial features following the present introductory remarks, grouped as a special section, "Numismatic and Historical Notes." Included will be found a discussion of nomenclature and other attribution aspects, an overview of Specimen coinage from 1858 onward, and a chronology of Canadian numismatics. The chronology may be useful as a source for the beginnings and endings of certain series, the implementation of new procedures, commentaries on the changing market, and more—a single handy source for quite a few facts.

Information concerning methods of die preparation, the Heaton Mint, and the W.W.C. Wilson and William B. Tennant collections may likewise be of interest.

The cataloguer enjoyed immensely the preparation of this section and may expand it in the future for use in a separate book on the Canadian series.

Coins Offered: Order of the Sale

The Norweb Collection auction offering begins with decimal coins minted for the Province of Canada in 1858, continuing with the Dominion of Canada coins beginning in 1870, and down to the present era of Queen Elizabeth.

Then follow coins of related entities and provinces including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The Newfoundland section

of the catalogue is, to use a word, *wondrous*, and has no equal in anything I have ever encountered. The coins of the island of Newfoundland are sufficiently numerous that they could stand on their own with the coinage of all but a few separate *countries* in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Then follows the remarkable 1670-A Double de l'Amerique Françoise issue, given a section of the catalogue all by itself. This is the very first coin minted with a specific reference to America. Moreover, it is unique. Talk about a once in a lifetime opportunity!

Then follow pieces under the general heading of "Patterns," a category including various issues relating to Canada, the provinces, and, especially, to British Columbia (as in $10 and $20 pieces). The $10 and $20 issues represent the *creme de la creme* of Canadian numismatics, the ultimate.

Grading and Descriptions

The grading of coins in the Canadian or any other numismatic series from any land in the world has been, is, and probably always will be a matter of opinion. Whereas in the field of books, for example, a volume can be "reading copy" (the low end of the scale), "good," "fine," "extremely fine," "near mint," and "mint" or "new," in numismatics in recent years the Sheldon Grading Scale, expanded as the American Numismatic Association Grading Scale and adopted for the Canadian series, has been employed. A few decades ago a particularly nice coin might be called Uncirculated or gem Uncirculated—simple enough. Today, in an era in which a small difference in grade can make a large difference in price, we have Mint State-60, MS-61, MS-62, MS-63, and so on, up to the practical limit of about MS-65 or MS-66 and the theoretical limit of MS-70.

However, what is MS-63 to one observer might be MS-62 or MS-64 to another. Several independent grading services have offered to grade Canadian coins including the International Coin Certification Service (ICCS) managed by Brian and Scott Cornwell in Canada, as well as ANACS, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC), and the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) in the United States. As grading is an art, not a science, sometimes even the most skilled professional grader can take a second look (called a "resubmission" in the trade) and grade a coin differently. However, most will grade coins within the same general range. For example, one grading service will not call a coin MS-60 while another thinks it is MS-65.

What is or is not a "Specimen" coin—a special, carefully-made striking for collectors—is often a matter of opinion. For many issues there are no hard facts. As an example, did the Ottawa Mint produce silver Specimen coins in 1921 or did it not? Opinions vary.

The Norweb Collection coins were first graded by Emery May Holden Norweb and, years later for the family trust, by Hillel Kaslove (who did not concern himself with numerical differences, but simply whether a coin was Mint State or some lower grade such as Extremely Fine, or was a Specimen striking). The cataloguer (QDB) examined each coin carefully, unhurriedly, and under good light. I, occasionally in consultation with Mark Borckardt and Raymond Merena, came to a consensus numerical grade for each piece. Certain coins required additional outside consultancy, such as Ottawa Mint pieces that might or might not be Specimen strikings, and, in the interest of value, certain rarities.

Brian Cornwell and his son Scott, of ICCS, visited our offices and viewed many such pieces, including some we had marked as requiring especially close attention. They were very admiring of the overall quality of the Norweb cabinet and upon returning home sent this comment:

"I was impressed! Perhaps *astounded* is a better description. From where I sit that says a lot. I was continually amazed at example after example that I had never seen before in private collections.... In my view this is the largest single offering of Canadian rare coins that I have personally seen or expect to see in my lifetime. Anyone who fancies himself or herself as a serious student or collector of Canadian material will recognize this auction as a real opportunity not to be missed. It's that simple."

In instances in which Brian Cornwell gave his personal opinion as to grade or status, but did not enter the coin in the records of ICCS, his name is given; if a Norweb Collection coin was added to ICCS records upon his review, then "ICCS" is specifically mentioned.

After the pieces were viewed by Brian and Scott Cornwell, some coins, many fewer in number, were sent to PCGS. Coins graded by PCGS, for which PCGS grades are mentioned in the catalogue, are presently in PCGS holders. If there was a *wide* divergence, our grades and PCGS grades were both printed, and the coin was kept in a PCGS holder in case a buyer might want it that way. To reiterate: If a coin is given in the grade description as having been evaluated by PCGS, that coin in the Norweb Collection sale remains in a PCGS holder, even if another grade opinion is given.

The grade or attribution of each coin in the catalogue represents the opinion of the Bowers and Merena organization, but in some instances influenced by Brian Cornwell and/or PCGS and in some other instances by Hillel Kaslove.

However, we take the final responsibility. The Bowers and Merena name is on the cover of the catalogue. The grades listed represent what I would find to be very satisfactory were I personally collecting Canadian coins and desired the examples for my own holdings. The consignor has made no requests as to specific grades, and we have no obligation other than to present the coins in what we consider to be a manner fair and pleasing to both buyer and seller. No representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is given that another person or grading service, or even the grading services used (if the coins are resubmitted), will grade the coins the same way or attribute them as Specimens or business strikes. This sort of philosophy is hardly new or unique. No other professional grader or cataloguer can guarantee that early Canadian coins, if looked at by another professional, will be graded precisely the same way. The same is true, of course, for the evaluation of United States and other coinage.

However, numbers are useful in grading to the extent that they assist in comparisons of coins offered at other times and in other places, and can be used to gain a *general idea* of rarity. Apropos of the last, if a certain Victorian ten-cent piece of Canada has had not a single example graded MS-60 or higher by ICCS, ANACS, NGC, or PCGS, it is certain that a Mint State coin, if offered today, is a rarity. On the other hand, if 10 examples have been graded MS-65, this does not mean that these coins, if regraded, will all remain as MS-65, but it does mean that in the context of Canadian coinage, such a piece is somewhat available in that grade range, especially if one has a year or two or three to search. As "population reports" issued by various services change on a monthly basis and also reflect in some instances the same coin submitted several times (but listed as "separate coins"), we have not cited them in the present work, except as Brian Cornwell may have reflected upon such in a commentary or in a few passing comments. Such reports are, however, readily available to anyone wanting to purchase them from the various services. It is important to note that a numerical grade such as MS-65 can be one thing, and a *beautiful MS-65 coin* may be something else entirely. Beauty and other aesthetic considerations are not reflected in numbers, and yet can be an equal or more important consideration. Because of this I have endeavored to give a word picture of the surfaces of the scarcer and rarer issues.

All of that said, I express my opinion that the present catalogue and its grading and attributions may well represent the finest state of the art on these subjects to be found in any auction catalogue ever published on this numismatic specialty.

Opportunity

In the context of the Norweb Collection sale it is appropriate to mention that beginning in the 1940s, John Jay Pittman, of Rochester, New York, developed a strong interest in Canadian coins, did a lot of groundwork, and by the time of his passing in early 1996 had assembled a collection of formidable proportions, including many seldom-seen Specimen coins from the Ottawa Mint. The Pittman Collection has been consigned to our fine professional colleague David W. Akers, who at present is immersed in the pleasurable task of cataloguing great coins from many world countries. In reviewing the Norweb Collection catalogue draft David W. Akers and I generally agreed that the Norweb Collection will be the finest ever to cross the auction block in the area of Victorian, provincial coins, and pattern issues, while the Pittman Collection will take that honor for Ottawa Mint issues. At the same time, both cabinets are truly marvelous in all areas.

In the field of United States coins there have been many great auction sales, and a listing of the top 25 or 50 collections would omit many of great importance. Thus, an American specialist seeking to buy a prime

United States rarity such as the aforementioned 1894-S dime, of which just nine are believed to exist, has had several auction opportunities to do so in recent decades and can also assemble a nice run of catalogues of important collections featuring this landmark coin. An advanced library containing significant auction catalogues of United States coins published from the 19th century to the present would run out of space even if 100 shelf-feet were dedicated to their storage.

Not so with Canadian coin catalogues. While the New Netherlands Coin Company had several important offerings, most notably the firm's 58th Sale in 1964, anyone seeking to assemble a collection of truly memorable, comprehensive auction offerings of Canadian and provincial decimal coins could carry them in a briefcase!

Action begets action. Thus arises the *opportunity* word. The sale of the Norweb Collection and the offering at a later time of the Pittman Collection will invigorate the market for and interest in Canadian coins. Each sale will feature coins assembled by connoisseurs and made available to a new generation of discriminating buyers.

Regarding the Norweb Collection, it is probably true that not just a few, but *many* coins offered in the following pages will not be available in comparable quality during the lifetime of anyone reading these words once the present auction is completed.

Rationale of the Catalogue

When the trust representing the Norweb family consigned these coins for public auction, no requirements were stated concerning our catalogue presentation. It was implicit that we would do our best, following the tradition we had set with the Norweb Collection of United States coins in 1987-1988.

I have been active in the Canadian coin market ever since about 1954, when I bought a small collection of Canadian decimal issues from a Pennsylvania historical society, and in the ensuing decades I have observed the evolution of the Canadian coin market as it is constituted today. Along the way I have enjoyed reading the commentaries, research findings, and other studies that have appeared in print over the years, most often in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal.* However, while today in 1996 enthusiasts in the field can draw upon two superb yearly guides, *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* and James A. Haxby and R.C. Willey's *Coins of Canada,* there is no single encyclopedic source to consult for die peculiarities of Victorian coinage, mintage procedures, methods of distribution, how coinage figures are derived, the dating vs. the years of use of dies, and so on. There is no Canadian equivalent to *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins.* There is no Canadian clone of Don Taxay to write detailed, footnoted "inside" histories of the Royal Mint and the Ottawa Mint (although for the latter, James A. Haxby has created an interesting text with much hitherto unpublished information).

I viewed the situation as a challenge, and in the creating of this catalogue gathered information together from many diverse sources (as credited in the descriptions and/or the Bibliography). Rather than use various findings and commentaries to create brief descriptions, then file the supporting material, I, with the advice and consent of Raymond N. Merena (my partner in the firm), decided to create an auction catalogue that would be of continuing utility to anyone seeking the same kind of information that I did. This, of course, involved a great deal of effort on my part and that of other staffers as well as consultants, but at the same time it has been one of the most enjoyable things I have ever done.

John J. Ford, Jr., who catalogued the impressive New Netherlands sales offering Canadian coins several decades ago, reviewed the present manuscript and contributed a number of facts, recollections, and comments that have never appeared in print before. Michael J. Hodder, cataloguer several years ago of the Bowers and Merena sales of the Kissel-Victoria and Frontenac collections, likewise made many helpful suggestions and comments. Lynn Chen, American Numismatic Association librarian, was very helpful during my visits to Colorado Springs and, at home, with the express shipment of various books and catalogues requested. Before I turned elsewhere, my own reference library, which can be described as a combination of numismatic, financial, and historical texts and catalogues, was the foundation for my research.

While a coin can have a numerical grade (which may vary among observers) and a market price (which varies), each coin has as a permanent quintessential

part of its being, a place in the history of Canada, the tradition of numismatics, and aspects of art, design, and minting. To me, these are the important things. I would rather spend *days* tracking down the background of the British Columbia $20 gold coin of legend than to spend a *minute* checking some modern issue, even though the latter might be quite valuable.

Some coins that are not particularly valuable at all—and the 1871 Prince Edward Island bronze cent is an example—have rich and interesting histories, and it was enjoyable to devote some space to them. Of course, those that are recognized rarities—and the highly-acclaimed 1921 50-cent piece, called "The King of Canadian Coins" by past writers, comes to mind—come in for their deserved share of the limelight.

While the main descriptions of each coin will be useful in bidding, it is my hope that you will curl up in a comfortable chair and enjoy reading the notes as well.

The process of researching and writing this catalogue was quite like writing a numismatic symphony. Now, the pleasure is yours.

Thank you for being a part of the Norweb Collection sale. May success attend your efforts in competing for the pieces you want most to own, keeping in mind that many opportunities may never come your way again.

Sincerely,

Q. David Bowers
Chairman, Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

NUMISMATIC AND HISTORICAL NOTES

A Guide for the Collector and Researcher

Nomenclature and Commentary

In the field of Canadian numismatics, nomenclature is not standardized in several areas. This section of the Norweb Collection discusses some aspects of this and gives the opinions of the cataloguers and others.

Lot 291

Proof (Specimen) vs. Business Strike

In this catalogue, the word "Specimen" used for mirrorlike coins struck at the Royal Mint (London) or the Heaton Mint (Birmingham) are of the quality usually called "Proof" until the revised nomenclature of recent years. Those struck at the Ottawa Mint (1908-1931) and the renamed facility, the Royal Canadian Mint (1931 to date) are, by Mint fiat, called "Specimens," although in many instances they resemble what collectors of United States coins would call Proofs.

A few words of explanation may be of interest and will clarify the cataloguer's rationale.

Numismatic history tells us that coins struck at the Royal Mint in London, the Heaton Mint in Birmingham, the Philadelphia Mint in the United States, and other world mints, if with a mirror surface, are typically called Proofs. Virtually all standard references including the magisterial C. Wilson Peck study, *Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958* and *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* use the term "Proof." "Specimen," when used in most older texts, simply means "example of" or "piece," without any reference to its surface appearance.

In their *finest form,* Proof coins made at the Royal Mint, London, in the 1700s and 1800s, and at the Philadelphia Mint 1817 and later were made using specially polished dies given a mirrorlike (usually) finish, and struck at slow speed, sometimes with two impressions of the press. Often, polished Proof dies were later utilized for circulating coins ("business strikes"). Early business strike impressions from such dies display prooflike surfaces, but are usually not as detailed as Proofs. Some authorities have stated that a Proof should not only display complete mirror fields, but also a have "square" Proof edge (when viewed from the side, edge-on) and have sharply struck denticles (tooth-like projections around the rim). That said, I move to the current Specimen nomenclature, which includes what used to be called mirror Proofs or Matte Proofs. The Specimen term also comprises certain special Ottawa Mint strikes of special quality that in some instances are not equivalent to the old matte or mirror Proofs.

Typically, Specimens were made especially for collectors, museums, and exhibition purposes and were sold at a premium above face value. Moreover, Specimen quantities usually bore no relationship to business strike impressions. Sometimes, a variety with a generous mintage for circulation could have a very small production of Specimens, or none at all. Similarly, some coins were struck as Specimens for collecting or cabinet purposes, and no business strikes were made at all (example: 1876 Canadian cent without H mintmark).

In the Canadian series, Specimens were often made from incompletely polished dies, with the result that today a Specimen viewed under magnification will show minute parallel *raised* die striae on obverse and/or reverse. Examples are found from the Specimen coinages of the first year of Dominion of Canada silver, 1870, various pattern issues, and others.

However good the intentions may have been to create Specimen coins to the preceding standards, in fact many Specimens sold to numismatists were sloppily made. Examples including many Royal Mint bronze Specimens—including pieces made for

Canada—made circa 1860-1865 and, stateside, copper and silver U.S. Proof coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint from the 1870s to the early 1890s, and more. The list is a long one. Thus, today we know that certain coins the mints called Proofs at the time (today called Specimens) and sold as such may resemble business strikes. However, as time goes on and the state of the numismatic art progresses, it will probably become known date-by-date, variety-by-variety, which coins should be called Specimens and which should not. If, for example, an 1896 Newfoundland 50-cent piece with plain edge and dies aligned in the same direction is found with a somewhat frosty (*i.e.,* resembling a business strike) surface or sloppily struck, we know that due to the edge treatment and alignment, it was struck as a Specimen, not a circulating issue. In the United States series the 1878 Shield nickel five-cent piece is a well-known example of this anomaly: all were struck as and sold as Proofs, but most have frosty rather than mirror surfaces; numismatists catalogue them as Proofs, although they do not look like Proofs, but resemble business strikes.

Making matters no more simple in the Specimen vs. business strike identification procedure is that business strike dies were sometimes polished. This happened in two main ways:

First, new dies were sometimes given a polished surface during the course of die finishing. Early impressions from these dies, sometimes called *prooflike* or *first strike* coins, can be nearly fully mirrorlike. However, they usually lack sharp denticles and "square" edges.

Second, after dies were used for a long time to make circulation strikes they became worn, and in other instances they became damaged by clashing (the obverse die contacting the reverse die without an intervening planchet). To render such dies fit for further use, they were often polished to remove any imperfections. These are sometimes called *prooflike* by collectors. Very little has appeared in print on this subject. In addition, Canadian coins struck in the mid-1940s and later were from chrome-plated dies, giving many of the finished coins a somewhat mirrored appearance.

Thus, it is seen that some coins struck as Specimens may not appear as normal Specimens, and in other instances, prooflike business strikes may resemble Specimens.

Canadian coins specially struck at the Ottawa Mint for collectors or as souvenirs circa 1908-1953 are in some instances as mirrorlike as the finest Proofs made at the Royal Mint in London or the Philadelphia Mint in the United States. In other instances they closely resemble circulation strikes and can hardly be told apart, if, indeed, they can be differentiated at all. This lack of consistency has been confusing to numismatists. An excellent précis is given by James A. Haxby in his carefully-researched and authoritative 1984 book, *The Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian Coinage.* The author treats "numismatic coins" as pieces that have "superior surfaces" resulting from some or all of these processes:

"1. Extra polishing of the planchets.

"2. Use of specially selected or polished dies.

"3. Greater effective striking force, through a single, heavy blow or multiple blows (circulation coins are struck only once)."

Further, "the pre-1937 coins have an overall frosted or 'satin' appearance. It is more 'glittering' and more uniform than on corresponding circulation strikes, and the design details are more sharply defined."

The foregoing Haxby criteria indicate that a Specimen or "numismatic coin" can, in the minimum definition, be struck from an ordinary die (but specially selected) and struck with a "single, heavy blow." Such a Specimen coin would be sharply struck and have uniform surfaces, but might well appear similar to a circulation strike.

Years ago many coins purchased by the Norwebs from such sources as (alphabetically) Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; New Netherlands Coin Co.; Paramount International Coin Corporation; and Spink & Son, Ltd., as well as others, were described as "Uncirculated" or "Proof" at the time of acquisition.

The ascribing of a coin as Specimen or business strike in the present sale represents the opinion of the cataloguer. In some instances, other opinions are given, but the cataloguer's view is always stated. It may be the case that after the coins are sold, other viewers may attribute them differently. Accordingly, no representation or warranty, expressed or implied is made concerning whether a given coin will be evaluated the same way at a later date. Nor, in our opinion, can anyone give such a warranty, for the most expert of experts sometimes have different views.

The assigning of grades such as VF-20, VF-30, EF-40, etc., represents the cataloguer's opinion. It may be of possible interest to note that I wrote the grading introduction to the *Charlton Standard Catalogue* (which is adapted from the American Numismatic Association Official Grading Standards). On my "things to do list" is rewriting and revising the Charlton introduction.

Proof vs. Specimen (Modern Times)

It would be the cataloguer's preference to grade as "Proof" mirrored Canadian coins made (in the cataloguer's opinion) as Proofs, such issues being struck at either the Royal Mint, London, or the Heaton Mint, Birmingham. But, "Specimen" is used in the catalogue in connection with grading numbers, for in modern times this has been the nomenclature used by leading grading services such as PCGS and ICCS. Thus, newer collectors are familiar with the nomenclature, never mind that it has little basis in numismatic history. Thus, certain 1858 Province of Canada Specimen coins are attributed by ICCS, PCGS, and by us in this catalogue as Specimens plus numerical grades, but years ago were called Proofs.

The Specimen term came into use for Canadian coins when collectors asked the Royal Canadian Mint about the prooflike-surface coins and Proof look-alike coins that were being turned out in the early 1950s. For all intents and purposes, many (but not all) of these resembled the mirror finish on Proof sets of United States coins issued by the Philadelphia Mint.

North of the border, the attractive design with Queen Elizabeth on the obverse (used beginning in 1953) fueled interest. Surely, these were nice "Proof sets" to go along with United States Proof sets in a collection many American numismatists thought.

However, upon being asked, authorities in Ottawa stated unequivocally that the Royal Canadian Mint did not make Proof coins and never had. No special equipment for making Proofs was on hand. These special sets made by the Mint for collectors and sold to them for a premium might look like Proofs, but, for sure, they were *not*. Period. No argument was allowed.

Collectors were faced with a dilemma. Obviously, it was difficult to buy and sell 1954, 1955, and other recent mirror-surface "Proof sets" if the government of Canada insisted that it had never made any Proof sets. And yet, these were special strikings that looked as much like Proof coins as did United States Proofs. The term "prooflike set" was devised by James E. Charlton and was used to describe such seemingly Proof modern strikings. "Specimen" came into wide use to describe earlier special strikings, some of which were prooflike and others not. Graders of Canadian coins began calling older Canadian issues, including Victorian era Proofs struck at the Royal Mint (London) and the Heaton Mint (Birmingham), "Specimens."

Today, a reading of certain older articles and descriptions by such Canadian authorities (alphabetically) as Messrs. Bowman, Ford, Haxby, Hodder, Kaslove, McKay-Clements, Peck (British emphasis, but wrote on certain Canadian copper patterns), Raymond, and Willey reveals a strong preference for the *Proof* term. Similarly, most all historic auction catalogues featuring great Canadian collections use the *Proof* designation. However, the current annual price guide books by Charlton and Haxby-Willey use Specimen for early as well as later coinages and for Royal Mint and Heaton Mint coins as well as Ottawa pieces.

Why the change to "Specimen"? This seems to have been mainly promulgated by commercial grading services who wanted a single word in the interest of consistency. Perhaps if they called a 1939 Proof Canadian silver dollar ordered by Wayte Raymond from the Mint in Ottawa in 1939 a "Proof," they would be sued by some investor who clutched in one hand a statement from the Mint that no Proofs were ever made there in the early days. Perhaps a referral to Abraham Lincoln's statement, "Just because you call a cow a horse doesn't make it one," is appropriate.

These definitions are given in the two most widely used Canadian price guides:

J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey in the current edition of their *Coins of Canada*, excerpts from "Specimen & Proof Sets" chapter:

"The term *Specimen* is adapted by Haxby and Willey to retroactively cover coins such as "Specimen coins from the 1858 Province of Canada and the 1870 Dominion of Canada issues."

Further per Messrs. Haxby and Willey: "Since its inception in 1908, the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, has produced in most years a small number of specimen [not capitalized] sets, although sets were offered for sale to the public only in the years 1908, 1911, and 1937. The appearance of some specimen pieces of Canadian coins has rivaled that of coins produced as 'Proof' in the United States, but the Royal Canadian Mint has never considered them to be of the superlative quality of Royal Mint, London, Proofs. Hence, Canada's strikings prior to 1980 have been officially designated as specimen quality. Beginning in 1981, the Royal Canadian Mint began offering proof quality coins as well as Specimen [here capitalized] sets."

Separately, these definitions are given by the same authors:

"Proof: A special striking of a coin, produced to show to those who have the right to choose the design at its best. Proofs are carefully struck by gentle pressure, *usually* [italics added by QDB] at least twice, from carefully polished dies, on polished flans. The minutest details of the design are thus made clear."

"Specimen: A coin prepared, *often* [italics added by QDB] with special care, as an example of a given issue."

The current issue of the venerable *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* yields these excerpts:

"The sets of Specimen coins produced between 1858 and 1952 are among the most spectacular items in Canadian numismatics and are keenly sought after. These coins were *usually* [italics added by QDB] beautifully struck and represent Canadian coinage at its finest.

"The finish imparted to Specimen coins has varied over the years. During the Victorian period, it consisted of frosted, raised elements with bright, mirror fields. In the reigns of Edward VI and George V an overall satin (sometimes called matte) finish was in vogue. The 1937 coins of George VI came with both finishes. Between 1938 and the mid-1940s the Specimens tended to have an overall polished appearance."

Thus, in the Charlton definition the word *Proof* has been retired. Almost. In the Glossary this is found:

"Proof: The highest quality of coins struck for collectors and using specially polished or otherwise prepared dies."

And this:

"Specimen: A general term applying to any specially produced collectors' coin."

Canadian Specimen Coins and Sets (Royal Mint, London)

The following information is given as a general guide to Specimen (in earlier years often called Proof) coins known to exist today, especially those produced in groups or sets.

1858: Province of Canada. Cased Specimen sets of four coins were issued from the cent to the 20-cent piece upon the occasion of the first coinage of the Province of Canada. The silver coins varied in die alignment; some of the plain-edge pieces had parallel dies and others had dies 180° apart; some had plain edges, some had reeded edges (with normal die alignment). Regular sets (one of each denomination) and double sets (two of each) were issued. The Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991, Lot 5202, had a double set in case, possibly the W.W.C. Wilson set, "first auction appearance in decades." This subsequently appeared in the Edmonton Collection sale, 1993, Lot 2268, and the John J. Pittman Collection has another. Two others are found in the collections of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Canada respectively. Sales were almost exclusively to collectors in England. Today, sets are extremely rare, and single Specimen coins are very elusive. Brilliant or mirror finish Specimens were the only style issued by the Royal Mint for Canada. As a rule, most Specimens have raised parallel die striations on the obverse, reverse, or both. It is obvious that at the Royal Mint, Specimen coinage for far-off Canada was only of secondary importance, as the quality of die polishing and, in some instances, care of striking was below that of contemporary English Specimen sets (which during the general era in question were produced in significant numbers in 1853, 1887, and 1893, with some short sets of minor coins made in 1860 and 1868). Very little technical numismatic information concerning these or other early sets appears in the literature. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* records a four-piece 1858 cent with an 1859/8 overdate cent in place of the 1858 cent.

1870: Dominion of Canada. Cased sets of plain silver coins (there being no cents this year), possibly all double sets, with plain-edge coins were issued in 1870 to observe the new Dominion of Canada coinage. Specimens with reeded edges were also issued, but not in cases and with just four coins. This was also the year that, presumably, Charles W. Fremantle caused certain rare silver die combinations to be made for exhibition purposes, there being no corresponding circulation strikes. Certain issues were also struck in copper (cf. W.W.C. Wilson Collection sale, Wayte Raymond, 1925). The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* gives an estimated mintage of 100 of the four-piece reeded-edge sets, a figure which may be overly optimistic. The Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991, offered Lot 5203, a set with reeded edges; 50-cents with L.C.W. on neck truncation.

1892: Pairs of silver Specimen coins, 10¢ and 25¢ not in cases, were issued (cf. Krause-Mishler). Reeded edges.

1902: Sets of Specimen coins, 1¢ to 50¢, for the first issue of Edward VII. Reeded edges on the silver issues. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates a mintage of 100 sets.

Apart from sets known to have been issued in quantities of more that just a handful, Specimen individual coins and sets of Canadian coins were made from time to time for cabinet purposes.

Certain of these were nicknamed "Fremantle Proofs," by H.W.A. Linecar, a member of the Spink & Son staff (who had an office next to and on the left of manager Douglas G. Liddell and whose specialty was crown-sized world coins), in an article, "A Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in the British Museum, 1959," published in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* in two installments, January and February 1959.

Charles W. Fremantle was deputy master and comptroller of the Royal Mint in London 1868-1894, and was a frequent visitor to the cabinet of coins kept at the British Museum. According to Linecar, the British Museum and other public collections did not automatically receive strikings of current British or British Empire coins, but depended upon the generosity of numismatists and benefactors in the private sector. A numismatist himself, Fremantle sought to keep the exhibits current during his tenure, and struck Proof (today's Specimen) impressions for this purpose. Included were many coins in the Canadian series. Sometimes Fremantle produced examples of which no related business strikes were made (examples are certain copper and silver issues of 1875-1876 for which circulation coins were made at the Heaton Mint and with H mintmarks, but no mintmarkless pieces were made for business purposes). Apparently, additional Proof samples were sold or traded to collectors and dealers, the latter possibly including the venerable firm of Spink & Son, Ltd., which was active during that period.

Apart from any coins that can be attributed as "Fremantle Proofs," other Specimen impressions of Canadian and provincial issues were made before, during, and after his tenure upon special request, possibly from collectors. Numismatists and dealers in England during the Victorian era were mostly a gentlemanly, conservative lot, and the scandalous production of "special pieces" that characterizes United States Mint history from about the 1840s to the 1880s had no counterpart at the Royal Mint. It should be noted, however, that in the private minting sector the London firm of W.S. Lincoln & Son had a grand time making restrikes, mulings, and concoctions using old dies from the former Soho Mint, and that even earlier private English minters had a boom period circa 1786-1797 making halfpenny token varieties for numismatists and investors.

In addition to Specimen coinage for the Province of Canada and the later Dominion of Canada, Specimen impressions were struck at the Royal Mint for several of the other entities in British North America. Included were limited-edition single coins and sets such as the 1896 plain-edge, parallel-die set(s) made for Newfoundland in 1896, a few Specimen strikings of Newfoundland $2 gold coins, and others. The famous 1862 British Columbia gold $10 and $20 pieces were made as Specimens at the New Westminster Mint in western Canada.

Canadian Specimen Coins and Sets (Heaton Mint, Birmingham)

The Heaton Mint did not issue Specimen (a.k.a. Proof) sets at a premium to numismatists, but on several occasions coins made from highly polished dies, and carefully struck, were made available for cabinet purposes. Often the surface was not as deeply mirrorlike as the Royal Mint Specimens, but the finish was different from the frosty format of circulation strikes.

Today, such mirrorlike Heaton Mint coins are called Specimens. The writer is not aware of any production figures. These listings are from Krause-Mishler:

1872-H: Four pieces, 5, 10, 25, and 50-cents.

1875-H: Three pieces, 5 (Large Date), 10, and 25-cents.

1880-H: Three pieces, 5, 10, and 25-cents (narrow 0 in date).

1881-H: Five pieces, 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50-cents. See individual pieces listed in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991.

1902-H: Three pieces. 5 (Large H mintmark), 10, and 25-cents. See individual pieces listed in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991.

1903-H: Apparently, most of the few sets were of three silver pieces; also even fewer double sets with six pieces. A very few sets of five pieces from the cent to the 50-cents were made; one appeared as Lot 4323 in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4323. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* notes that a 1903-H "double set has been reported on display in Bombay, India."

Canadian Specimen Coins and Sets (Ottawa Mint)

In connection with the present Norweb Collection offering it is appropriate to make some comments about Specimen coins and sets issued by the Ottawa Mint (called Royal Canadian Mint beginning in 1931).

In addition, the mint at Ottawa struck Specimen coins for Newfoundland on several occasions, including a few sets dated 1938.

These comments are based upon articles and current reference books. Opinions are of the cataloguer unless specifically identified otherwise:

1908: Sets of Matte Proof (today called Specimen) coins were issued to mark the first year of operation of the Ottawa Mint and were sold to anyone wanting to buy them. Many of these were fitted into red leather cases and contained one of each denomination from the cent to the 50 cents, although at least one set had a special blue case. The coins appear to have been given some type of surface treatment after striking, then in some instances they were lacquered (thus, today a lacquered 1908 cent will still be a yellow-orange color). A printed label identified the issues as being the first from the Ottawa facility. Specimen gold sovereigns to the extent of 636 pieces were made as well, this being the first year of that denomination, but most were later put into circulation; such coins are rare today. It has been said that 1,000 cased sets were made of the denominations from cent to 50-cents, but if this is true, either just a few hundred were released or hundreds have been lost in the meantime. Today cased sets are rare, and probably fewer than 200 exist. Perhaps the main market for these was with collectors in England, the numismatic hobby being extremely well developed there by that time, but in relative infancy in Canada. Today Matte Proof coins (now called Specimens) of 1908, while elusive, are more available than any others of King Edward (1902-1910) or, for that matter, than gem business strikes of the same era.

1909: No factual information located. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalogue of World Coins* lists no Canadian specimen sets of the years 1909-1920, then picks up with listings for every year from 1921 onward.

1910: No factual information located.

1911: In 1911 a few cased sets of Matte Proof (today called Specimen) coins were issued and were sold to anyone wanting to buy them. The number was probably no more than a few hundred. The occasion was to mark the new coinage of incoming King George V. Today, examples are very elusive, although among coins of the early years of this reign, Specimens dated 1911 are more available than those of any other date. Years ago the writer would occasionally find sets among British Empire coins in English collections. A few double sets were offered in cases (cf. W.W.C. Wilson Collection, Wayte Raymond, 1925, Lot 605).

1912: In this year a cased Matte Proof (today called Specimen) set was issued containing a composite of coins including bronze and silver denominations dated 1911, a 1911 gold sovereign, and $5 and $10 gold coins dated 1912, this being the first year of issue for the latter two denominations. Little is known about these today, and it is presumed that only a few were distributed. The Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4333, offered a set and noted that just five were struck, this information having come from the Krause-Mishler master work, *Standard Catalogue of World Coins.*

1913: No factual information located.

1914: No factual information located.

1915: No factual information located.

1916: No factual information located.

1917: No factual information located.

1918: No factual information located.

1919: No factual information located.

1920: No factual information located.

1921: No factual information located. Whether or not the Mint issued any "Specimen" coins in this pivotal year—highlighted by the landmark silver five-cent and 50-cent issues—has been a discussion point for a long time. In the 1950s it was generally considered that the Ottawa Mint gave specially selected business strikes to Mint visitors, but these were not considered to be Matte Proofs (*i.e.,* Specimens). Today, many dealers and collectors believe that Specimens were produced.

1922: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike. Production of the Specimen five-cent piece was larger due to the novelty of the larger format and new nickel metal.

1923: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1924: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1925: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1926: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1927: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1928: Specimen sets from the cent to the 25¢ were issued (see individual pieces listed in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991). Cents and five-cent pieces were issued separately; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1929: Specimen sets from the cent to the 50¢ were issued (see individual pieces as well as a complete set listed in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991); a set was also in the Edmonton Collection, 1993. Cents and five-cent pieces were issued separately; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1930: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1931: In this year the Ottawa Mint became known as the Royal Canadian Mint and was no longer considered to be a branch of the Royal Mint in London, although a connection was maintained through die acquisition and certain other matters. To mark the advent of the Royal Canadian Mint, cased Matte Proof (today called Specimen) sets were issued. Apparently, the quantity was very small, it being a Depression year, and very few exist today. Individual Specimen coins are rare as well.

1932: Cents and five-cent pieces were issued in small numbers; these have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike. David W. Akers reports that the Pittman Collection has a specimen of the 50-cent piece.

1933: No information located.

1934: Specimen sets were issued (one being in the Pittman Collection), with, possibly, some extra cents and five-cent pieces. The minor coins have "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike.

1935: Specimen silver dollars were issued, these being struck to observe the jubilee on the throne of George V and

also to mark the first issue of this denomination (although patterns had been struck in 1911). These have matte surfaces.

1936: Specimen sets were issued, apparently in very small quantities, plus some additional cents and five-cent pieces, the latter having "square" edges. Surfaces vary from matte to semi-mirrorlike. In addition, the famous 1936 "dot" cent, 10 cents, and 25 cents are known in Specimen form.

1937: To mark the new coinage designs of incoming King George VI and to illustrate the several illustrious and innovative reverse designs, the Mint produced two styles of Specimen coins from the cent to the dollar to the extent of 1,295 sets. These were sold to anyone wanting to buy them. Most of the sets were distributed in 1937, with the balance of 200 in 1937. Those with "brilliant" or mirror finish were issued in leather cases, and those with matte finish were sold in red cardboard boxes. In addition some "short sets" (nomenclature borrowed from that used for British cased sets) were issued in leather cases and contained coins from the cent to the 25-cent piece. Many sets were sold to buyers in England who desired to acquire coins from across the British Commonwealth. This was the last year that the matte Specimens were generally made, and later Specimens are of the "brilliant" or mirror-field style. The 1937 sets tended to tone quickly in their holders, those in red cardboard holders especially so. Howard E. MacIntosh, Tatham Stamp & Coin Co., Massachusetts dealer, bought hundreds of the cardboard sets, and at the time of his death in 1958 had about 100 to 125 sets remaining.

1938: A limited number of Specimen sets were produced and were distributed in leather cases. A partial set was in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lot 4340 lacking the 10 cents.

1939: In this year Wayte Raymond, New York dealer, purchased 50 to 100 brilliant gem mirror Proof silver dollars from J. Douglas Ferguson, who had them made to his order at the Mint. Raymond was the leading United States advocate of Canadian coins. Today these are called Specimens; ditto for the rest of the "Proofs" listed below. The Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5265 was described as Specimen-66 in a "red leatherette case, white plush and royal purple lining, apparently as issued."

1940: Only a few coins of Specimen quality were made during this wartime year.

1941: Only a few coins of Specimen quality were made during this wartime year.

1942: Only a few coins of Specimen quality were made during this wartime year.

1943: Only a few coins of Specimen quality were made during this wartime year.

1944: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets (but not in cases). The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates four full sets were made, plus some additional pieces of the cent and nickel. Two full sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4341-4342.

1945: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates just six full sets were made, although this seems to be quite conservative (David W. Akers suggests that quite a few more were produced), plus some additional pieces of the cent and nickel. Two full sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4343-4354.

1946: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates 15 full sets were made (but, again, this seems to be low, and there maybe several dozen more than that), plus some additional pieces of the cent and nickel. Remarkably, four full sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4345-4348.

1947: Different varieties. A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. Remarkably, six full Maple Leaf sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4349-4354; as were four 1947 "plain" Specimen sets, Lots 4355-4358.

1948: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. Silver dollars, becoming a popular collecting discipline, were made in additional quantities, several hundred of which were bought by H.E. MacIntosh of Springfield, Massachusetts. The wide world of collecting tends to absorb things quickly, and today only a fraction of these could be located if an effort were made to track them down. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates 30 full sets were made. Two full sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4359-4360.

1949: A limited number of Specimens from the cent to the silver dollar were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. Virtually all, if not completely all, of the silver dollars minted this year had mirrorlike surfaces. R.C. Willey has written that a consignment of 1949 dollars of prooflike quality was carefully packed in plastic tubes holding 20 coins each and was shipped to the Imperial Bank of Canada in Windsor, Ontario, across the river from Detroit. These glittering coins attracted the attention of United States collectors near the border, and more than just a few numismatists bought quantities and in the process developed an interest in Canadian numismatics. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates 20 full sets were made, plus some additional pieces of the cent and nickel. Three full sets and one partial set were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4361-4364.

1950: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases; the Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins* estimates 12 of the latter. Three full sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4366-4368.

1951: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets, but not in cases or holders. These contained the regular as well as the commemorative

(observing the 200th anniversary of the isolation of nickel) five-cent pieces. Collector sets of mixed quality, including some "prooflike" coins, were available for $2.50 per set and, similar to the United States procedure, were placed into cellophane envelopes with glued seams, stapled at the top, and sold in functional cardboard boxes. Apparently, about 100 sets were sold in 1951, just before the boom began, although estimates are as low as 12 sets. One full and two partial sets were in the Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lots 4370-4372. Specimen dollars were available separately.

1952: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including some in presentation cases. In addition, an estimated 2,000 collector sets including some pieces of prooflike quality were sold in cellophane envelopes and boxes similar to the 1951 procedure. By this time interest in United States Proof sets was escalating, and there was some spillover into the Canadian series which seemed rare by comparison. Selected mirrorlike Canadian sets from this production were typically called "Proof sets" by United States collectors. However, little attention was paid to quality at the Ottawa Mint, and it was not uncommon for some coins to have more prooflike surfaces than others, and for pieces to have handling marks or evidence of light striking (especially visible on the high points of the obverse portrait) or both. Specimen dollars were also available separately.

1953: A limited number of Specimens were made, presumably mostly distributed in sets including a few in presentation cases. More plentiful were coins sold to collectors, again a mixed bag of quality, including some with mirrored finish, the so-called prooflike sets. The *prooflike* term was devised by James E. Charlton to help combat the confusion caused when the Royal Canadian Mint declared that it was not issuing Proof sets and never had. Collector sets produced in early months of 1953 were put up in cellophane envelopes. Later sets, comprising most of the output, were packaged in rectangular white cardboard sheets perforated with holes into which the coins could be placed so as to be observable from both sides; the cardboard was then wrapped in cellophane. The Canadian Numismatic Association held a meeting in Ottawa, and on September 4, 1953, a tour of the Mint was taken, after which collectors were given the opportunity to purchase coins that just about everyone except the Mint called Proofs. James E. Charlton said that about 10% of the collector sets sold in 1953 were, in his opinion, truly prooflike. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Confusion reigned, and collectors and dealers often debated whether a certain coin was prooflike or was not. While a coin with fully mirrored surfaces, sharp striking even on the higher parts, and no handling marks might be called prooflike by most, coins that were mirrorlike but which had an area or two of soft striking, or were sharply struck but not 100% mirrorlike, fell through the cracks. Dealers soon offered sets "as is," on a "you can call them whatever you want to" basis. Collector complaints abounded as buyers wanted precision, not opinions, even if precise evaluations could not be made.

1954: Beginning this year the Royal Canadian Mint became more consistent in the quality of the mirrorlike finish on its prooflike sets (and here, for matters of simplification, the prooflike term will be used. Still, there were problems with careless packaging, with the result that any set seen today that has been left in its original cardboard holder since 1954 is apt to have spotting, fingerprinting (mint operatives apparently pushed coins into the holes with their bare fingers), or other problems. It has been estimated that 7,426 sets were sold this year (Willey-Haxby). Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1955: It has been estimated that 6,301 sets were sold this year (Willey-Haxby). The reduction in quantity from the previous year's total was probably due to confusion in the collectors' market. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1956: It has been estimated that 9,018 sets were sold this year (Willey-Haxby). Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1957: It has been estimated that 11,862 sets were sold this year (Willey-Haxby). Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1958: 18,259 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1959: 31,577 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly.

1960: 64,096 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Beginning in this year, individuals and firms threw financial caution to the winds. It was not unusual for a dealer to have 1,000 or even 5,000 sets for sale as a block to investors. The market, which had been rising for several years, continued to do so, but now with greater vigor than ever. This year marked the beginning of the modern coin boom in the United States and a vast influx of investors who had little numismatic interest but who wanted to cash in on a "foolproof" investment. Meanwhile, some clever vendors had faked prooflike sets by putting up circulation strikes in white cardboard holders. To combat this, beginning in 1960 the Royal Canadian Mint imprinted its name on the cardboard. Dealers with car trunks filled with cardboard-mounted sets swarmed into dealers' shops in New England, upstate New York, and elsewhere.

1961: 98,373 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were available singly. The market got hotter. Taking a page from the procedures of the Philadelphia Mint, the Royal Canadian Mint heat-sealed its coins in Pliofilm. However, this material deteriorated, and many coins were chemically damaged. Quality was the nemesis of the Royal Canadian Mint, and apart from the Pliofilm problems, the past was coming back to haunt it as many collectors found that their earlier sets were developing fingerprints and spots.

1962: 200,950 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were offered singly. The market was really red hot. Prooflike sets were commonly traded by the thousands. The Mint developed used new materials for packaging, and the chemical problem ended. Still, many coins were mishandled by the packagers and later developed fingerprints.

1963: 673,006 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Coins became big business in Canada, and finely-appointed salons beckoned well-heeled collectors and investors to partake of numismatic delicacies.

1964: 1,653,162 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. This represented the very peak of the

Canadian investment market, although no one knew it at the time. Peaks can only be appreciated by viewing them from a distance. Ditto for the United States investment market. Prooflike sets were being traded on a forward contract basis, with sales taking place now and filled when they were received from the Mint. The market was on fire. Everyone looked to next year to get in on the ground floor of the prooflike ordering, and millions of dollars were earmarked for this purpose. It was a fail-safe investment.

1965: 2,904,352 sets sold as more buyers climbed aboard the bandwagon. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly and this year reached the high water mark of 2,904,352 coins. In the beginning, prooflike sets that had been ordered at the new high of $4 each (up from $3 the year before) from the Royal Canadian Mint were trading on a forward-contract basis at up to $17 or $18 per set. Then the Mint stated that the floodgates were open, and that it would fill each and every order received. There would be no "sorry, no more orders accepted" notices. There would be absolutely no limits. You want 'em and we'll make 'em. The price crashed to $12 per set, then to $10, then to $6, then to $5. Then the unbelievable happened: owners or potential owners (if they had not received their sets yet) were willing to sell out for the issue price of $4. Not enough takers, and the price fell to $3, then down to $2.50 or even less, with hardly anyone interested in buying. Vast numbers of these and other prooflike sets languished for years until they came into their own in the late 1970s, but not in a way that anyone anticipated. Due to speculation in the international silver market, the price of bullion silver rose to nearly $50 (U.S.) at one point, and hundreds of thousands of Canadian sets went to the melting pot.

1966: 672,514 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. This was the calm after the storm. The market was quiet, but many hoped it would soon revive.

1967: 963,714 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. The Mint spurred interest in its wares this year by issuing special sets to observe the 100th anniversary of the 1867 Confederation. A $20 gold coin was made as well, an exciting event. However, due to laws in effect in the United States (where modern gold coins, bullion, etc., could not be legally held; this situation lasted through 1972), they could not be sold across the border. Nevertheless, at just about every convention there were "under the table" deals. The impetus was reflected in the uptick in prooflike set mintage this year. This was the last year that Canadian coins of the values from 10 cents to one dollar were regularly made in silver. The price of the metal had risen on international markets, and other countries had dropped silver completely or were in the process of doing so (major U.S. production of silver coins ended in 1964, with some compromise silver-content half dollars made through 1971). This was the end of an era. New coinage was mainly copper and nickel content.

1968: 521,641 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. The "fix" provided by the 1967 coins did not last, the market resumed its lassitude, and orders for prooflike sets fell.

1969: 326,203 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Special VIP sets were also made. The market continued to decline. These were tough times for modern Canadian coins.

1970: 349,120 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Market very quiet.

1971: 253,311 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Market quiet.

1972: 224,275 sets sold. Additional prooflike silver dollars were sold singly. Market quiet.

Information concerning later issues is outside of the scope of the Norweb Collection offering, but is readily available from many sources. In 1973 the Royal Canadian Mint announced that *for the first time* it would strike Proof coins, as part of the commemorative program for the forthcoming Olympic Games in Montreal. Of course, knowledgeable collectors thought that the Mint had been making Proofs all along. As the years went on, the Royal Canadian Mint vastly expanded its "product line" to eventually include many commemoratives, additional gold coins, "Maple Leaf" gold and platinum coins for investors, and various sets.

Newfoundland Specimen Coins and Sets

The following information is given as a general guide to Specimen (in earlier years often called Proof) coin *sets* struck for Newfoundland at the Royal Mint (plus "H" mintmark sets from Heaton and "C" mintmark issues struck at Ottawa). Documentation seems to be virtually non-existent. Information is taken from auction catalogues (notably Wayte Raymond's 1925 presentation of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection) and the Norweb Collection and is empirical. It is not known if the following listings are complete as to the Specimen denominations issued within a given year. In addition, various individual Proofs are known for various years.

1865: The Wilson Collection Lot 606: "1865 double Proof set, gold two dollars, silver five, 10, 20 cent, "pattern" cent 1864. In original case arranged to show obverse and reverse. Very rare." A partial set, one, five, 10, and 20 cents, all with plain edges, appeared in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4421.

1870: 10, 20, and 50 cents, last with a plain edge. Case or other method of display and distribution not known.

1872-H: Five-piece set, cent to 50 cents. Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4422. Previously unlisted.

1880: Five, 10, 20, and 50 cents. Case or other method of display and distribution not known.

1890: Five, 10, and 20 cents. Case or other method of display and distribution not known.

1896: One, five, 10, 20, and 50 cents. Case or other method of display and distribution not known.

1904-H: Apparently, a few sets were made. None seen by the cataloguer.

1912-H: Set of three pieces, five, 10, and 20 cents. Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4423. Previously unknown to us. Another set appeared in the Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5390.

1917-C: Set of five pieces, cent to 50 cents. Reeded edges on the silver coins. Cf. Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4424. Another set appeared the Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5391. Made in Ottawa.

1919-C: A few sets were made in Ottawa. Apparently, the finish on most was unsatisfactory in appearance. Reeded edges on the silver coins. Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 442. Another set appeared in the Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5392.

1938: King George VI. One, five, and 10 cents. A set appeared in the Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5395.

1940: Set with the cent, 5 cents, and 10 cents. Cf. Reeded edges on the silver coins. Bowers and Merena sale of the Kissel-Victoria Collection, Lot 4426.

Mint Report Data

For many years the Royal Mint reported the number of obverse and reverse dies *used* to strike Canadian and Newfoundland coinage. Ditto for certain reports of the Ottawa Mint. While certain of these figures are quoted under lot descriptions, they must be used with a large grain of salt, for there are numerous instances (cited in the descriptions) of the *Royal Mint Report* stating that just one pair of dies was employed, but multiple die varieties (with different date numeral positions, etc.) may exist. This is due to lack of correlation in some instances with die dates and calendar years (see below) or common use of dies for different denominations (*e.g.,* Newfoundland $2 and 10¢ obverses). See comments under lots 608, 637, 638, 667, and 691, among others.

Royal Mint and Heaton Mint figures for quantities coined within a given calendar year do not necessarily reflect the number of coins dated within that year, as serviceable dies were carried over and used later. (This also affected the "dies used" figures in relation to dating on the coins.) It was the practice in the Victorian coinage era to keep using dated dies as long as they were serviceable. Thus, calendar year mintage figures can be used only as an approximate guide to coins that actually bore that date. As two of many examples, it is believed that the Royal Mint mintage report for silver five and 10-cent pieces of 1889 mainly referred to coins that actually were dated 1888.

Even among modern coins true mintage facts are scarce; the 1946-C Newfoundland five-cent piece is an example, as these were struck in January 1947 in a production run that apparently included dies dated 1945, 1946, and 1947. The practice of continued use of antedated dies precluded the issuance of overdated coins. Thus, relatively a few occur in the Canadian series (the 1859/8 cent and 1886/3 25¢ are examples, but see comment under Lot 302).

Popular Terms For Denominations

In the 1950s and 1960s, often great care was taken by numismatists to refer to Canadian *five-cent pieces, 10-cent pieces, 25-cent pieces,* and *50-cent pieces,* not to *nickels, dimes, quarters,* and *halves.* Following this tradition, this arrangement is preserved in the Norweb Collection catalogue.

However, it is worth noting that many of the most authoritative research articles published in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* in recent decades have indeed used the *nickel, dime, quarter dollar,* and *half dollar* terminology, and it is widely used in Canada itself.

David W. Akers has pointed out that as there was no Canadian dollar coin until 1935, it might not be logical to have had *half* dollars, etc., before then.

In Canada as in the United States, the public has long referred to one-cent pieces as *pennies,* this being from the British usage. However, the nearly universally used numismatic nomenclature remains *cents.* The public has also used other terms such as *fish scales* (silver five-cent pieces), *fifth* and *Halifax shilling* (for 20-cent pieces), *two bits* (likewise for 25 cents), *double dollar* (Newfoundland $2), etc. The Ottawa Mint suggested that $5 gold coins of 1912-1914 be called the *george* (or George) and the $10 the *double george,* but the public paid no attention, nor were there enough 1862 British Columbia $10 and $20 gold coins minted for them to adopt the nicknames *crown* and *double crown.* In more modern times we have had *loonies* for $1 coins depicting the loon.

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC CHRONOLOGY

Events of Importance to Canadian and Related Coinages

Decimal Issues
1857-1967

The following listing comprises some of the many events that played a part in Canadian numismatics, leading to the discipline as we know it today. The study begins with the authorization of decimal coins in 1857 and concludes with the end of production of circulating silver coins in 1967. The study relates to decimal coin issues, with an acknowledgment that many other noteworthy events relating to paper money, tokens, and medals took place before and during the same time period.

Lot 277

1857: Decimal coinage system is adopted, and government records are now required to be kept in dollars and cents. This follows legislative action dating back to 1850 when Canadian coinage was proposed, but British authorities objected. Circulating coinage consists of a rich mixture of private copper tokens, United States coins, English coins, Spanish-American silver, and other issues. Forthcoming Canadian decimal coins are to be on par with United States coins. Although Canadian coins are to be denominated in dollars and fractions thereof, no one-dollar coins will be made for circulation until 1935.

1858: First decimal coins are struck for the Province of Canada: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, and 20¢, Circulation strikes as well as a few Specimens are made, all at the Royal Mint, London, which will continue to be the main facility for striking Canadian coins until the Ottawa Mint opens in 1908. Coins feature the portrait of Queen Victoria, reigning monarch of England.

1859: Bronze cents are struck in large quantities for the Province of Canada, but no silver coins will be produced in this or any other year. By the time silver coinage is resumed in 1870, the Dominion of Canada will have been formed. So many bronze cents are made in 1859 that there will be a glut of them in the channels of commerce until the mid-1870s. Nova Scotia adopts a decimal system based upon the pound sterling rated at an exact $5.

1860: At the Royal Mint in London, bronze replaces copper for minor coins, and a revised portrait of Queen Victoria is created as is a new border style featuring tiny dots instead of the previous toothed-denticle format. The beaded border causes problems with the rim of the die breaking off, and denticles are reverted to. Meanwhile, both the new portrait of Victoria and the beaded border are used for a time in the early 1860s on certain bronze coins and patterns relating to Canadian maritime provinces. On April 9 New Brunswick approves a decimal coinage. The Heaton Mint begins construction of a new facility on Icknield Street, Birmingham, which will be ready in 1862 at which time 11 screw presses and one lever press will be used.

1861: First decimal coins are struck for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Royal Mint, London, using the British farthing (1/4 penny) and halfpenny dies for the obverses. Bronze half cents and cents will be struck for Nova Scotia through 1864. New Brunswick half cents are struck by mistake and apparently mixed in with Nova Scotia coinage; obverse die of British farthing utilized. Other New Brunswick coins will be struck through 1864. Now as in future years, coinage orders from various entities in British North America placed with the Royal Mint will receive secondary attention in comparison to domestic coinage for England.

1862: In New Westminster, British Columbia, a few $10 and $20 gold coins are struck using gold from the Fraser River district, these being Canada's first gold coinage. Examples of these pieces are sent to London for exhibit in the International Exposition there; one each of the gold $10 and $20 from this showing will be presented to the British Museum in due course. The Numismatic Society of Montreal is founded on December 6 and will publish *The Canadian Antiquarian.* Adélard J. Boucher (born in 1835; secretary beginning in 1854 of the Montreal & Bytown Railway Co.) is named as its first president. In England, George William Wyon, young resident engraver at the Royal Mint since 1860, dies at the age of 26 years, and the Royal Mint strikes a memorial medal utilizing a reverse device that is also found on the New Brunswick 20-cent pieces of this year, creating a curiosity that will delight future generations of collectors. Vancouver adopts a decimal currency system. Ralph Heaton II dies in the same year that his new facility is ready for business. The firm becomes known as Ralph Heaton & Sons.

1863: United States coins are rare in circulation in the United States itself—which is in the middle of its Civil War—but are in oversupply in Canada. Particularly numerous are old U.S. copper "large" cents dated from about the 1820s through 1857, with some worn earlier issues as well. During the decade Devins & Bolton, Montreal pharmacists, will counterstamp thousands of these American cents with their advertising message. Newfoundland adopts an exchange

rate under which a Newfoundland dollar is worth one Spanish silver dollar, the latter being worth four shillings two pence in sterling; thus £1 sterling is worth $4.80 in Newfoundland decimal currency. This rate will be maintained until the banking crisis of 1894; in 1895 Newfoundland money will be at par with Canadian. The Numismatic Society of Montreal appoints a committee to prepare a catalogue of Canadian coin varieties, but the project will lapse.

1864: At the Royal Mint, London, Master Thomas Graham (who served in the post from April 27, 1856, until his death on September 16, 1869) discontinues the practice, considered wasteful, of scrapping dated English coin dies at the end of the calendar year. However, post-date use of *colonial* coin dies until they wore out is already the norm and is continued. This will wreak havoc with the accuracy of certain Royal Mint yearly coinage figures as related to coin dates. The Dominion of Canada is formed by the union of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario.

1865: Newfoundland bronze half cents are struck for circulation. Coins for Newfoundland will be produced by various mints through 1947. Newfoundland $2 gold coins are inaugurated this year and will be made intermittently through 1888, sometimes using the identical obverse dies employed to strike 10-cent pieces. These $2 pieces will become the only widely circulating Canadian gold coins of the 19th century and will be a delight to numismatists of generations to come. The mainland of British Columbia adopts a decimal system (but does not strike coins); Vancouver has been on the decimal system since 1862.

1866: United States coins remain a glut in the channels of commerce in Canada, but are the standard of trade. Liberty Seated half dimes, dimes, quarter dollars, and half dollars are ubiquitous in Montreal, Quebec, Vancouver, and other cities. They sell at varying discounts from face value, engendering a lively trade for money brokers of which there are dozens in the larger eastern cities, Montreal being a special center of activity. In January the collectors' group there changes its name to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, reflecting members' interest in history as well as coins. The Boucher Collection, which had been awarded first prize at the Provincial Exhibition in 1863, is the first major numismatic property to be sold by public auction. John J. Arnton conducts the event, and the 726 lots—including many rare Canadian tokens—realize about $400. In November the James Rattray Collection is auctioned.

1867: The British North America Act unites the Confederation (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario) as the Dominion of Canada. The government begins to take action to decrease United States coins in circulation. There are abundant Liberty Seated silver coins just about everywhere in Canada—as there have been since the 1850s—while in the United States itself they still are not seen in circulation, and transactions are conducted with paper Fractional Currency notes, bronze Indian cents, and some new issues including two-cent, nickel three-cent, and nickel five-cent pieces. The collections of William V.B. Hall and H. Laggatt (the latter cabinet known as the Bronsdon Collection) cross the auction block.

1868: Charles W. Fremantle becomes deputy director and comptroller of the Royal Mint; his tenure would last through 1894. A numismatist, Fremantle will see to it that Proofs (Specimens) were struck of many dates so that the British Museum and others will have some for display purposes.

1869: A catalogue, *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada,* by Alfred Sandham, is published by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. Thomas Graham passes away on September 16; he had been master of the Royal Mint since April 27, 1856, and had been important in the contract coinage for the Province of Canada, 1858 and 1859. Graham insisted that all British coins struck in a given calendar year be dated correctly, but no such rule applied to colonial coinages (which were nearly always given second shrift at the mint).

1870: Silver coins for the Dominion of Canada are minted for the first time, by the Royal Mint in London. Denominations include the bronze 1¢ and the silver 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ (instead of the 20¢ used in the 1858 Province of Canada coinage), and 50¢. Dies of the decade will be made by hand by entering various elements such as Victoria's portrait, inscription letters, etc., by single punches, yielding a wealth of minor die varieties such as repunched and misaligned letters and numerals. Legislation provides for the revision of value of the millions of copper bank and provincial tokens in circulation, currently passing at 120 to the dollar for the halfpenny size; henceforth they will be worth one cent each, or 100 to the dollar. The fewer large copper tokens such as the copper pennies are to be worth two cents each. Minister of Finance Sir Francis Hincks and William Weir are two important government figures in the campaign to get rid of Liberty Seated silver coinage from the United States. Weir is put in charge and decides to export vast quantities. Meanwhile, as the new 25-cent pieces for Canada have not arrived from England, an issue of 25¢ paper currency is floated. Years later, Weir will write a book about his experiences during this era. In 1880 a consortium of commercial interests will recognize his service and give him a silver tea service in which United States silver coins are embedded. The Royal Mint, London, publishes its first annual report. Beginning in 1884 it will include technical information about Canadian and related foreign coinages.

1871: The Royal Mint in London, too busy to take on outside work, subcontracts certain Dominion of Canada coinage to a private facility, Ralph Heaton & Sons, simply known as the "Heaton Mint." Birmingham, more than any other city in the entire world, has a rich history of private coinage facilities, these being especially active in the previous century and dominated by the famous Soho Mint operated by Boulton and Watt. On an intermittent basis from now until 1903 the Heaton Mint will produce Canadian coins from cents to 50-cent pieces, each bearing an H mintmark. Dies for Dominion coinage are made at the Royal Mint and shipped to Heaton. On December 18 the first Canadian coins are struck by Heaton and consist of 1,000 50-cent pieces made under the watch of personnel from the Royal Mint, with special security precautions. This year the Heaton Mint also produces bronze cents for Prince Edward Island, but the H is inadvertently omitted; this picturesque coin with its arboreal theme will remain as that island's only official decimal coinage. Heaton coinage for Newfoundland ranges from the cent to the 50-cent piece.

The Dominion Currency Act is passed and helps standardize exchange values within British North America. British Columbia becomes part of the Dominion of Canada on July 20. The Assay Office in British Columbia is closed.

1872: The *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* makes its debut and will continue to be published through 1933. Canadian coinage was accomplished exclusively at the Heaton Mint, Birmingham, as it will be for the next several years. The Royal Mint, using machinery that was modern 60 years earlier when it was installed, but which is now obsolete, struggles to keep pace with orders for British coins and leans upon Heaton to supply planchets for bronze issues.

1873: Prince Edward Island becomes part of the Dominion of Canada, thus isolating its 1871 cent as the only decimal coinage of that province. Canadian circulating coinage continues to be accomplished exclusively at the Heaton Mint.

1874: Canadian circulating coinage is accomplished exclusively at the Heaton Mint, thus contributing to a cluster of issues of this era with H mintmarks.

1875: Silver coinage this year continues to be concentrated at the Heaton Mint, typically in small quantities—thus delighting numismatists of a later generation who will consider most of the 1875-H issues to be objects of great desire. At the suggestion (it is said) of Charles W. Fremantle the Royal Mint strikes a few mintmarkless coins for cabinet purposes. In due course these will become numismatic rarities.

1876: Bronze cents, not minted since 1859, are again produced, this year at the Heaton Mint plus a few Specimen strikings at the Royal Mint where all dies are produced. Old provincial and private copper tokens, mostly of the one-cent trading value, begin to be gradually withdrawn from circulation. For the numismatists of the era, such copper pieces provide a rich area for collecting, and most emphasis in numismatic circles was on the tokens. There are not enough decimal coin varieties by this time to attract much attention. In this year Canadian circulating coinage production continues exclusively at the Heaton Mint, Birmingham. From time to time the Heaton Mint sets aside samples of the Canadian coinage for possible showing to other world countries and entities that might like to have their coinage made by the same factory. Not all of these will be passed out, and circa 1975 they will be mentioned to an executive of Paramount International Coin Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., who will recognize their importance. In due course over the next 10 years—1975 to the early 1980s—Raymond N. Merena and David W. Akers of Paramount, followed by Spink & Son, Ltd., London, will distribute these pieces in numismatic channels. Joseph LeRoux, M.D. (born April 9, 1849), of Montreal begins to collect coins with great enthusiasm, and in the next decade he will publish several numismatic guides including a catalogue of Canadian coins (1882), the *Numismatic Atlas for Canada* (1883), *The Collectors' Vade Mecum* (1885), the monthly *Collectionneur* magazine (beginning in 1996), and the *Canadian Coin Cabinet* (1888 with a supplement in 1890 and new edition in 1890).

1877: Canadian circulating coinage is once again only made at the Heaton Mint.

1878: The Royal Mint, London, source for all Canadian decimal coin dies, adopts a new steam hammer method of die forging to replace the former tedious hand forging. New dies will be stronger and last longer, yielding more coins per die. Continuing what is becoming a tradition, Canadian circulating coinage is struck exclusively at the Heaton Mint.

1879: R.W. McLachlan's detailed study of Canadian coins, begun in 1877, first appears in the *American Journal of Numismatics* and will run for several years. A pioneer in the field, McLachlan gave much information that was new to his general audience, including mintage figures. Canadian circulating coinage continues to be made only at the Heaton Mint. Charles W. Fremantle, in charge of the Royal Mint, becomes a member of the Numismatic Society in London. His interest in coins is hardly new, for earlier in the decade he had tapped numismatist William Webster to catalogue the Mint's own collection. Gaps in the holdings were found, and Fremantle obtained permission from the Treasury to produce impressions from old dies (*i.e.,* restrikes) of the past century or so, from King George III through Queen Victoria, along the way creating some "restrikes" of which there were no "originals" (*e.g.,* certain 1870-, 1871-, and 1875-dated silver coins).

1880: Canadian circulating coinage is once again exclusively struck at the Heaton Mint, Birmingham. Gerald E. Hart, Montreal numismatist, sells a collection of Canadian coins, tokens, and medals to the Canadian government for $2,500 and writes a catalogue of it; the government states its intention to publish and distribute the catalogue and pay him an extra $500, but the project eventually lapses.

1881: Canadian circulating coinage is accomplished exclusively at the Heaton Mint. In banking and exchange circles $72.75 in British Columbia money is worth $73 in Canadian money. In April the Canadian government ships $50,000 face value in 1858 20-cent pieces to the Heaton Mint to be converted into other coins (also see note under Lot 279 in the present catalogue).

1882: No surprise: Canadian circulating coinage is again struck only with H mintmarks. The Royal Mint, London, is being renovated and updated, and Heaton produces all Imperial bronze coins and all British colonial issues. Certain presses obtained decades earlier from Matthew Boulton are replaced by new models made in Birmingham by Heaton, capable of striking 90 coins per minute (5,400 per hour), giving the Royal Mint a capacity of about 75,000 coins per hour when all facilities are running. During this era the *American Numismatic Journal,* published by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (founded 1858), continues to include important articles by R.W. McLachlan on Canadian coins. The Heaton Mint strikes Newfoundland $2 gold coins this year only, creating the only Canadian-related gold coin to bear an H mintmark. Other Newfoundland $2 coins from 1865 through 1888 are made at the Royal Mint, London.

1883: Canadian circulating coinage is again accomplished exclusively at the Heaton Mint.

1884: The *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint* includes much technical information about Canadian coinage made under contract. Such detailed informa-

tion will continue to be a part of reports until 1907. After a lapse of over a decade during which time the Heaton Mint did all of the coinage, the Royal Mint, now with expanded facilities, begins once again striking coins for Canada, although the Heaton Mint will be called upon from time to time to do work.

1885: Mintage quantities for certain Canadian and Newfoundland coins are low this year, creating varieties that numismatists yet unborn will venerate as rarities, especially if in high grades. The government of Canada redeems $18,000 face value in old 1858 20-cent pieces and causes them to be melted.

1886: In this year at least three significant date punch variations occur on the 10-cent piece. On the 25-cent piece the 1886/3 overdate is made, one of the relatively few overdates in Canadian coinage of this or any other era.

1887: There is little call for silver 50-cent pieces in the eastern provinces, although they are popular in British Columbia on the West Coast, hardly a new situation and one that will continue into the 1890s.

1888: Joseph LeRoux publishes a reference on Canadian coins and will continue to update it through 1892. At the Royal Mint, London, maker of all dies for Dominion of Canada decimal coins, a new method is adopted whereby dies would be forged to their approximate finished size, rather than being made much larger and then machined to smaller dimensions. This results in greater efficiency. Canadian coins are becoming increasingly stereotyped, with die varieties being minor and mostly limited to date repunching and numeral size variations. In Monroe, Michigan, Dr. George F. Heath launches The *American Numismatist,* name soon changed to *The Numismatist.* In due course it will attract many Canadian subscribers and will publish many articles on Canadian coinage. The government redeems $17,174 worth of 1858 20-cent pieces for the melting pot.

1889: Despite a published high mintage the 1889 10-cent piece will prove to be a major rarity in the Canadian series. A later generation of numismatists will conclude that while many coins were struck in calendar year 1889, most pieces were dated earlier. Twenty-cent pieces continue to be called in, and $16,585 face value goes to the melting pot. The Heaton minting facility changes its name to The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. Ralph Heaton III retires, and a contract with the newly renamed firm, now a public company, specifies the hiring of Ralph Heaton IV (1864-1930) as general manager.

1890: Pierre Napoleon Breton publishes the *Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector.* Breton, born in Montreal on June 10, 1858, just in time to be on hand for the first Canadian decimal coins, became interested in coins at the age of 15, and in 1889 he opened a store to sell books, numismatic items, and curios (in those days few coin dealers anywhere in North America dealt exclusively in numismatics). His first love was the copper "bouquet sou" token series, many of which were struck by Gibbs in Belleville, New Jersey. Meanwhile, as the father of 15 children, he must have been busy as well with family matters. Breton will live until 1917 and at that time will be widely mourned. In the Canadian Parliament a proposal for a domestic mint is introduced on March 4 as a measure to help gold-mining interests convert metal to coin. However, nothing comes of the idea at the time, which is viewed as being primarily beneficial to interests in the western part of the Dominion. In Newfoundland the dollar is revalued to place it on a par with Canadian and American dollars. It is found that two Royal Mint staff members are shareholders in the Heaton Mint, an uncomfortable situation in view of the Royal Mint giving contracts to the Birmingham coiner; the offending staffers sell their shares. Moreover, Royal Mint superintendent Robert Anderson Hill is connected by marriage to the Heaton family.

1891: In this year several date and leaf variations on the reverse of the bronze cent are created, but are of little notice at the time, but decades later will loom large when two of the several major varieties will be determined as being quite hard to find. The American Numismatic Association is formed in Chicago and will go on to become the world's largest organization of coin collectors, to hold annual conventions including in Canada in 1909 and 1923, and years later in 1941-1942 to have a Canadian, J. Douglas Ferguson, serve as president.

1892: In this year there is no coinage for Nova Scotia, nor had there been in 1891, nor will there be in 1893. In numismatic circles the most popular discipline was the acquisition of early 19th-century tokens, a trend that would continue until well into the 20th century.

1893: Joseph Hooper, of Ontario, is one of the most active writers and researchers of the era and contributes many items to *The Numismatist.* Canadian numismatic activity is intense and is focused almost exclusively on private tokens and related issues.

1894: P.N. Breton's *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Related to Canada* is published and in due course becomes the standard reference in the field. Over a period of time "Breton numbers" will be used to identify the multitudinous varieties of early 19th-century tokens as well as later ones. To a much lesser extent information is given on decimal coins. Breton notes that R.W. McLachlan, born in 1845 and who began collecting coins in 1857, has the largest numismatic cabinet in Canada, numbering over 8,000 pieces and ranging from ancient Greek issues to modern coins. Meanwhile, J.W Scott & Co., New York City, publishes its *Standard Catalogue* series on various coins and treats Canadian tokens extensively, but gives very little detail on Canadian decimal coins. Serious collectors view the widely-distributed Scott catalogues to be beneficial for the popularization of the hobby, but to be rather superficial in numismatic content. The Canadian government causes $14,518 worth of 1858 20-cent pieces to be melted. By now, they are becoming elusive in circulation and have long since been replaced by the 25-cent pieces. However, the denomination circulates actively in Newfoundland, with inscriptions pertaining to that island, and will continue to be minted for Newfoundland for years in the future. A major financial crisis occurs in Newfoundland, the island's two banks collapse, and four banks from the Canadian mainland set up facilities to provide financial services. Newfoundland residents hoard "hard" money including the gold $2 coins of the island minted 1865-1888, which soon become virtually nonexistent in circulation. Charles W. Fremantle, now at the age of 60, retires from the Royal Mint, having made many technological improvements during his watch and having encouraged the production of

many Proof issues for museum and other cabinet purposes.

1895: Newfoundland money is set at par with Canadian money. Many fishermen and traders under foreign flags stop at Newfoundland, with the result that during this time the circulating coinage of the island is a varied mixture of world denominations, much more so than in the Dominion of Canada. In the United States the most active dealer in tokens and medals of Canada is Lyman H. Low.

1896: Gold is discovered in the Klondike, Yukon Territory. In the next year the "north to Alaska" slogan will draw thousands of fortune hunters through the Chilkoot Pass on their way north. Seattle, Washington, becomes the main jumping-off place for debarkation.

1897: Klondike fever is in full force and is the first gold rush to attract a press corps. Novelist Jack London is among those on the scene. This new find of gold revives interest (see 1890) in establishing a domestic mint, and discussion continues for several years thereafter, but no firm steps will be taken until 1901.

1898: The J.W. Scott & Co. series of *Standard Catalogues,* published in multiple editions during this era, continues to list and illustrate coins and tokens (mainly) of Canada and the provinces, but provides virtually nothing in the way of historical material. Nevertheless, their wide circulation continues to draw collectors to the Canadian series, mostly to the area of tokens, but rarely decimal coinage.

1899: The Canadian government redeems $18,895 face value in obsolete silver coins including five, 10, and 20-cent pieces.

1900: Various proposals are made for the institution of a Canadian gold coinage, including one from a government accountant in Winnipeg who suggests that these be called the "beaver" and to be of "bold and active" appearance and be decorated with seven stars to represent the different provinces. By this time, the last year of the 19th century, the once ubiquitous provincial and private copper tokens have largely disappeared from circulation, even in remote areas. In larger cities they have been scarce for most of the decade. Many private coin collectors, and dealers too, issue their own brass tokens, and many bear Canadian addresses.

1901: The visage of Queen Victoria, familiar on British coins since 1838 and Canadian decimal issues since 1858, appears for the last time. By this time British coinage uses the "Old Head" or "Veiled Head," adopted in 1893, but Canadian coinage portrays her as somewhat younger. On May 21 the Ottawa Mint Act is introduced to provide for a Canadian branch of the Royal Mint, London, following efforts of Hon. W.S. Fielding, minister of finance. It is anticipated that this will provide a facility to coin vast quantities of gold from British Columbia and the Yukon, the latter being the site of the Klondike gold rush. Otherwise, the gold would be shipped to foreign mints. In July the Department of the Interior opens an assay office in Vancouver. Meanwhile, the Royal Mint, London, is in the midst of a modernization program which in 1907 will result in the replacement of steam power by electricity.

1902: The coinage now depicts the heir to Victoria's throne, King Edward VII. Construction of the new mint is anticipated to begin, but does not.

1903: Only one million 10-cent pieces are coined, which will stand as the low water mark for mintage of this denomination during the current reign.

1904: The mintage of 400,000 25-cent pieces is the lowest of this denomination during the reign of Edward VII. This and other silver coins of Edward are not well detailed on the obverse and become quickly abraded, creating issues that numismatists decades later will find to be rarities in Mint State, even if large numbers of pieces are made for circulation.

1905: Construction of the Ottawa Mint begins. Only 40,000 50-cent pieces are struck at the Royal Mint, London, which will prove to be the smallest mintage of the reign of Edward VII.

1906: The Canadian government redeems $7,461 face value in obsolete silver coins including five, 10, and 20-cent pieces. By now the 1858 Canadian 20-cent piece is very scarce in circulation, except in Newfoundland where they are mixed in with Newfoundland coins of the same denomination (which continue to be minted). United States silver coins are accumulating in commercial channels, reminiscent of the Liberty Seated coinage nuisance of decades earlier. Canadian banks act as depots to receive United States coins and ship them to the New York City office of the Bank of Montreal. The Finance Department in Canada reimburses the banks for shipping charges and pays a commission of 3/8ths of one percent to reimburse the institutions for their handling expenses. From March 1 through August 1 over $500,000 worth of silver coins is exported. However, quantities remained north of the border, and in January 1908 when Deputy Minister of Finance T.C. Boville sought to determine the situation, he learned that in British Columbia—always a heavy user of larger silver denominations—about 75% of circulating coinage was from the United States.

1907: The Ottawa Mint is completed. The mintage of only 800,000 1907-H cents is at once the only Heaton Mint coin of this denomination, the lowest cent mintage of the Edwardian era, and the last H-mintmarked coinage ever made for the Dominion of Canada.

1908: Ottawa Mint opens on January 2. Governor General Earl Grey strikes the first coin, a silver 50-cent piece, and a few minutes later his wife, Countess Grey, strikes a bronze cent. Production of business strike silver coins commences on February 19. Specimen sets are issued for sale to the public. From this point onward, nearly all Dominion of Canada coins will be minted here, as will some contract coinage for other entities, notably Newfoundland. Dies continue to be made at the Royal Mint, London. Gold sovereigns (worth £1 sterling) are struck for the first time, bear a C mintmark (the first such use), and will be made continuously through 1919. Few circulate within Canada, however, and they are mainly used in international trade. Unfortunately the gold production of British Columbia and the Yukon, which provided a reason in 1901 to begin steps to establish the mint, has diminished greatly.

1909: The American Numismatic Association holds its annual convention for the first time in Canada. Montreal furnishes the venue for a lot of in-fighting and bickering which

had begun in 1908 and would continue through 1910. Numismatic entrepreneur Farran Zerbe was the controversial focal point of much dissension, with not many approving of his recent purchase of *The Numismatist* from the widow of its founder, Dr. George F. Heath of Monroe, Michigan. Just about everyone expected that it would be sold to the ANA, but, apparently, Zerbe sweet-talked Mrs. Heath into a private sale. Enter prominent Canadian collector W.W.C. Wilson, who will soon become the main factor in smoothing things when he purchases *The Numismatist* from Zerbe (who finds that running the magazine was a lot of work and not profitable) and presents it to the American Numismatic Association.

1910: Edward VII dies on May 6. This year is the swan song for his portrait on coins.

1911: The new coinage depicts King George V who is crowned on June 22. Specimen sets are issued for sale to the public, but not many find buyers. Dominion of Canada coins omit mention of the Deity (DEI GRA., for DEI GRATIA, "by the grace of God") on the obverse inscription, causing some public outcry (in 1907 a similar situation had occurred in the United States with the new gold $10 and $20 designs which omitted IN GOD WE TRUST, partway through 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt restored the motto). A separate gold refinery is set up at the Ottawa Mint; earlier refining had been done by the Assay Office at the same institution.

1912: Canadian $5 and $10 gold pieces are struck for the first time. This attractive coinage will continue for two more years, after which the government will have ideas of its own about controlling the gold supply, and this does not include the minting of coins (see 1914). The last 20-cent pieces are struck for Newfoundland; the denomination had been first minted in 1865. Meanwhile, the ephemeral 20-cent coinages for the Province of Canada (1858) and the United States (1875-1878) have been largely forgotten. In 1917 the Newfoundland 20-cent piece will be superseded in its silver series by a 25-cent piece, a value not coined earlier for this island.

1913: Interest in collecting early tokens of Canada, exceedingly popular in the 1890s (especially after the publication of Breton's 1894 book) and continuing past the turn of the century, begins to fade. The same happens on the United States token series as such scholars as Low and Wright are no longer on the scene. Thomas L. Elder will become a minority voice when he states that token collecting is a basic foundation stone of numismatics.

1914: $5 and $10 gold coins are minted for the last time. The Finance Department of the government seeks to control gold, and early in 1915 it decrees that henceforth it will prefer gold bars to coins of these denominations, but gold sovereigns, minted under a different authorization and supplied on demand to depositors of gold bullion, will continue to be made for the next several years. In August the World War commences after an unfortunate incident in Sarajevo. Canadians respond to the call, and volunteers assemble the First Canadian Division and go to France.

1915: Boom times begin in Canada and the United States as factories work overtime to provide materiel for the war in Europe. The economy expands, and for the next several years mintage quantities will increase.

1916: The Ottawa Mint strikes only 6,111 gold sovereigns, thus creating a coin that decades later would be recognized as a classic rarity. Apparently, most went to the United States Treasury and were melted.

1917: Newfoundland taps the Ottawa Mint to produce coins for it, and the 25-cent piece replaces the old 20-cent denominations; the Ottawa Mint would strike coins for Newfoundland through 1947, but 25-cent pieces were made only once again, in 1919. Coins bear a C mintmark. The Ottawa Mint does its part for the World War effort and makes sights and eyepieces for guns and also helps the Royal Mint (London) by making six million planchets for shillings.

1918: World War 1 ends in Europe, but over 50,000 Canadian soldiers will never come home. The momentum of the boom economy lingers and good times and high coinage quantities continue through 1920. The Ottawa Mint strikes coins under contract for Jamaica, these being in copper-nickel metal, the first quantity coinage of that alloy made in Ottawa.

1919: The last Canadian gold sovereign drops from the press, ending a series which started in 1908. The government has preferred gold bars for a long time (see 1914), and newly refined gold often goes to government vaults as security for gold-backed paper currency. A slightly modified bronze alloy is adopted for cents part way through the year, this making the planchets somewhat easier to strike and less susceptible to defects.

1920: The old-style "large cent" format, first used in 1858, gives way to the new small cent. Both types of cents are coined. Silver is high-priced on the international market, playing havoc with certain coinages in this metal. To forestall any problems, the fineness of the alloy in Canadian silver coins is reduced from 92.5% silver (sterling standard) to 80%.

1921: It is a tough year for the economy. The boom times engendered by the World War in Europe and the position of Canada as a supplier of materiel comes to an end. Times are tough, and commerce is slow. Although quite a few coins are minted as a result of the kinetic energy remaining from preceding good years, it turns out that there is an oversupply of coins, and in succeeding years many will be melted, including nearly all of the 1921-dated silver five-cent and 50-cent coins, which in time will become famous rarities. It turns out that this is the last year the silver five-cent piece would be minted.

1922: The format of the five-cent piece is changed to pure nickel and of larger diameter, with a new reverse design. This will use up a lot of nickel, a metal with which Canada is well endowed, but which is a bit scarce in the United States. Mintage of the cent will total just 1,243,635, the smallest since the opening of the Ottawa Mint. Production quantities of coins will remain low for the next several years and will be non-existent for silver denomination.

1923: The American Numismatic Association holds its annual convention in Montreal, the second (and final) time a Canadian venue is selected. Years later the ANA Board of Governors will strongly reconsider the idea at the behest of John Jay Pittman, but border-crossing rules will make it virtually impossible for collectors and dealers to take coins back and forth easily. However, in 1962 a joint convention of the ANA and the Canadian Numismatic Association will be held in Detroit.

1924: No silver coinage is produced this year, nor has there been any since 1921, nor will there be any more until 1928. There is not a great deal of demand in the eastern provinces for silver, and British Columbia, where such pieces are widely used, apparently has enough.

1925: It is a good *numismatic* year for cents and nickels, what with their low mintages. Still no new silver coins. In November in New York City at the Anderson Galleries, Wayte Raymond conducts a three-day sale of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection, strong in Canadian Proofs and patterns (but with few circulation strikes and hardly complete by date) and many other important pieces. The catalogue notes: "No such assemblage of numismatic material pertaining to [Canada] has ever before been offered for sale. He bought many collections belonging to Canadian amateurs of his time, perhaps the most important being that of the late Thomas Wilson.... Canadian collectors will no doubt be appreciative of the opportunity to acquire rarities seldom offered."

1926: Some nickel five-cent pieces are struck with "Far 6," a minor date position variation. In later years some numismatists will consider it to be highly important, others will dismiss it as trivial.

1927: Supplies of silver coins minted 1921 and earlier are still adequate, and no new issues are produced.

1928: New issues of gold are contemplated. $5 and $10 denominations have not been struck since 1914, and base metal patterns with new designs are made, but no circulating coinage materializes. Silver coinage is resumed as more pieces are needed, especially by the central provinces.

1929: A new commercial demand arises for 50-cent pieces, which have not been minted since 1921. Many undistributed earlier coins are melted and recoined into currently dated pieces, creating a supply of this denomination that will suffice until 1931. Newfoundland silver five-cent and 10-cent pieces are coined for the first time since 1919, but will not be made again until 1938.

1930: Welcome to the first full year of the Depression. Although 50-cent pieces had been needed in 1929, enough were made then to fill all demand, and none are made in 1930.

1931: The Ottawa Mint changes its name to Royal Canadian Mint on December 1 and is put under the management of the Department of Finance of the Canadian government. It now operates independently, rather than as a small branch of the Royal Mint, London.

1932: The record high mintage of one-cent pieces, 21,316,190, will not be exceeded until 1939.

1933: Economic times continue to be difficult, and interest in Canadian numismatics is sluggish.

1934: In October, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett proposes issuing a silver dollar, and plans are made for implementation in the following year. Interest in coin collecting increases somewhat, perhaps reflective of the growing interest in hobbies to occupy one's spare time when jobs were scarce, and also in view of renewed strength in the United States coin market.

1935: Silver dollars are struck for the first time as circulating coinage, the purpose being to observe the 25th year on the throne of King George V. This becomes Canada's first commemorative coin. Like other commemoratives of the next several decades will be, it is made for circulating purposes and not sold at a premium. The new dollar is widely admired and attracts many to Canadian numismatics.

1936: King George V dies, and Edward VIII is expected to assume the throne and does on December 11. However, his complex personal life and intended marriage to an American divorcée precludes his remaining there, and he abdicates. George VI becomes king and in the next year is crowned. Meanwhile, early in 1937 it will be desired to make new Canadian coins featuring George VI, but dies will not be ready. Old dies of George V dated 1936 will be pressed (literally) into service, and to signify that the 1936-dated coins were actually made in calendar year 1937, a tiny dot will be placed on the bottom of the reverse of the cent, 10 cents, and 25 cents. In time these will become known as the "1936 Dot" issues, although no notice or account will be published of them at the time. The Toronto Coin Club is formed. This is the last year of the large-size bronze cent for Newfoundland, to be replaced in 1938 (there being no 1937 coinage for this island) by a small-diameter version.

1937: The year's coinage is the first to depict King George VI. Specimen sets are issued for sale to the public, drawing from an inventory of 1,295 struck. Designs of Canadian coins become distinctive and feature new reverses for the cent (maple leaf), five cents (beaver), 10 cents (fishing schooner), 25 cents (caribou), and 50 cents (arms of Canada). However, the Royal Mint in London is too busy to make the masters, and the work is farmed out to the Paris Mint. The dollar reverse continues the voyageur motif first used in 1935. In early 1937, "1936 Dot" coins (see preceding year) are minted and quietly released by the hundreds of thousands into circulation. For some unexplained reason, "Dot" cents and 10-cent pieces prove to be numismatic rarities, perhaps because the holes drilled into the dies to create the dot filled with debris, rendering the dot invisible. In New York City, Wayte Raymond, who deals in numismatic items and sells popular "National" brand albums, who recently distributed Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars, and who publishes the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins,* issues *The Coins and Tokens of Canada.* This little guide will come out in later editions in 1947 and 1952 (and in the 1952 edition the rarity of the 1921 50-cents will be recognized for the first time). Before this time collectors have had no guide as to which decimal coins had been minted and which had not, which were rarities and which were common, and how many were minted. This paves the way for collecting decimal coins on a widespread basis. Raymond's "National" brand coin albums could be adapted for Canadian coins, thus making them easy to collect, and quite a few are sold for this purpose. In coming years it will be discovered that many "common" decimal coins are, in fact, great rarities if in Uncirculated preservation. However, right now no one has a clue that the 1921 five-cent and 1921 50-cent pieces are rarities, for their high mintage figures suggest otherwise. Further on the 1937 coinage of Canada, this is from the *Royal Canadian*

Mint Report: "From a numismatic point of view, 1937 will long be remembered for the first important change since Confederation in the general type of Canadian subsidiary coins which now, in addition to the new series of reverse designs...have on the obverse the uncrowned Royal effigy, hitherto reserved for the coins of Great Britain, instead of the crowned effigy of former reigns. When in 1935 consideration was being given to the design of the first silver dollar, the legend on the obverse of which included a reference to the 25th anniversary of the accession of His late Majesty King George V, an informal suggestion that the Royal effigy on the new coin should be uncrowned was not favorably received, but I may now be permitted to say that the portrait of His former Majesty, King Edward VIII, approved for the new series of Canadian coins, but never actually used, was uncrowned. The uncrowned portrait now appears on the coinage of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the crowned effigy [of George VI] being retained for the coinage of British India and of the British colonies and possessions."

1938: The mintage of only 90,304 silver dollars this year is a tiny fraction of the previous two years' quantity. The voyageur reverse is used this year, but will not be seen again until 1945.

1939: The "Royal Visit" by English monarchy in late spring furnishes the occasion to create a new reverse for the silver dollar, representing a view of the main section of the Canadian Parliament. This becomes Canada's second commemorative coin. On September 1 the Nazis invade Poland, and soon thereafter England and other countries including Canada (on September 10) declare war on Germany. The Canadian economy goes into overdrive and with it there is a tremendous additional demand for coins.

1940: Ottawa numismatist James Hector notices that some 1936 25-cent pieces have a strange little "dot" on the reverse. An inquiry is set into motion that eventually leads to the story of the "1936 Dot" coinage. G.R.L. Potter, prominent numismatist, eventually will publish the facts after consulting with Maurice Lafortune, an employee at the Mint when the "Dot" coinage was made. The Royal Mint, London, can no longer handle contract coinage for Newfoundland, and punches and masters for the island's denominations are shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa.

1941: Mintage of the 1941-C Newfoundland 10-cents is 483,630, far and away the highest production figure before or after for this island and denomination. A record is also set for the 1941-C silver five-cent piece with 612,641 made.

1942: Five-cent pieces are struck in tombac alloy, a kind of brass, to conserve nickel needed for war efforts; this alloy will also be used in 1944. To prolong die life the Mint chrome-plates one- and five-cent dies, thus giving the finished coins a mirrorlike appearance in many instances. Some die pairs of this and other years through 1944 are transitional, with one die being chrome-plated and the other not, thus resulting in one side of the coins being frosty and the other mirrorlike. Canadian Bankers Association proposes that a three-cent piece be coined, but the idea does not go beyond the idea stage.

1943: The "Victory" design adopted for the reverse of the five-cent piece bears a Morse Code inscription around the border, WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY. The World War II effort is in full swing. The Victory motif will be used through the last year of the war, 1945.

1944: Five-cent pieces are struck in steel for the first time and will continue in this metal through 1945, after which nickel will be re-instituted.

1945: Silver dollars are coined for the first time since 1939. The voyageur reverse, first used in 1935, is employed, as it will be on most other dollars for the next two decades. *Royal Canadian Mint Report:* "Every effort has been made during the last few years to increase the number of coins struck by each die or pair of dies. After much study and research more satisfactory results in lengthened die life are at last being achieved. Careful selection of the most suitable die steel for Mint work; efficient heat-treatment of the steel die in progress and proper hardening and tempering of the finished die; chromium plating the design of all dies; correct annealing of the silver and copper blanks for coinage; and constant training of the press operators, appears responsible for the increase of over 150% in the number of pieces struck per pair of dies. One pair of one-cent dies struck over 5,000,000 coins before being discarded through the wearing away of the design."

1946: Only 2,041 (estimated, per account of Mint official) 1946-C silver five-cent are pieces struck for Newfoundland, creating a modern day rarity. Actually, these will not be made until January 1947, but from 1946-C dies.

1947: It is déjà vu, and the "1936 Dot" scenario will be replayed, this time early in 1948 using 1947-dated dies marked with a tiny raised maple leaf for identification. The occasion will be the need for a new obverse die omitting mention of India, which is no longer a part of the British Empire. New dies will not be ready for 1948 coinage, so 1947 dies will be pressed (that pun again) into service in early 1948. An instant collectible will be created, and 1947 Maple Leaf coins from the cent to the dollar will become all the rage among what relatively few Canadian collectors there are at the time. This will set the scene for more numismatic excitement in 1948 (which see). In the date 1947 on certain coins, varieties are created in the shape and size of the downward tail. In this year the last coinage made specifically for Newfoundland leaves the presses at the Royal Canadian Mint. Fred Bowman's article, "The Decimal Coinage of Canada," appears in the March 1947 issue of *The Numismatist* and is the first detailed treatment of the subject ever to be published.

1948: The low mintage for the silver dollar this year creates a flurry of numismatic and investment interest, and buyers scurry to banks to buy all they can find.

1949: Newfoundland joins the Dominion of Canada, and the year's silver dollar, nearly all of which were made with prooflike surfaces, features on the reverse the ship that Henry Cabot used when he "discovered" Newfoundland in the 18th century. Dr. William H. Sheldon's grading system for United States large cents of the 1793-1814 era is published as part of *Early American Cents* (which will be retitled *Penny Whimsy* when an updated version is published in 1958). Years later, Sheldon's numerical system of numbers 1 to 70 will spread to Canada, and soon such designations as MS-60, MS-62, MS-65, etc., will be used, with most thinking that at long last, grading would be precise. Coin clubs are

started in Ottawa, Regina, and Vancouver. This is a great era for coin clubs—the ideal forum to while away an evening discussing numismatics, in an era when television was not yet popular and no one had ever heard of personal computers, both of which will in due course absorb a lot of recreational time, to the detriment of sedentary hobbies.

1950: The Canadian Numismatic Association is formed. Numismatist Leslie C. Hill takes a survey in an effort to determine the relative rarity of certain classic Canadian rarities and finds these coins: 1936 Dot cent (located the whereabouts of 2); 1921 five cents (36) 1946-C Newfoundland five-cent piece (26); 1889 10 cents (16); 1936 Dot 10 cents (2); 1921 50 cents (5). While others would come to light later, this listing does serve to illustrate which varieties were on the "most wanted" lists of collectors at the time.

1951: In addition to the regular five-cent piece of the year, a special commemorative is made to observe the 200th anniversary of the isolation of nickel as a metal. Nickel, found in large quantities in Ontario, is a major factor in the Canadian economy. The Windsor Coin Club is formed.

1952: James E. Charlton, quiet-spoken dealer who operates the Canada Coin Exchange, issues his first guide. The *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency,* will become the standard for the hobby and do much to advance it. G.R.L. Potter writes "Variations in Re-Engraved Dates of Canada's Large Cent of 1859," for the Canadian Numismatic Association *Bulletin.* Potter, active in the hobby for many years, is widely viewed as *the* old timer to consult about technical and historical numismatic matters, and he shares some of his views about rarity with New York City dealer John J. Ford, Jr., among others. From the *Royal Canadian Mint Report,* 1952, relative to the coming year's coinage: "Canada has adopted for its coins the same uncrowned or classical effigy as the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon. Canadian coins, however, will continue to use the form of inscription or royal title adopted some years ago. This inscription will read: 'Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina.' Her Majesty's profile on the coins is facing towards the right. It is a tradition in coinage practice that the royal effigy of a new sovereign should face in the direction opposite to that used on coins issued in the reign of the preceding sovereign.... Seventeen artists sent in models for the design for the uncrowned effigy of the Queen and that of Mrs. Mary Gillick was finally selected. Mrs. Gillick was accorded the privilege of sittings by Her Majesty. For the first time in the history of Canadian coinage, the master dies are being made at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. The plaster model of the uncrowned royal effigy was sent to Canada from the Royal Mint, London. The inscription was cut in the plaster model surrounding the Effigy and an electrotype made, from which the dies are being reduced to the dimensions of all denominations of Canadian coins."

1953: This is the first year of coinage depicting Queen Elizabeth II. James E. Charlton, who is rapidly becoming recognized as the standard authority on Canadian coin prices, creates the word "prooflike," as the Royal Canadian Mint disavows that it ever made any Proof coins. A coin club is formed in London, Ontario. Many others will be formed in the 1950s and will do much to spur the hobby. On the United States side of the border John Jay Pittman is the most active collector of Canadian coins, having started his cabinet in the 1940s; later he became the first American to be president of the Canadian Numismatic Association. In Cleveland, Ohio, Emery May Holden Norweb, one of the leading collectors of American coins, begins in a serious way her specialty in Canadian coins by the acquisition of the remarkable William B. Tennant Collection through the efforts of John J. Ford, Jr. A Teletype service links Canadian and United States dealers. "Specimen" sets are widely sold to collectors for the first time, but some coins seem to be more mirrorlike than others. James E. Charlton will suggest later that only about 10% of the sets are prooflike enough to be equivalent to United States Proof coins.

1954: The Mint solves some of its quality control problems, and beginning this year all of the sets sold to collectors at a premium are fully prooflike. In Cairo, Egypt, the collections of deposed King Farouk are sold at auction; the coin holdings include many rarities. Among those attending from the United States are Hon. and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb and John Jay Pittman, who make many purchases including Canadian coins. Other Americans on hand include James P. Randall, Abe Kosoff, Sol Kaplan, Maurice Storck, and Hans M.F. Schulman, the last being on hand to try to collect from the Egyptian military junta some unpaid bills of the exiled king. The Canadian Numismatic Association holds its first convention; this will become an annual event. No Charlton catalogue is issued this year, the only break in the annual series.

1955: A shipment of silver dollars to the Playtex factory in Arnprior, Ontario, is found to contain coins which have the "error" of only two and one-half water lines to the right of the canoe, rather than the requisite four, an anomaly due to die preparation, not to any design change. The search is on for "Arnprior dollars," and, eventually, other earlier dates of silver dollars will be examined closely and found to have a shortage of water lines too, giving rise to the strange name, for example, "1950 Arnprior dollar"; Arnprior, although it remains capitalized, becomes an adjective meaning "two and one-half water lines," although some suggest that three waterlines are okay, and still others yawn at the idea of being concerned at all about the little ripple lines. Interest in die varieties of all kinds increases.

1956: United States Proof sets rise in value to unprecedented heights, to peak in the spring. Meanwhile, Canadian prooflike sets seem ridiculously cheap by comparison, and investors in the United States start buying up some of these Canadian "Proof sets," as most called them. The *Canadian Numismatic Journal* makes its debut as successor to the *Bulletin* published by the Canadian Numismatic Association.

1957: Fred Bowman publishes his study on Canadian pattern coins, superseding R.W. McLachlan's earlier works. Jerome H. Remick is among the relatively few who research and publish about die varieties; his byline will extend over many years.

1958: "Totem Pole dollars" are struck with motifs pertaining to British Columbia. These catch the fancy of United

States dealers, and Wilson Pollard (of Indiana) and other professionals buy large quantities of them for sale to collector and investors.

1959: The Canadian market is very active and prooflike sets are in special demand.

1960: The boom in the Canadian coin market starts in earnest.

1961: Through articles in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* that will continue to be published over a long period of succeeding years, R.C. Willey describes many technical die varieties of Canadian and provincial coinage and explores Canadian numismatic history.

1962: The investment market for Canadian coins is very active, and many United States collectors review mintage figures and coin availability of Canadian issues and conclude there are many good buys to be found. Bags and other quantities of newly minted Canadian coins are hoarded. Mint errors and oddities became popular, and it is found that significant errors are much rarer than in the United States series—remember all of those rejected coins in the 19th-century Royal Mint reports? In Detroit, Michigan, the 71st annual convention of the American Numismatic Association is held in cooperation with the ninth annual Canadian Numismatic Association convention, the first joint show of the two groups.

1963: The Canadian market for investment coins continues to be extremely active. The Canadian Numismatic Research Society is formed. J. Douglas Ferguson (1901-1982), one of the most prominent figures on the collecting scene, begins the transfer of his vast holdings of coins, currency, and tokens to the Bank of Canada, thus making strong the foundation for the National Currency Collection.

1964: New Netherlands Coin Co.'s 58th Sale, September 22-23, includes many Canadian rarities and other issues and attracts a lot of attention. Cataloguer John J. Ford, Jr., is perhaps the most technically knowledgeable United States dealer in the Canadian field, although many others are active. Canadian silver dollar features Charlottetown motif. The coin market reaches its apex—more dealers, more investors, higher prices than ever before. The Canadian Paper Money Society is formed.

1965: The "investor market" for Canadian coins all but disappears, and eventually many old-time numismatists who were sitting on the sidelines, checkbook in pocket, will reappear and became active buyers.

1966: The softening of the market continues as its hoped-for quick revival (and that of the related United States coin market) fail to materialize.

1967: New products at the Mint this year including a $20 gold coin give the market an upbeat pulse, but the stimulus is brief.

1968: The Royal Canadian Mint is extremely busy, and the work of coining some five-cent pieces is farmed out to the Philadelphia Mint. James A. Haxby publishes articles on Canadian decimal coinage and their history. In 1971 Haxby will join with researcher R.C. Willey to publish the first issue of *Coins of Canada,* a guide to information and prices. The Canadian coin market lapses back into relative desuetude, but in the 1970s it will revive with a new group of collectors.

DIE VARIETIES

Collecting Canadian coins by die varieties in addition to date and mintmark is a relatively recent occurrence. Beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s attention began to be paid in a significant way to interesting peculiarities. Focus was placed on several varieties that in due course became famous. These included the 1936 "Dot" coinage, the 1947 Maple Leaf varieties, and beginning with the discovery of the 1955 "Arnprior" silver dollars, the number of water lines to the right of the voyageur's canoe on the reverse of this large silver denomination.

Lot 7

1859 Cent with Double Punched Narrow 9 in Date

In time, more notice began to be paid to older issues, and discussion was given to die differences among cents of 1858, 1859, and 1891, large and small dates and other numeral differences on silver and other coins, styles of the numeral 3 on 1893 10-cent pieces, and, to a lesser extent, repunchings. The last included such peculiarities as an inverted A being used instead of a V, a large letter or numeral over a previous smaller letter, and numerous instances of doubled date digits.

Among Victorian decimal coinage of Canada, a study of varieties has revealed that the cents of 1858 and 1859 include many repunchings and numeral differences. For silver coins of 1858 and again from 1870 (the next time they were coined) through the end of that decade, dies were largely hand-made. For the obverse this involved punching the portrait of Queen Victoria into a working (not hub) die. Several different minor variations in the portrait appeared on various punches, creating equivalent varieties in finished coinage, with sometimes more than one portrait style used within a given year. Letters around the obverse border were punched by hand, often resulting in repunchings, broken letters (from broken punches), and alignment irregularities. Among Norweb Collection coins the cataloguer has described interesting anomalies in notes to the lot descriptions. Many of these have never been delineated in print before.

On the reverse die the wreath or other border design was impressed by a single punch. Sometimes leaves, stems, or other features would be incomplete or broken and would be patched by hand, creating die differences. Central inscriptions including the denomination and date were entered by single punches, except that on many Victorian coins the first two numerals of the date, 18, were from a two-digit punch, and the remaining two were each from separate punches.

Often repunchings occurred. This was done by strengthening a letter in which the second blow of the punch was misaligned from the first blow. In some instances a third blow was further misaligned. Sometimes punches showed defects such as missing decorative serifs on the letters. Among Victorian coinage, it seems that repunchings occur most often on the obverse toward the end of the word VICTORIA, the first letter of DEI, various letters of GRATIA, and the C in CANADA. Perhaps in the die shop a jig was positioned over a die so that the D in DEI and the C in CANADA were the first two letters entered, after which the others were punched more systematically. So far as I know, no research on this has ever been done. On some dies for Newfound-

land the Royal Mint had great trouble with the W letter punch, possibly because it was not used in many other places; sometimes a V punch was employed in error, then corrected.

In the 1880s the dies became more stereotyped, and it seems that the use of hubs with lettering (but not date numerals) began to be employed. Some retouching and repunching was done, but not as often as in the 1870s. Relative to this, C.E. Challis, *A New History of the Royal Mint,* p. 541, comments:

> Until the last 20 years of the 19th century working punches were considered so precious that they were kept in use as long as possible. Thus, it was common until the 1880s for digits of the date to be added with individual figure punches to each working die, with the result that dies could still vary, if only minutely, from their fellows. Another cause of variation from die to die was the continuation in use of punches with letters broken by wear, for the imperfect dies produced from these punches had to be repaired by overpunching defective letters with single letter punches, leaving evidence of doubled letters on the dies. Sometimes the wrong punch was used to strengthen a letter....

In the 1890s the dies become even more standardized—although not quite as standard as the Challis text suggests—by which time most interesting differences are limited to date repunchings, numeral sizes, and numeral spacing, many such varieties being quite unimportant to the numismatist today.

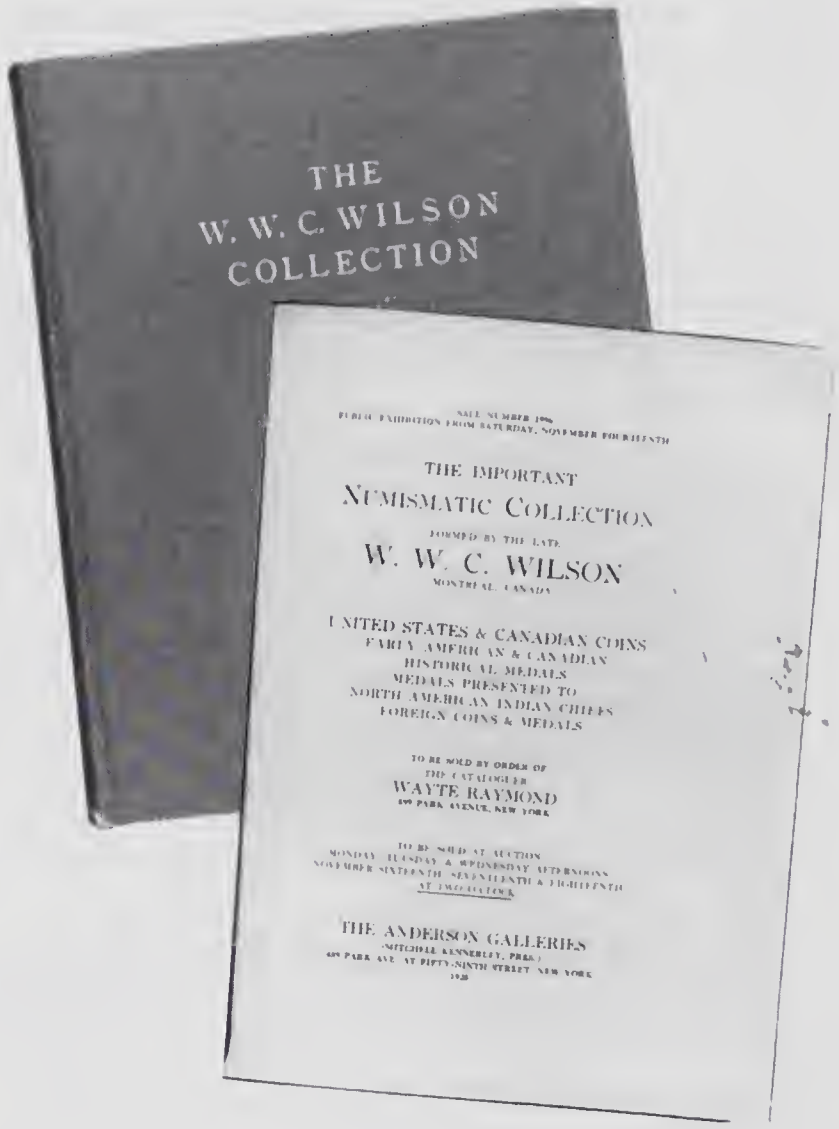
Among coins of Edward VII (1902-1910) and George V (1911-1936), die differences are even more minute. When a date position difference is found and can be described so that collectors can identify it, the issue can become popular, as in the case of the 1926 Near 6 and Far 6 varieties. Among later coins there are some difference in high relief and high relief portraits, shoulder fold variations on Queen Elizabeth II coins of 1953, and so on. Whether or not a given variety is worthy of collecting is often a matter of opinion. For example, the Charlton catalogue notes that whether a 1957 silver dollar has just one water line or four to the right of the canoe "is of questionable importance." In general, the collecting rule seems to be to acquire one of each basic date, mintmark, or major design change (such as the large and small cents of 1920), and with regard to date position differences, repunchings, etc., a collection can be salted and peppered to taste.

As all Canadian coins until modern times were dated on the reverse, the obverse dies could be carried forward from one year to another. Doubtless, in future years research will be done as to the use of a given obverse die on coinage with more than one reverse die. This can be accomplished by studying repunchings, die alignments, and other idiosyncrasies. Some carry-overs are described among the Norweb Collection listings.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN COLLECTIONS

The W.W.C. Wilson Collection

Wayte Raymond, 1925



The collection of W.W.C. Wilson, Montreal, was sold at auction by Wayte Raymond from November 16 to 18, 1925. The sale was held in the rooms of the Anderson Galleries (Mitchell Kennerly, president) at 489 Park Avenue, corner of 59th Street, New York City. At the time Raymond was one of the leading dealers in America and had been recently involved in the private purchase of the James Ellsworth Collection, arranged through the art dealer, Knoedler & Co., with numismatist John Work Garrett as his financial partner in the deal. Anderson Galleries later became Parke-Bernet Galleries and later a part of today's Sotheby's.

The late William W.C. Wilson had been prominent in American and Canadian numismatics for a long time and was widely viewed as possessing one of the finest cabinets in North America. His *modus operandi* was to buy other collections intact, including the remarkable holdings of Thomas Wilson, in order to secure pieces he needed. In 1894, Pierre N. Breton published this biography of *Thomas* Wilson:

> Thomas Wilson, Clarence, Ontario, Canada: Mr. Wilson was born in Montreal on the seventh of December, 1825, and consequently is now 68 years of age.
>
> Mr. Wilson was only seven years old when his family left Montreal for Grenville, Quebec, where he resided about 15 years. It was here at the village school that young Thomas pursued his studies. In 1848 the family moved from Grenville to Cumberland in Upper Canada, and several years later he went to Buckingham, in company of one of his brothers, settling finally at Clarence, Ontario, where in 1858 he started in business for himself as a general merchant. In 1860 he married Miss Pridham of Grenville, who is still living. They have three children, one daughter and two sons. In 1870, Mr. Wilson commenced a collection of Canadian coins, which today is perhaps only excelled by one other. Four or five coins are wanting, but taking into consideration the condition of each coin, his collection has no equal. Mr. Wilson retired from business in 1886 in favor of his eldest son, Arthur, and the business has continued to increase under his able management.

Most probably, key pieces from the Thomas Wilson Collection were kept by W.W.C., and the duplicates sold or traded.

A generous man, W.W.C. Wilson was a benefactor to the American Numismatic Association and purchased *The Numismatist* journal from its owner, Farran Zerbe, and presented it to the A.N.A. in 1910 as a gift. As a partner in the J.C. Wilson Paper Mills, Ltd., he received sufficient income to engage in many benevolences and to build a a great numismatic cabinet.

W.W.C. Wilson, in ill health for several months, died at his home at 111 Crescent Avenue, Montreal, on March 16, 1924, at age 55. "He was a man of considerable means and was a liberal buyer," noted an obituary published in *The Numismatist,* May 1924. "Just what his collection contains was perhaps known only to a few up to the time of his death, although it is known to contain a number of great rarities."

Raymond, who in the 1930s would become America's pre-eminent publisher of numismatic books and distributor of albums, had not yet achieved a high level of numismatic knowledge by the time of the Wilson offering in 1925. As a result his catalogue

descriptions are somewhat sketchy and often incomplete, giving today's reader a hunger for more information, for details that Raymond could have reported, but did not. At the same time it is realized that in 1925 the coin market price levels were very low, and as a practical matter Raymond had to put Proofs, patterns, rarities, and other items in group lots as they had little value at the time. The great interest in Canadian decimal coins was still a generation away. Additional Wilson coins were included in two later Raymond sales.

While in the paragraphs to follow will be found an enumeration of Canadian decimal coins and patterns, it would be remiss if we were not to mention, if only in passing, the other formidable numismatic treasures in other series in the catalogue:

American medals are highlighted by an Erie Canal medal in *gold* (most were in white metal, a few in silver) presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson on January 15, 1828, at a reception in his honor tendered by the citizens of New Orleans. Early American-related issues attributed to Betts numbers abound and include rarities. A 1787 Washington and Columbia medal in *silver* (most were in copper) reflects the explorations of J. Kendrick and fellow voyagers to the Pacific Northwest. Indian peace medals are of such depth and breadth that the 1925 Raymond catalogue of the Wilson Collection must be a starting point for anyone attempting to do even casual research in the field. Canadian tokens are unforgettable.

The Wilson offering of Canadian and decimal coins was primarily limited to Proof strikings and patterns. Circulation strikes were not collected, and mintmarks (*i.e.*, H for Heaton) were ignored by the cataloguer. As curious as it may seem to the reader today, in 1925 there was little interest in the presence or absence of a mintmark on just about any world coin.

While the Wilson cabinet of decimal issues does not rival the depth and breadth of the present Norweb offerings, its contents, reiterated below, will serve as a reference point and appreciation of this impressive holding and, as the W.W.C. Wilson Collection has been virtually ignored by modern cataloguers (John J. Ford, Jr., and his New Netherlands Coin Co. catalogues being an exception), no doubt present Norweb Collection catalogue holders will find this listing to be of interest (descriptions are from the Raymond catalogue; present writer's comments are added in brackets; buyer's names were furnished by numismatic bookseller Charles Davis):

PROVINCE OF CANADA:

Lot 550: 5, 10, 20 cents in silver. Cent in copper. Brilliant Proofs. Rare. [This is a Proof set of the year. Silver issues, not described in detail by Raymond, were issued in different die alignments and mostly with plain edges, although some had reeded edges. Bought by B. Max Mehl, probably for a client; this comment applies to all Mehl purchases.]

Lot 551: 1858 cent struck in nickel and a copper cent of 1859. Proofs. Rare. [The 1858 cent was probably a Proof from regular dies, but of light appearance, possibly in an alloy containing nickel; however, use of the term "nickel" was casual at the time. The Proof bronze cent of 1859 is many orders rarer than that of 1858. Bought by L.A. Renaud of Montreal.]

Lot 552: 1858 pattern 20 cents. Wreath of maple leaves. McLachlan 3. Silver Proof. Very rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 553: 1858 cent struck on a flan [planchet] of half thickness. Very Fine. [The grade suggests it might have been a mint error or on a laminated planchet, not a pattern or trial striking. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 554: 1858 pattern cent. Coroneted head of Victoria. Reverse with value and date in wreath of maple leaves. McLachlan 4. Proof. Ex. rare. The Thomas Wilson piece. [The regular circulation strikes and regular Proofs had a laureated, not crowned head of Victoria. Bought by Dr. L.A. Langstroth.]

Lot 555: A trial impression of the reverse only of same piece. [Presumably this is the same as certain Norweb Collection reverse trials, Lots 706-708. These pieces are very curious. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

NOVA SCOTIA:

Lot 561: Cents. Victoria head. 1861, 1862, 1864. Half cents 1861, 1864. All Uncirculated except 1862 cent (Fine). [Bought by Dr. L.A. Langstroth.]

Lot 562: Pattern cent 1861. Large bust of Victoria left. Reverse with crown in wreath of roses. NOVA-SCOTIA ONE CENT. 1861 around wreath. McLachlan 7. Proof. Very rare. [Bought by R.A. Owen.]

Lot 563: Pattern cent 1861. The adopted obverse design. Reverse same as preceding but date unfinished 186-. Not in McLachlan unless he confuses it to be No. 8. Proof. Extremely rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 564: Pattern half cent 1861. Large bust. Reverse type of preceding pieces but HALF CENT 1861. Uncirculated. Ex. rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 565: Pattern cent 1861. Large bust. Reverse the adopted design. Proof. Very rare. I believe the confusion in McLachlan list is due to the fact that the two obverses were used with two reverses on both cents and half cents. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Lot 577: 1862 5, 10, 20 cents silver. Proofs with plain edge. [This must have constituted a silver Proof or cabinet

set. Circulation strikes were made with reeded edges. Exceedingly rare. This listing seems to have been overlooked by modern scholars.]

Lot 578: 1870 10 cents, 1875 5 cents. Proofs with milled edges. [Proof pieces struck at the Royal Mint, possibly by Charles W. Fremantle, for exhibition purposes. Extremely rare. [Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 579: Cent 1861 Proof and three others Uncirculated. Half cent 1861. Uncirculated. Scarce. [Buyer not known to the present cataloguer.]

Lot 580: 1871 20 cent. Plain and milled edges. Proofs. [Exhibition strikings. Extremely rare. Buyer not known to the present cataloguer.]

Lot 581: Pattern 10 cents 1862. Value and date in fret work border. Proof. Very rare. [Charlton NB-2. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Lot 587: Cent 1871 Proof and Uncirculated, 2 pieces. [Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Lot 598: Gilt electrotypes of the rare 10 and 20 dollar pieces of 1862. [Apparently, Wilson never had the opportunity to acquire struck gold or silver impressions. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

DOMINION OF CANADA:

Lot 599: 50 cents 1870. Proofs in silver and copper. Plain edge. [The copper striking has been overlooked by modern scholars; the silver striking is offered in the present Norweb Collection sale as Lot 382. Bought by B. Max Mehl for resale; eventually one piece found its way to the Norweb Collection as noted.]

Lot 600: 25 cents 1870 plain and milled edges. 1880 [1880-H, presumably], 1888, 1892 all milled edges. Proofs. [1870 strikings are from the Proof sets of the year and are rare; the later Proofs are even rarer. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 601: 10 cents 1870, 1880 [1880-H, presumably], 1892 Proofs. [Same comment as preceding. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 602: 5 cents 1870, 1880 [1880-H, presumably], 1892 Proofs. [Same comment as preceding. Buyer not known to the present cataloguer.]

Lot 603: Cents 1876 copper and nickel. 1881, 1884, 1894, 1911. All Proofs. [The 1876 cents are probably the same as Charlton's DC-17 and 18, DC-17 being an 1876-H issue and DC-18 lacking the H mintmark and being a cabinet Proof, not a pattern. Buyer not known to the present cataloguer.]

Lot 604: Pattern 20 cents 1871 Proof with plain edge. McLachlan 17. Rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 605: A double set of the silver and copper coins for 1911. In case. [Presumably a double Matte Proof set; these illustrate the new design of George V. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Lot 606: 1865 double Proof sets, gold 2 dollars, silver 5, 10, 20 cent, pattern cent 1864. In original case arranged to show obverse and reverse. Very rare. [This is a high point in the Wilson cabinet of decimal issues, an outstanding showpiece and rarity. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 607: Gold two dollar pieces. 1865, 1870, 1872, 1880, 1881, 1882 [actually, 1882-H], 1885, 1888. Very Fine to Uncirculated. [In essence, this is a nice quality date set of circulation strikes. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 608: Fifty cents 1870 silver and copper. Plain edges. 1880, 1881 silver, milled edges. Proofs. Rare. [The 1870 in copper may be an unlisted striking from regular dies or it may have a pattern reverse and the same as Charlton's NF-16. The Proof impressions of the 1880 and 1881 regular issues are extreme rarities. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 609: Twenty cents. 1865 Proof in copper. Rare. [This listing overlooked by modern scholars. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 610: 1870, 1880, 1890 Proofs. Very scarce. [Denomination not given, but presumably 20 cents. Each is a prime rarity in Proof format. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 611: Ten cents. 1870, 1880, 1890 Proofs. Rare. [Exceedingly rare in Proof finish. Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 612: Five cents. 1880, 1881, 1890 Proofs. [Exceedingly rare in Proof finish; possibly from the 1912 sale of the J.B. Caldecott Collection, Lot 372. Bought by B. Max Mehl.]

Lot 613: Pattern 5 cents 1864. McLachlan 22. Proof in copper. Caldecott Collection. Very rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

Lot 614: Cents. 1885, 1894, 1896 Proofs. Scarce. [Exceedingly rare in Proof finish. Buyer not known to the present cataloguer.]

Lot 615: Pattern cent 1864. Type adopted in next year. Proof. Very rare. [Bought by L.A. Renaud.]

It thus can be seen that Wilson collected Canadian and related decimal issues primarily as Proofs when they could be found, that he ignored mintmarks, and acquired types (as in the 1911 set), not date sequences or varieties.

The William B. Tennant Collection

New Netherlands Coin Co., 1953

Certain of the outstanding Victorian and early 20th-century issues in this catalogue were obtained from the estate collection of William B. Tennant, St. John, New Brunswick who, in turn, had obtained them from various sources early in the present century, including from W.W.C. Wilson.

Tennant was born in 1871 near Saint John, one

of 14 children of a builder of wooden ships. He was educated in public schools in that city and at Mount Allison University. In his adult life he was first a clergyman in the Methodist faith, but around the age of 30 decided that his interests were in the business world. Over a period of time he became involved in many commercial enterprises including an insurance agency, brewery, and laundry. Hobbies comprised numismatics as well as sports such as angling, curling, and golf. William B. Tennant died on December 11, 1943, after which his collection, considered to be one of the finest ever formed, was placed in a bank vault. The holding was particularly rich in tokens, including some pieces unlisted by Breton.

Notice of the availability of the Tennant estate holding, stored in shallow drawers in a wooden numismatic cabinet about two feet wide and high and in the possession of a bank in Montreal, was given to New Netherlands Coin Company in 1952 by a Canadian collector.

John J. Ford, Jr., lost no time in contacting Emery May Holden Norweb, who commissioned him to travel to Canada to buy it intact for her account, for which she would pay all expenses plus a commission. Ford and his friend Werner Amelingmaier took the train to Montreal in early 1953, bought the collection, had the cabinet crated, and brought it back to New York City, from which place it was shipped to Mrs. Norweb. Ford recently recalled that this was the most important of the many purchases the Norweb family bought from New Netherlands over the years.

The vast and impressive holding of Canadian tokens and medals was gifted to the American Numismatic Society by Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, while the decimal issues of Canada and the provinces were reviewed, and many items were added to the Norweb Collection. Among the latter were 17 pattern coins, a large holding in this rather arcane speciality.

The Heaton Mint Hoard

Few finds have been more exciting in the field of Canadian coins than the so-called Heaton Mint hoard, which became known to numismatists in the 1970s.

The establishment, known in recent times as The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., was established in Birmingham, England, in 1850 and was known in the 19th century as Ralph Heaton & Sons, Ltd. By that time Ralph Heaton II had considerable experience with token making, having been a die sinker since at least 1817, following in the footsteps of his father who had been a button maker since the preceding century and who was well known as an inventor. At an auction conducted by Fuller and Horsey on April 29, 1850, four screw presses, various tools, and other items were acquired by Heaton from the recently closed Soho Mint operated since the 18th century by Boulton and Watt.

Numismatists today can only marvel at the various die-making and related implements that crossed the auction block in that April day, including, per the title page of the sale listing:

> THE EXTREMELY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF DIES for the Coins and Medals, well-known as the Soho Collection, most beautifully executed, principally by the celebrated Küchler [QDB note: Conrad Küchler is remembered by American numismatists for cutting the dies for the 1796 Myddelton token and the Washington Seasons medals], and by Droz and Philpp, also the Dies for many rare Coins, hitherto considered as almost unique, including a Dollar George III, 1798, a Britanniarum Penny, many specimens of proposed Coins, of various dates, and of the French Republic, 1790 to 1792, a pattern Half-penny George III, by Droz, and Provincial Tokens; also
>
> A CABINET OF COINS AND MEDALS embracing four sets of the Soho Collection, and many others extremely rare....

While Heaton bought coining presses and coin-making equipment, certain other items at the sale, including many old dies and hubs, went to the firm of W.S. Lincoln & Son in London, who in succeeding years turned out a wide variety of Soho pattern restrikes (many of which are detailed by C. Wilson Peck, see Bibliography) and fantasy pieces, a few of which are related to the American series, the 1783 Washington Draped Bust restrikes being examples.

With his newly-acquired minting equipment Ralph Heaton II produced a wide variety of tokens and coins. Orders from countries and other entitles in the British Empire were placed through the Royal Mint, London, which would prepare dies and arrange bids, with striking to be performed by the Heaton Mint, which added its H mintmark to its products. Upon occasion when the Royal Mint

was working to capacity, Heaton made English coins as well. Apparently, all but a few British farthings, halfpennies, and pennies struck for circulation from 1853 to 1856 were struck by Heaton, but they bore no identification as such, and their origin was not widely known until recent times (cf. James O. Sweeny). In addition, Heaton did contract coinage for many countries outside of the British influence and even set up mints in foreign lands. The firm's activities comprised contract work extending well over a century, indeed it continues at the present time.

Around 1975 a representative of the venerable Heaton Mint contacted Paramount International Coin Corporation, of Englewood, Ohio, which at the time conducted extensive business in England and had a staff member there. It seemed that Heaton had kept examples of certain of its coinage for reference and/or marketing purposes, probably primarily the latter in instances in which multiple examples were held back. It was the practice of Heaton, as it was for Boulton & Watt (Soho Mint) earlier, to send samples of their coinage art and expertise to potential clients; witness the Copper Company of Upper Canada tokens as an example.

Most pieces were stored as inventory in Birmingham, but a few were displayed as a collection including some superimposed upon a map of the world. The coins for the most part were business strikes that had received little if any handling and had been kept carefully since the last century. Ray Merena came from America to visit Birmingham and make arrangements for acquisition of certain of the pieces. Later, David W. Akers of the same firm conducted another transaction with Heaton. At the time, choice Mint State silver coins with H mintmarks, of the reign Queen Victoria, were considered extreme rarities by numismatists.

Paramount offered some of these coins in a public auction sale in Long Beach, California, in 1975, and others in New York City in 1977. Even more pieces were sold privately including to British coin dealers such as A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., and Spink & Son, Ltd. A few years later, additional coins were acquired by Spink directly from Heaton. These coins were eagerly acquired by private collectors and museums, including the Norweb family, and soon they had all but disappeared. Choice Mint State coins from the Heaton facility remain rarities today, but every now and then an example or two from the Heaton Mint hoard comes on the market to delight new buyers.

No precise records exist of the quantities found of various issues, but Brian Cornwell compiled estimates based upon information he was able to obtain. The coins in the following list are nearly all gem Mint State, often with beautiful toning:

COINS IN THE HEATON MINT HOARD:

Canada 1¢: 1876-H (2).

Canada 5¢: 1872-H (2), 1874-H Crosslet 4 (3), 1875-H (1), 1880-H (4), 1881-H (3), 1890-H (1), 1902-H (2).

Canada 10¢: 1872-H (3), 1875-H (1), 1880-H (3), 1881-H (3), 1882-H (1), 1890-H (1), 1902-H (3).

Canada 25¢: 1872-H (5), 1875-H (1), 1880-H Narrow 0 (1), 1880-H Wide 0 (3), 1881-H (4), 1882-H (3), 1883-H (2), 1890-H (2), 1902-H (3).

Canada 50¢ 1871-H (1), 1872-H (1), 1881-H (3), 1890-H (1).

Newfoundland 1¢: 1872-H (152), 1876-H (2).

Newfoundland 5¢: 1872-H (6), 1876-H (3), 1882-H (6), 1904-H (21).

Newfoundland 10¢: 1872-H (6), 1876-H (4), 1882-H (6), 1904-H (21).

Newfoundland 20¢: 1872-H (6), 1876-H (3), 1882-H (6), 1904-H (17).

Newfoundland 50¢: 1872-H (7), 1876-H (2), 1882-H (3), 1904-H (4).

Newfoundland $2: 1882-H (1).

Prince Edward Island 1¢: 1871 (255; this was the most plenteous holding).

Sources: David W. Akers and Raymond N. Merena (both of whom visited the Heaton Mint and arranged for early purchases in the 1970s) discussed various aspects with the cataloguer; coin quantity estimates are from Brian Cornwell, "The Heaton Hoard," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* February 1985, and are his estimates based upon auction appearances and observations; and *A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint* by James O. Sweeny.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

The cataloguer expresses appreciation to those who have helped in the ways indicated:

THE NORWEB FAMILY:

Appreciation is expressed to **the family of R. Henry Norweb, Jr.**, for allowing us to present the Norweb Collection of Canadian coins. We are grateful not only for the opportunity to work with coins the equals of which have never been auctioned before, but also for the rich treasure of memories dating back many years of our association with the family. It has been a great pleasure.

THOSE WHO HELPED:

David W. Akers reviewed much of the manuscript and made many helpful comments and suggestions. **Remy Bourne** provided two Canadian reference books. **Gary L. Burhop** provided reference materials. **Lynn Chen,** American Numismatic Association librarian, furnished many periodicals and reference books for research and was very helpful during the author's visits to Colorado Springs. **Brian and Scott Cornwell,** principals of ICCS, visited our offices and examined selected scarce and rare issues, graded certain of them, discussed varieties, read the manuscript, and helped in other ways. **Charles Davis** provided buyers' names for the Raymond sale in 1925 of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection. **John J. Ford, Jr.** discussed his involvement with Canadian coins, the Tennant Collection, and New Netherlands sales, and made several corrections and suggestions for the catalogue listings. **Michael J. Hodder** made comments, assisted with pedigrees, and contributed descriptive material for the 1670-A Double d l'Amerique Françoise striking. The **Professional Coin Grading Service** rendered opinions on several dozen coins submitted to it for evaluation. **Douglas Robins** answered several inquiries. **John Temple** furnished biographical information about William B. Tennant and reviewed certain aspects of the Norweb pattern and coins. David Tripp provided information from Virgil Brand's inventory regarding the 1862 British Columbia patterns.

STAFF CREDITS:

Catalogue and text by **Q. David Bowers.**

Dr. Richard A. Bagg helped with coordination and researched many pedigrees. **Mark Borckardt** assisted the cataloguer with grading consultations. **Robin Edgerly** worked with graphics and layout. **Roberta French** looked through many back issues of the *American Numismatic Journal, The Numismatist,* the *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* and other periodicals, surveyed auction catalogues, and helped organize reference material. **Chris Karstedt** helped with the flow of material, research, and other office matters and was central to the preparation of the catalogue. **Raymond N. Merena** helped with certain research aspects and supervised the financial aspects of the catalogue and forthcoming sale. **Rosalie Minnerly** did much correspondence, co-ordination, and research and helped in other ways. **Beth Piper** checked many attributions, verified sources, and otherwise helped with research. **Jennifer Meers** of the Bowers and Merena Graphics Department designed the catalogue and arranged the layout. **Douglas Plasencia** did the photography. **Andrew W. Pollock III** helped with price and rarity information. **Trish Toepper** helped with coordination.

Another fine
Bowers and Merena sale
is about to begin...

SESSION ONE

Friday Afternoon, November 15, 1:00 PM Sharp

Canadian Coins: Lots 1-380

PROVINCE OF CANADA

LARGE CENTS

Victoria 1858-1859

Superb Gem Specimen 1858 Cent

First Year of Issue

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1 **1858 Specimen-67, brown (B&M) or Specimen-65 RB (PCGS).** A superb gem coin with delicate golden, magenta, and iridescent highlights. Superbly struck and extremely beautiful in every regard. All one could ask for in a cent of this date and variety. Issued as part of the Specimen set of this year.

Finest graded by ICCS is Specimen-65, and only one at that grade. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, edge and die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof. Our Gary L. Burhop Collection sale, 1996, Lot 3002, was Specimen-65. Various other auction appearances over the years could be mentioned.

Mintage: 421,000; Specimens (a.k.a. Proofs) much less, probably fewer than 150, as part of sets. The 421,000 figure is a modern one and supersedes the 1,000,000 number published decades earlier (*e.g.*, by P.N. Breton, 1894).

The obverse pictures a youthful Queen Victoria wearing a wreath or crown of laurel, the "laureated head." This motif would be used in 1858 and 1859, then replaced by a diademed head in the next coinage (which took place in 1876). Dies by Leonard Charles Wyon. Composition (so-called French bronze): 95% copper, 4% tin, and 1% zinc. This alloy imparted a rich orange color to the coins. Struck at the Royal Mint, London. The diameter of an unworn piece is one inch, thus the coin was a convenient device for measuring (in the United States the copper-nickel cents of the same year, 1858, measured 3/4"). 100 Canadian cents and weighed one pound avoirdupois, equal to 70 grains per coin.

The obverse of the cent, with its portrait surrounded by an inscribed label, superficially resembles the bronze coins of Napoleon III of France, struck beginning in 1853, pursuant to the Act of May 6, 1852. Such French pieces circulated widely in Canada and thus were familiar to the populace.

Of all engravers associated with Canadian coinage over the past two centuries, no name looms larger than that of Leonard Charles Wyon (1826-1891). The oldest son of famous engraver William Wyon (who signed many British coins), he followed his father in 1851 as chief engraver at the Royal Mint, London, a post he retained until he died in 1891. Influenced by his father's designs, L.C. Wyon created portrait coinage for the British Empire, including for Canada beginning in 1858.

The cents of 1858 and, particularly, the larger-mintage issue of 1859, have many idiosyncrasies. The technology used to produce the dies for these coins lagged that in effect at the Philadelphia Mint, which seems unusual, as in general the Royal Mint was a leader in innovation. Numismatic evidence suggests that coinage for British possessions took a subsidiary position in importance to domestic production, and less skilled people were assigned to it. Great benefits from this practice inured to numismatics, as the more "rustic," the better!

On the presently offered 1858 cent the circle of beads surrounding the portrait is made up of circular dots in some instances, but in other instances the pellets are irregular in shape. The C in CANADA is sharply double punched (of all letters in this word, the C is most often repunched on dies of various Victorian denomination and dates). On the reverse in the date the 5 and 8 are lightly double punched, the 5 more so. The beads composing the inner circle are likewise irregular in some instances. The stem to the leaf to the left of 1 in the date and mostly below is partially missing, particularly near where it should join the leaf; the stem to the leaf directly below the first 8 in the date has been crudely reinforced in the die and is thick and irregular. The same for the stem to the leaf below the 5. For further information on cent varieties of this year there are many sources including R.C. Willey, "The Canadian Cent of 1858-1859," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1975.

It seems that for one-cent pieces the general practice at the Royal and Heaton mints in the 19th century was to use a three-digit logotype for the first three numerals of the date, 185 in this instance, and then to add the final digit separately. Certain other denominations including most silver issues used two-digit 18 punches followed by two separate punches.

Historical notes: The Province of Canada ordered 10,000,000 cents, of which 421,000 were struck with the 1858 date and the balance in 1859 (including some overdated pieces). At the time there were countless copper halfpenny (mainly) and penny tokens in circulation in Canada, these having been issued by banks, individuals, and other entities. In addition, there were vast quantities of United States copper "large" cents to be seen in commerce, a situation which reached glut proportions by the early 1860s. Thus, there was no great need for the new Province of Canada 1858 bronze cents, which in any event were lighter weight than most other copper pieces then in circulation.

Cents of 1858 and 1859, and many later issues as well (until the Ottawa Mint opened in Canada in 1908) were made at the Royal Mint, London, plus some coinages at the Heaton Mint, Birmingham. This venerable Royal Mint traced its heritage to centuries earlier and was the wellspring for countless different coins and medals of different reigns and designs.

Gem Specimen 1858 Cent

2 **1858 Specimen-66 red (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-65 (Brian Cornwell).** 67.7 grains. This piece was in the Norweb Collection as a pattern, Charlton's PC-7, as it has somewhat of a copper-nickel appearance, being somewhat lighter than the typically seen bronze. However, bronze cents of this year can and do vary in surface color, from straw-colored yellow-orange to light copper. The present coin is very beautiful and, in fact, is one of the nicest Specimen strikings we have ever seen of this, the first Canadian cent. Issued as part of the Specimen set for this year.

On the obverse, letters in VICTORIA slightly double punched as are some others including GRA, REG, AN, and A. On reverse date numerals repunched in the manner of the preceding, but with slight differences. No center dot.

A Specimen impression of the 1858 cent, die variety not known to the cataloguer, is in the British Museum. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof. Other Specimens have appeared on the market from time to time. A light-colored example described as "struck in nickel" was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection sale, Lot 551, and may have been similar. The literature on "copper-nickel" and "nickel" pattern cents of this year is ambiguous. It was considered at one time to strike Canadian cents in copper-nickel, following the United States format, but the idea was dropped.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2363, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

3 **1858 MS-64/65, red and brown.** Business strike. A nice mixture of red and brown, more red on the obverse than on the reverse. Sharply struck and extremely attractive. Somewhat prooflike if held at a certain angle to the light.

Today the 1858 cent is quite elusive in high Mint State levels. Most reached circulation in Canada in an era in which there was very little numismatic interest in them. The finest graded by ICCS is MS-64, to which the present coin must be favorably compared.

In the date the 185 logotype digits are slightly repunched. The leaves are strengthened as in the preceding, but less obviously so. The stem is complete to the leaf left of and slightly below the 1. Significantly finer than the cleaned AU Frontenac coin and the MS-63 Kissel-Victoria example.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

4 **1859/8 Wide 9 over 8. MS-65/64, red and brown.** A nice mixture of red and brown, the red being quite bright. Even blending. One of the relatively few overdates in the Canadian decimal series.

This is the finest seen by Brian Cornwell of ICCS, who suggested the grade of MS-64 RB, and is far finer than examples in various sales of the past several decades.

Mintage: 9,579,000 of all die varieties combined. This supersedes the traditional mintage figure given by Breton and certain other early writers of 1,000,000 for the 1858 cents and 9,000,000 for 1859.

The overdate best seen under magnification; the feature is most prominent between the lower ball of the 9 and the upper curve. Numerals not otherwise repunched except for a trace at the upper right of the 5. Border leaves with some idiosyncrasies, including the stem 40% missing—and completely so at that point—of the leaf below the first 8, and completely missing on the leaf beneath 59. Apparently, the function of the engraver was to strengthen the leaf stems in the working dies, this feature perhaps not transferring well from the master. Numerous variations occur among cents of this era. Somewhat similar leaf and branch peculiarities can be observed on silver coins of this era as well.

Large numbers of Canadian provincial cents, mostly dated 1859, remained undistributed. In the early 1860s many wooden boxes of these, amounting to about 80,000 (or, per some accounts 100,000) coins, were sent to New Brunswick to be circulated there while the New Brunswick government awaited the shipment of its own-design coins from England. Despite this and other distributions, thousands of the 1858 and millions of the 1859 bronze cents remained in provincial government hands. Many of these were sent to the Bank of Upper Canada, which handled government accounts. When that bank ceased business in 1866 it endeavored to dispose of the supply at a 20% discount, but many were still on hand. These went back to the Dominion of Canada in 1867 and were reissued as Dominion coins. The glut of pieces remained such that no new strikings of cents were needed until well into the following decade.

5 1859 Narrow 9. MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red with a subtle blending to brown on the obverse. Reverse mostly fully brilliant red. One of the nicest quality cents of this date we have seen.

Numerous peculiarities of wreath composition details are visible under magnification.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

6 1859 Narrow 9. MS-63, red and brown. Nicely blended red and brown, mostly red. Some surface marks are consistent with the grade.

Leaf stem below second 8 strengthened and complete; leaf stem below 59 missing. Digits 859 very lightly repunched.

Gem Specimen 1859 Cent

Double-Punched Narrow 9

Extremely Rare in Specimen Format

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

7 **1859 Double-punched Narrow 9, Variety No. 2. Specimen-64 BN (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Beautiful brown with iridescent electric blue surfaces on the obverse. Reverse with copper and magenta hues, deserving on its own to be called Red and Brown with a challenge even to full red. Some splashes of blue. A major rarity in Specimen format and multiples rarer than a Specimen 1858 cent.

Mintage: 9,579,000; Specimen mintage: very few, possibly fewer than six to 10. Much scarcer in Specimen format than are 1858 cents, the 1858s having been issued as part of sets.

Digit 9 repunched over an earlier 9 that is seen off-register and slightly below the final 9. The earlier figure seems to have been slightly smaller than the final one, indicating that its use may have been an engraving error. Again, there are idiosyncrasies among the leaves, with the stems missing below 858 in the manner suggested for the preceding lot; thus indicating that one of the multiple master dies had these features.

The Kissel-Victoria coin, Lot 4005, was graded Specimen-63. A piedfort (double-thickness) Specimen, variety not known to the cataloguer, is in the British Museum and is from the Clark Thornhill Collection. A regular thickness Specimen striking is there also (cf. Charlton and Linecar). An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 551, was described as a Proof and "rare."

From Fred Bowman, May 13, 1963.

8 **1859 Narrow 9. Variety No. 2. MS-63 red and brown (per Brian Cornwell, who pronounced it the finest he has seen).** A nice mixture of brilliant surfaces somewhat lightly mottled with orange and brown. Toning spot near upper left of reverse.

Numeral 9 in date very heavily repunched with abundant traces of the earlier figure seen off-register slightly below and to the left. Leaf treatment the same as preceding.

Throughout all Victorian coinage from 1858 to 1901, all denominations and metals, the obverse dies are undated. Thus, they could be used from one year to another. On earlier dates, especially those before 1880, various repunching characteristics of obverse letters would serve to die-link certain varieties. The penchant for minute differentiation of cent die varieties, so popular in the United States for such look-alike dates as the 1850s, has no counterpart in Canadian numismatic circles, except for the repunchings described on the cents of 1858 and 1859 and the varieties of 1891.

DOMINION OF CANADA

LARGE CENTS

Victoria 1876-1901

Celebrated 1876 Cent Rarity

Regular Dies, but No H Mintmark

Cabinet or Exhibition Striking

9 **1876 Without H mintmark. Royal Mint issue. Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 RD (PCGS).** 86.8 grains. 25.4 mm. Dies aligned in the same direction (medal turn.) Mostly bright red with a few flecks on the reverse. Absolutely gorgeous.

New style with Queen Victoria wearing a diadem. Reverse as used in 1858-1859 (see Lot 10 below, 1876-H, for more information).

Exceedingly rare with only a couple dozen known, one of which is in the Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection and others of which were in our Frontenac and Kissel-Victoria sales. The W.W.C. Wilson Collection (1925), Lot 603, had strikings in copper (*sic;* probably bronze) and nickel. Most probably, these were made up as cabinet or exhibition pieces for presentation or special occasions, not specifically as unusual pieces for numismatic sale.

Alternatively, John J. Ford, Jr., suggests that they were struck to test the dies, not for cabinet purposes, as in 1876 very few people collected Canadian cents by date. No further cent coinage production took place at the Royal Mint that year, thus isolating these few pieces as rarities, perhaps somewhat similar to one of the scenarios proposed for the famous 1894-S United States dime, of which just 24 were minted.

The potential for this piece seems to be incredible, especially if it is moved from "pattern" listings in catalogues to under regular issues where, in the opinion of the present writer, it definitely belongs.

On the obverse, in VICTORIA a stray raised line is to the upright of the T, left bottom serif in REGINA doubled, some other minor doubling as well. On reverse 18 in date lightly doubled, the 8 more than the 1.

Although this has been listed as a pattern by Charlton (DC-18), but not by Hillel Kaslove (who calls it a Royal Mint Specimen, a trial strike), it certainly is not such. The design, already adopted years earlier, was not changed. It was probably made to the order of Deputy Mint Master Charles W. Fremantle, who provided examples of contemporary coinage for exhibition, museum, and numismatic purposes. In popular parlance originated by H.W.A. Linecar these are called "Fremantle Proofs." It is presumed that if Fremantle had not had a numismatic inclination, Specimen strikings of certain issues of the 1870s and 1880s would not have been made.

Apropos of this coin, Michael J. Hodder (note, August 26, 1996) commented: "I personally believe that the 1876 without H was struck at the Royal Mint, just in case the 1876-H with mintmark struck at the Heaton Mint was not up to standard. In other words, the 1876 without H was a quality control measure, sort of a 'just in case' measure. I do not believe that the 1876 without H was a pattern or was struck for cabinet purposes. I feel the same about the 1875 silver five-cent piece without H."

From Fred Bowman, May 13, 1963.

Gem Specimen 1876-H Cent

Exceedingly Rare

First Year of Diademed Head

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

10 **1876-H Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS).** A beautiful gem, mostly red, with brown blending very gently. Exceedingly rare in Specimen format. Only a few were struck, and fewer survive today. A prize acquisition opportunity for the serious collector of Canadian cents.

Mintage: 4,000,000; Specimens, only a few

Weight: 87.5 grains as used from this point until the end of the "large" cents in 1920. These pieces are heavier than the 70-grain issues of 1858-1859. Alloy: Slightly changed from earlier; now 95.5% copper, 3% tin, and 1.5% zinc, a composition that would be used for the remainder of the "large" cent series. Queen Victoria, whose laureated head appeared on the cents of 1858-1859, now is shown wearing a tiara. The dies were by Leonard Charles Wyon, with the obverse adapted from a bust of the queen sculpted by William Theed. The head with diadem or tiara had been used earlier on the 1870 silver

25 and 50-cent coinages and is similar to that used on Hong Kong coinage of 1866, Jamaican coinage of 1869, the Prince Edward Island cent of 1871, and Straits Settlements issues of 1872.

Struck by the firm of Ralph Heaton & Sons, contractors for the Royal Mint. The Heaton Mint, located in Birmingham, England, was established in the most prolific center of coinage in the British Empire. In the 18th century multiple mints ranging from Boulton and Watt's large and impressive Soho Mint facility to single-craftsman shops turned out thousands of varieties of copper tokens (primarily), medals, and other items. In the second half of the 19th century, the Heaton Mint, which had acquired certain Soho Mint equipment, became a large private facility for coins, tokens, and medals. In the field of circulating coinage, the firm produced many different issues for Canada and other countries, identifying them with a distinctive H mintmark. Dies for legal tender Canadian coins were made at the Royal Mint, London, and supplied to Heaton. Activities continue to the present day, although no coins were struck for Canada after the Ottawa Mint opened in 1908. The company is now known as The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.

Some *raised* die striae are seen, common to 19th-century Victorian era Specimens. These are a part of the die manufacturing process and must not be confused with hairlines from cleaning (which are *incuse* on a coin's surface).

The portrait is Haxby-Willey Obverse 1 and was adopted from an image used on a Jamaican halfpenny. The face of Queen Victoria is somewhat youthful in the context of Canadian coins, although aged in comparison to the *Young Head* profile used on earlier (1838 onward) British issues. The chin is rounded without a tuck, and the lips are prominent. Obverses of the No. 1 style have defective lower left serifs (the right side part is missing) on the N's in REGINA and CANADA; this peculiarity is also observed in successive dates of the Obverse 1 style. This defective N punch was used on certain later obverses by "patching" an entire new bottom to the left upright of the letter; this was done by hand, and this patching thus varies in appearance from one die to another. (The N's in ONE and CENT on the reverse are from a different punch and are not defective.) For detailed information concerning portrait styles of cents (in particular) and other coinage see the valuable studies by R.C. Willey, "A New Look at the Canadian Coinages of Queen Victoria," R.C. Willey, *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, March 1968; and James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1968.

The general style of reverse is similar to that of the provincial coinage of 1858-1859, with idiosyncrasies of leaf and vine composition and some irregularity of letter and numeral punches. The 1876-H employs the so-called *Provincial Leaves* style as also used for 1881-H and 1882-H.

In July 1882 in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, R.W. McLachlan commented that copper bank tokens were still circulating freely in Canada as of that time, and for many years there had been an abundance of the earlier Province of Canada cent issue of 1859, thus obviating the necessity to strike additional pieces.

Compare to our Kissel-Victoria Sale coin, Lot 4010, Specimen-64; also the Frontenac Collection, 1991, Lot 5204, graded Specimen-63 RB.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

11 1876-H MS-64/65, red and brown. Blended red and brown, slightly more brown than red on the obverse, and just the opposite on the reverse. Quite attractive overall.

Business strike counterpart of the preceding.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

Bowers and Merena Tradition

We've been supplying choice, rare, and desirable coins to collectors, museums, dealers, and others ever since Dave Bowers began his dealership back in 1953. Along the way we have handled our share—and more—of the world's great collections and rarities. Thousands of properties have come our way, and we've helped tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of collectors enrich their holdings. If you are a past Bowers and Merena client, we look forward to having you participate in this sale as well. If you are new to us, welcome, and use this auction as an ideal way to get started.

Gem Specimen 1881-H Cent

Exceedingly Rare in Specimen Format

Ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

12 **1881-H Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS).** Mottled and somewhat streaky brown toning—probably due to planchet composition and planchet strip preparation—over yellow and gold surfaces. Extremely sharply struck and well detailed in every area.

Exceedingly rare in Specimen format, although readily available in business strike form. Brian Cornwell of ICCS reported seeing only one other Specimen in the past decade. The Norweb Collection will be forever remembered for the number of gem Specimen and business strike Victorian coins it contains, not even remotely equaled by any other offering.

Mintage: 2,000,000; Specimen mintage: very small, possibly fewer than a dozen. Obverse of 1881-H, Haxby-Willey 1.

For comparison, New Netherlands' 58th Sale, September 1964, Lot 1086, offered a Proof (the Specimen term was not in vogue then), brilliant with purple toning, from the Virgil M. Brand Collection. An example in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991, Lot 5206, was graded Specimen-66 and compared favorably to the present offering.

N in REGINA and CANADA with "patched" lower serif to left stand of letter.

From the W.W.C. Wilson Collection. In the early 20th century the cabinet of W.W.C. Wilson was quite possibly the most extensive, impressive array of Canadian Proof and pattern coins in private hands, although it was fairly shallow in terms of non-Proofs (circulation strikes). The Wilson coins were sold at auction by Wayte Raymond in November 1925, among other distributions, and many were acquired by William B. Tennant (whose Canadian cabinet far eclipsed the Wilson holdings) and later went into the Norweb Collection.

From the W.W.C. Wilson Collection, there as part of Lot 603 (without the Heaton origin mentioned).

Gem Specimen 1882-H Cent

A Rarity in Specimen Finish

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

13 **1882-H Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS).** A splendid gem, bright yellow-orange with some delicate magenta toning, particularly on the reverse. On the reverse there is an oxidation area near the leaf to the right and slightly above the T in CENT. The overall aspect is stunningly beautiful. Certainly, only a few extant pieces can compare. Over the years only one other Specimen has passed under the purview of ICCS. Notably absent from nearly all of the larger collections formed over the years.

Mintage: 4,000,000; Specimens, unknown, but probably fewer than 10.

Obverse style 2. Older head, traces of double chin. Blunt end to neck truncation.

From James E. Charlton.

14 1882-H MS-64, red and brown. Mostly brown with splashes of lighter color. Some iridescent blue. Highly lustrous. Business strike counterpart to the foregoing. Different head variety.

Obverse style 1. Younger head, smooth lower chin outline (no trace of fold for doubling), sharp point to neck truncation. Defective N punch in CANADA and REGINA (as used in 1876-H; not patched).

15 **1884 MS-66, red and brown.** A gorgeous coin with lustrous reddish brown surfaces. Well struck. Exceptionally fine condition. When Mint State pieces are found they are typically in the MS-63 or MS-64 grade if choice. Gems are elusive.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,523,955; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 35/37; average number coined per die pair: 70,110; net number of good coins struck: 2,500,000. All struck at the Royal Mint, London; the first Royal Mint cent coinage since 1859.

Obverse style 2. Older head, traces of double chin.

First year with the Large Leaves reverse, a style continued through part of 1891. The new leaves are wider and come closer to the border beads than do the leaves on the earlier style.

Our Edmonton Collection coin, Lot 2005, was MS-64 red. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum. A Proof example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 603.

Note: Years ago an 1885 cent was listed in the literature, and rising to the occasion to supply the demand, some operators made fakes. No genuine coins exist.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

16 1886 MS-64, red and brown. A gorgeous coin, nearly full red, particularly on the obverse. Certainly this could be called MS-64 red or possibly even MS-65 red and few would take a contrary view. Quality!

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,536,465; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 12/17; average number coined per die pair: 105,962; net number of good coins struck: 1,500,000.

Obverse style 2. Older head, traces of double chin.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum.

Prooflike Gem 1887 Cent

Possible Specimen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

17 **1887 MS-65 RB (B&M/PCGS)** prooflike. Considered by some to be a Specimen. Red and brown surfaces. Splendid mirrorlike surfaces, mostly red but blending to natural brown. Absolutely gorgeous.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,552,310; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 24/24; average number coined per die pair: 64,678; net number of good coins struck: 1,500,000.

Haxby-Willey Obverse 2. Face of Queen Victoria more aged than Obverse 1. Double chin. Repressed upper lip.

While the surfaces are prooflike and this may have been intended as a presentation coin, at the very least it is an impression from polished dies. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum, per H.W.A. Linecar's study; the cataloguer does not know how the die characteristics compare with the present coin.

Date figures aligned properly. A three-digit logotype punch was used for the 188 of the date, and the 7 was added separately.

From Fred Bowman, May 13, 1963.

18 1888 Perfect Date. MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red, blending to natural brown. A few flecks. Highly lustrous. Carefully kept since the time of issue.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 4,123,405; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 121/94; average number coined per die pair: 38,358; net number of good coins struck: 4,000,000). Obverse style 2 as always.

Final 8 digit slightly high and out of alignment from the preceding three-digit 188 logotype punch. Second 8 repunched.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

19 1888 MS-65, brown, prooflike. Attractive brown surfaces with ample hints of red. Some iridescent olive and blue is seen as well. Splendid!

Last two 8's in date are repunched, one in the three-digit logotype (as in preceding lot) and the other less so and from the added 8 digit.

20 **1891 Large Leaves, Large Date, Broad 9. MS-64, red and brown.** Mostly red, perhaps 75% so, blending to natural brown. Sharp and attractive. Rarely seen this nice, although among 1891 cents of all varieties this is the most frequently encountered (but usually in lower grades).

Mintage of this variety is unknown, but is a generous part of the mintage for all types. Total number of cents coined this year: 1,509,965; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 38/50; average number coined per die pair: 34,317; net number of good coins struck: 1,452,537.

The *Royal Mint Report* states: "Of the $14,525.37 in bronze cents coined for the Dominion of Canada, $4,525.37 resulted from the re-coinage of a sum of about $3,400 in old copper coin withdrawn from circulation."

Edmonton:2006 was in somewhat similar grade. 1891 is the landmark date among business strike Canadian large cents, and more has been written about the varieties of this year than of any other issue of the late Victorian era.

21 1891 Large Leaves, Small Date. VF-35, plus or minus five points. Light chocolate brown. A classic scarcity in the series.

Mintage: A very small part of the total mintage of 1,452,500 for all varieties this year.

22 **1891 Small Date, Small Leaves, Narrow 9. MS-65 RD (B&M/PCGS).** Lustrous red with a whisper of delicate natural brown. Certainly one of the finest pristine (uncleaned) examples remaining today in any collection.

Mintage: 1,452,500 for all varieties combined.

First appearance of the Small Leaves reverse style, as continued through the end of the Edwardian era, 1910.

From Fred Bowman, April 1, 1964.

23 1892 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red, perhaps 85 to 90% so, with delicate brown just beginning to form. Probably worth a "red" price. Another item for the connoisseur.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,242,940; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 30/6; average number coined per die pair: 69,052; net number of good coins struck: 1,200,000.

Obverse style 3. Old head. Double chin is especially prominent. Recessed area over eye. Beginning this year the reverse is somewhat concave, and somewhat inconsistently so (this can be best observed by holding the coin at an angle so as to reflect a distant light into the observer's eye). R.C. Willey, James A. Haxby, and others have done much research on the portrait styles of Queen Victoria as used on Canadian coins. Many of these differences are subtle and hence are not popularly differentiated today.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

24 1893 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red, lustrous, just beginning to tone a natural brown. A superb example.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,045,895; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 86/40; average number coined per die pair: 32,474; net number of good coins struck: 2,000,000.

25 1893 MS-64, red and brown, planchet lamination at N of CENT. Mostly lustrous red with natural brown just beginning to form.

Mintage: 2,000,000.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum.

26 1894 MS-65, red. Brilliant and lustrous, nearly full original fiery surfaces just beginning to tone light brown. Certainly one of the finest in existence.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,028,665; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 27/11; average number coined per die pair: 54,140; net number of good coins struck: 1,000,000.

The Frontenac and Kissel-Victoria coins were both MS-64, the former red. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum. A Proof example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 603.

27 1895 MS-65, red. Virtually full mint color just beginning to tone, slightly mottled at the lower right.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,248,919; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 16/5; average number coined per die pair: 118,945; net number of good coins struck: 1,200,000.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

28 1897 Wide Date. MS-65, brown. Rich lustrous brown with some hints of a lighter color.

Mintage total of all varieties combined: 1,509,760; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 13/6; average number coined per die pair: 158,922; net number of good coins struck: 1,500,000.

29 1897 Compact Date. MS-65, brown. Rich lustrous chestnut brown with some lighter areas, particularly on the obverse.

From Griffin, January 30, 1954.

30 1898-H MS-64, red and brown. Mostly red, just beginning to acquire a natural light brown hue.

Mintage: 1,000,000.

Mintmark below the bottom leaf on reverse near the rim; this position was also used on 1900-H cents.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

31 1899 MS-64/65, red and brown. Mostly full original red. Surfaces somewhat prooflike. A splendid coin.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,486,400; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 20/16; average number coined per die pair: 138,133; net number of good coins struck: 2,400,000.

It is seen that even for a relatively "common" date such as this, the mintage of the Canadian bronze cent is typically only a tiny fraction of that of contemporary United States Indian cents. Add to this the fact that in Canada there were only a few collectors of Canadian coins by date sequence, and the reason for the true scarcity of gem Mint State cents of this era becomes apparent.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

32 1901 MS-60 obverse, net VF-35 reverse. Possibly burnished. The obverse appears to be brilliant and lustrous with a delicate hint of brown. The reverse appears to have been burnished at one time, but the *die itself* may have been burnished rather than the coin.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 4,166,400; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 48/57; average number coined per die pair: 79,360; net number of good coins struck: 4,100,000.

Opinion as to its surface has been divided among those who have seen the coin. If it is a mint issue with Proof surface, the piece is indeed "special." Otherwise, it is just the opposite and is of trivial consequence. Examination is recommended. It closely resembles certain "burnished flan" Heaton Mint strikings of the 1934 Guernsey bronze 8 doubles.

Edward VII 1902-1910

33 1902 MS-65, red and brown. Lustrous surfaces just beginning to tone. First year of the new reign.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 3,028,480; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 23/14; average number coined per die pair: 163,702; net number of good coins struck: 3,000,000.

Crowned portrait of Edward VII wearing an ornately trimmed robe. One obverse served for all issues of Edward VII cents and was the work of G.W. Desaulles (and is signed DES below the portrait). The reverse design is the same as the Small Leaves style first employed on Victorian cents in 1891. The reverse fields of cents 1902-1907 are slightly convex or irregular; in later years the fields are plane.

Desaulle's name recurs in the annals of Canadian numismatics through his portraits made during his tenure at the Royal Mint, London, and used on various British Empire coinage. DeSaulles, born in 1862, worked for W.J. Taylor (known to American numismatists today for restrikes of various Soho Mint coins related to the British Empire, as well as 1783-dated Washington pieces, about the time DeSaulles was born; in 1880 the firm was located at 70 Red Lion Street, London) and later for John Pinches (who, among other things, is remembered for striking the Reginald Huth "pattern" Hawaiian dollars of 1893). Following the passing of Leonard Charles Wyon in 1891, DeSaulles applied for the post of engraver, and in 1893 it was awarded to him. His tenure was relatively brief, but included the important 1902 coinage of Edward VII. After DeSaulles' death in 1903, W.H.J. Blakemore obtained the position.

In general, the portrait descriptions used for cents, re: image and engraver, can be applied to larger denominations as well.

From Fred Bowman, April 1, 1964.

34 1903 MS-65, red. Red surfaces, somewhat matte, with a few hints of natural brown toning, particularly on the reverse.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 4,063,360; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 22/24; average number coined per die pair: 176,668; net number of good coins struck: 4,000,000.

Although the mintage is higher for 1903 than for 1902, in Mint State the 1903 is rarer as fewer were saved by the public, the novelty of the new design having faded.

35 1903 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red with natural light brown and a few splashes of iridescence. Outstanding. Duplicate.

36 1905 MS-66/65, red. Brilliant and dazzling, a coin that could not have appeared much less bright the day after it was minted. Scarce so fine. Important as one of the lower mintage issues of the type.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,024,960; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 11/11; average number coined per die pair: 184,087; net number of good coins struck: 2,000,000.

Upright on 5 slants slightly to the right (another variety is said to have an upright 5).

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

37 1906 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red with just a trace of brown toning. The reverse is somewhat prooflike when held at a certain angle to the light.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 4,121,600; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 40/43; average number coined per die pair: 99,315; net number of good coins struck: 4,100,000.

Narrow 9 and 6 in date enclosing vertical elliptical loops.

38 1907 MS-65, red and brown. A nice mixture of rich red and brown.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,410,240; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 7/17; average number coined per die pair: 200,853; net number of good coins struck: 2,400,000.

39 **1907-H MS-65, red.** A splendid gem coin, certainly one of the very finest in existence. Lowest mintage of the design type and the only Heaton Mint cent of this reign.

Mintage: 800,000.

Mintmark below the date and within circle on reverse.

From the Canadian Coin Co., November 21, 1953.

40 **1908 Specimen-65.** A matte Proof (per U.S. terminology) with satiny, grainy finish as applied at the Ottawa Mint (renamed the Royal Canadian Mint in 1931) during its first year of operation. The surfaces are primarily orange with a few traces of light toning.

Mintage: 2,401,506 business strikes; figure includes an estimated 1,000 Specimens, not all of which were distributed, for the number in existence today in no way indicates 1,000 pieces.

For some curious, unexplained reason, business strike Canadian cents made at the Ottawa Mint often turned black after being in circulation for some time, a contrast to the medium brown hue of the typical worn Victorian cent or worn American Indian cent. Possibly there was some subtle difference in the alloy used at the new facility (cf. R.C. Willey, "Some Aspects of Canadian Decimal Coins," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, January 1990). This is not relevant to the high-grade Norweb Collection cents, but is worthy of mention for historical purposes.

41 **1908 Specimen-65, red and brown.** Red and orange surfaces with light brown. Another example from the set of this year.

42 1909 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red with splashes of brown. High quality. As a specialist knows well, cents of King Edward VII are elusive in truly high grades.

Mintage: 3,973,339.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

43 1910 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red.

Mintage: 5,146,487.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

George V 1911-1920

44 **1911 Specimen-66 RD (B&M/PCGS)**, bright surfaces. First year of the new reign. Brian Cornwell comment: "A superb coin, one of the best I've seen."

Mintage: 4,663,486; Specimens, very few, as part of Specimen sets.

Specimen-finish pieces were issued to commemorate the coronation of George V. This is the only year with obverse lacking DEI GRA: (abbreviation of DEI GRATIA = "By the grace of God"). These were the "Godless" coins, so-called by the public (nomenclature that had precedent among British coins, e.g., the "Godless florin" of 1849 and its 1848 pattern).

The obverse is from a portrait by Sir E. Bertram MacKennal (whose initials B.M. are found on the neck truncation), while the reverse, similar to the Small Leaves design introduced with Victorian cents of 1891, has some differences and was engraved by W.H.J. Blakemore. From 1903 to 1931 Blakemore, who had earlier worked at his trade in Birmingham, was engraver at the Royal Mint. While there he produced numerous motifs, several of which were reproduced on Canadian coins.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 30, 1953.

45 1912 MS-66, red and brown. A nice blend of the two colors. On the obverse there are some hints of iridescent blue.

Mintage: 5,107,642.

DEI GRA.: added to obverse inscription, to remain there for succeeding coinages.

46 1914 MS-65, red and brown. A beautiful blend of colors. Highly lustrous.

Mintage: 3,405,958, lowest production of the 1911-1920 years.

47 1915 MS-65, red and brown. Mostly red on the obverse and virtually completely red on the reverse. In fact, this piece could easily be called *full* red.

Mintage: 4,932,134.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

48 1920 MS-65, red and brown. Deeply frosty and lustrous. Mostly red. Last year of this format.

Mintage: 6,762,247.

When the new-format small cents were introduced in 1920 the large cents were not immediately withdrawn, but circulated for many years thereafter. R.C. Willey has written (in "Some Aspects"): "As late as 1935, in most localities two cents in every three were large. At the beginning of World War II many were melted down to conserve bronze."

These were halcyon days on the Canadian coinage scene, apparently with no clue as to the restriction the economy would soon experience (especially reflected in the coinage and distribution of 1921 5¢, 25¢, and 50¢ values). *The Toronto Star* published this, datelined Ottawa, November 2, 1920:

"A tremendous increase in the demand for small coinage is reflected in the output of the Royal Mint here for the present year. Last year the total number of coins of all denominations turned out by the mint was approximately 27 million. For the first 10 months of the present year that number has already been exceeded, and almost a million a week are now being turned out.

"Last year there was a heavy demand for the larger coins such as half dollars and quarters. This year the demand is largely for five and 10-cent pieces, and for the new one-cent copper coin. For the latter there has been a tremendous demand, especially from Montreal. This increased demand, it is said, is largely due to the inauguration of the seven-cent car fare. A further reason given is the prevalence of bargain sales of the 98-cent variety.

"Since May last, when the new copper cent was struck, upwards of 7,000,000 of these coins have been turned out, entailing the use of about 75 tons of copper."

Note that the terms "half dollar" and "quarter" were used in the above newspaper account, reflective of popular terminology at the time and continuing to the present day.

Bought in Ottawa, 1962.

SMALL CENTS

George V 1920-1936

Gem Specimen-65 1921 Cent

49 **1921 Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS)**. Iridescent surfaces with orange and splashes of blue. First year of the reduced diameter format.

Brian Cornwell reported grading only three Specimens of the 1921 cent for ICCS in the past decade and seeing only a few others.

Mintage: 7,601,627; Specimens, probably fewer than 25.

Reduced diameter "small" bronze cent, now 3/4" in diameter, the same as the contemporary United States Lincoln cent. The new cent weighed 50 grains (slightly heavier than the 48-grain U.S. cent). Obverse design continues the MacKennal portrait, now reduced. The reverse is new and was designed by Fred Lewis. Master dies were made by W.H.J. Blakemore at the Royal Mint. There is no border beading or denticulation, unlike earlier Canadian issues.

Whether or not Specimens were actually struck of any coins in 1921 is a matter of continuing debate, for no records exist. Examples of the "Specimen" cent are more convincing in this regard than are silver coins attributed to "Specimen" status.

From James E. Charlton as a Specimen.

50 1921 MS-64, brown.

Mintage: 7,601,627.

51 1922 MS-63, brown. Highly lustrous. Some splashes of blue. Fairly scarce in choice Mint State due to its low mintage.

Mintage: 1,243,635.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

52 **1923 MS-64, red and brown,** lacquered some time ago. Very attractive. Desirable low-mintage date. One of the key issues in the series and in this grade quite possibly the most elusive (see note).

Mintage: 1,019,002.

David W. Akers commented to the cataloguer: "The 1923 in Uncirculated is far and away the rarest of the type and is two or three times rarer than an Uncirculated 1925, especially if a 1923 has any mint red at all."

Lacquering coins was popular many years ago and served to seal the surfaces against most if not all atmospheric effects. In 1908 and later years the Ottawa Mint lacquered certain of its special or Specimen strikings made for collectors including certain of the 1908 Specimen sets (cf. example in a special blue leather case, presented to a high British official, a set handled by Douglas Robins; also per John J. Ford, Jr., New Netherlands Coin Co.). The practice of lacquering has faded in recent times, what with the proliferation of plastic envelopes and holders on the market. However, it might be worthwhile to re-examine the procedure, as it may well be the case that lacquering offers a more durable protection than do flexible plastic envelopes.

From Kekewick, January 10, 1956.

53 **1924 Specimen-65 BN (B&M/PCGS)**. Splashes of lighter color and areas of iridescent blue. Rare in this format, exceedingly so. Brian Cornwell reported grading only one other Specimen striking of this date for ICCS. Lacking in nearly all specialized collections.

Mintage: 1,593,195; Specimens, probably fewer than 10.

From James E. Charlton, August 14, 1965.

54 **1924 MS-64, brown,** with hints of iridescent blue.

Mintage: 1,593,195.

Specimen-65 1925 Cent Rarity

A Canadian Classic

55 **1925 Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS)**. Mostly red. A splendid example of this highly prized date. Posting the lowest business strike mintage of its type, the 1925 has been a key to the series for many years. High level Mint State coins are very elusive. Specimen-finish pieces are exceedingly rare, and their desirability is further enhanced by the related rarity of business strikes.

To possess a gem Specimen-65 example of this date will be a badge of distinction and honor for the most advanced specialist in the series.

Over the years ICCS has graded just two Specimens of the 1925 cent. David W. Akers advises that two examples are in the John Jay Pittman Collection. Another is in the British Museum.

56 **1926 Specimen-65 RB (PCGS).** Rich orange-red surfaces with some splashes of iridescence. Another exceedingly rare and likewise important Specimen striking. The importance of this coin cannot be overemphasized. Typically, many years elapse between the offering of examples at auction. As a bonus—as is so often with Specimen coinage—high-grade related Mint State coins are very elusive.

Mintage: 2,143,372; Specimens, probably fewer than 10.

57 1927 MS-64, red and brown. Nicely blended red and brown, mostly brown.

Mintage: 3,553,928.

Gem Mint State coins of this era are quite a bit scarcer than are related United States coins, as in Canada there was no dealer interest in saving bank-wrapped rolls for stock in trade.

58 **1928 Specimen-63.** Splendid iridescent surfaces, brown with tinges of orange and blue. Another exceedingly rare coin; one of only a few ever to be offered at auction.

Mintage: 9,144,860; Specimens, fewer than 10.

From James E. Charlton.

59 1930 MS-64, red and brown. Nicely blended red and brown, with the reverse being nearly completely red.

Mintage: 2,538,613.

Low mintage in the context of the era, due to the worldwide financial depression.

60 1933 MS-65, red and brown. Blended red and brown, the obverse having more red than the other side.

Mintage: 12,079,310.

Considered by the Norwebs to be a Specimen striking, but it seems to lack the "Proof" edge (as viewed edge-on). Brian Cornwell suggested that it is simply a nice business strike as did PCGS.

From James E. Charlton as a Specimen.

George VI 1937-1952

61 1937 Mirror Specimen-65, red. Brilliant and mirrorlike.

Mintage: 10,040,231; Specimens, a few hundred.

Obverse design by T. Humphrey Paget (signed H.P. below the portrait) pictures King George VI bare-headed, a departure from the crowned representations of most earlier monarchs' coinage.

The reverse by George Edward Kruger-Gray (signed K.G) shows a maple branch. The master dies for the reverse design of this and other new motifs of 1937 were made at the Paris Mint in France, as it was desired to launch the coinage at an early date in view of the new king's coronation in May. Kruger-Gray (1880-1943), a London artist and engraver, produced designs for several varieties of British Commonwealth coins over a span of years.

1938 Specimen Cent Rarity

62 **1938 Specimen-66 RB (B&M/PCGS).** A splendid example. The obverse is rich orange and magenta, while the reverse is iridescent blue and magenta. Sharp square edges. A delightful example of this great rarity. In a decade Brian Cornwell and ICCS have examined just three other Specimen strikings.

Mintage: 18,365,608; Specimens, perhaps fewer than 10.

Brian Cornwell suggests a grade of Specimen-64.

From J. Douglas Ferguson.

63 1944 MS-65, prooflike. Much original red with some iridescent toning.

Mintage: 44,131,126.

Considered to be a Specimen striking by the Norwebs and by a later consultant. Opinions vary, and in-person examination is recommended.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

64 **1946 Specimen-66.** A brilliant gem example of this rarity.

Mintage: 56,662,071; Specimens, a few dozen.

65 **1946 Specimen-65.** A brilliant gem. Another example.

66 **1947 Specimen-65.** Brilliant. Rare in this format, as are all George VI issues with the possible exception of 1937.

Mintage: 31,093,901; Specimens, several dozen.

67 **1947 Maple Leaf. Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 43,855,448; Specimens, a few dozen.

In 1947 India became independent from the British Commonwealth. Earlier (since 1911) coins had carried an obverse inscription ending with ET IND: IMP:, a reference to "and India imperator." In early 1948 there was a demand for certain Canadian coins, but dies with the new obverse sans ET IND: IMP: were not yet ready. Thus, 1947 dies were pressed into service, but a small maple leaf emblem was added near the date to indicate that these coins were struck in 1948.

As it turned out, more 1947-dated Maple Leaf cents were struck than were of regular 1947 cents or 1948 cents.

From John Jay Pittman.

68 **1948 Specimen-65.** Surfaces are a nice blend of red and brown.

Mintage: 25,767,779; Specimens, a few dozen.

New obverse inscription reading GEORGIVS VI DEI GRATIA REX.

From John Jay Pittman.

69 **1949 Specimen-65.** Brilliant orange-brown surfaces. Lacquered.

Mintage: 33,128,933; Specimens, several dozen or more.

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

70 **1949 Specimen-65.** Iridescent toning. Another example.

71 1950 Specimen-65. Reddish orange surfaces.

Mintage: 60,444,992; Specimens, a few hundred.

From John Jay Pittman.

Elizabeth II 1953 to Date

72 1953 No Shoulder Fold. Specimen-66. Brilliant blazing red-orange gem. First year of Queen Elizabeth II's reign.

Mintage: 67,806,016; Specimens, a few hundred.

Obverse portrait by Mrs. Mary Gillick. The queen wears a crown. Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the monarchy after the death of her father, George VI, in February 1952. Her coronation took place in 1953.

The first coins of Elizabeth were dated 1953 and did not strike up to full detail. Thomas Shingles (1903-1984) of the Royal Canadian Mint modified the design by lowering the relief and adding some refinements such as hair details and shoulder drapery, the last often called a "shoulder strap" by numismatists, although it was simply a wrinkle or fold in the queen's gown. In time, the nomenclature was modified to No Shoulder Fold or with Shoulder fold (NSF or SF).

From the Canadian Coin Co., November 21, 1953.

73 **Balance of the Norweb Collection of Queen Elizabeth II cents:** Grades range from MS-65 to Specimen-66 with the majority being prooflike 65 to 66. Surfaces are lightly and attractively toned to brilliant and fiery red. ☆ 1953 No Shoulder Fold ☆ 1953 Shoulder Fold ☆ 1954 Shoulder Fold (2) ☆ 1955 Shoulder Fold (2) ☆ 1956 (3) ☆ 1957 (2) ☆ 1958 (3) ☆ 1959 (2) ☆ 1960 (2) ☆ 1961 (2) ☆ 1962 ☆ 1963 (2) ☆ 1964 ☆ 1965 (5) ☆ 1966 (2) ☆ 1967 (6) ☆ 1971 ☆ 1973 (3) ☆ 1974 (2) ☆1975 ☆ 1978 ☆ 1979 ☆ 1982. (Total: 47 pieces)

74 Balance of Canadian one-cent pieces from the Norweb Collection, various dates and eras: ☆ 1859 Narrow 9. AU-55, brown ☆ 1881-H MS-62, red and brown. A gentle blend of mint red, natural light brown toning, and some hints of iridescence ☆ 1890-H Large Date, Large Leaves, Broad 9. MS-60 or finer. Reddish brown surfaces, mostly the latter. Lacquered long ago (the lacquer can easily be removed by acetone if desired) ☆ 1891 Large Date, Large Leaves, Broad 9. AU-55. Somewhat prooflike. Mostly brown with some hints of red. Lightly polished long ago. ☆ 1896 Net value AU-55, but more expansively described as MS-63 cleaned. Bright and lustrous, and quite attractive overall. In fact, the uninitiated eye would scarcely notice that it had been cleaned at all ☆ 1900 MS-60 or finer, brown. Lustrous brown with some splashes of gold and gunmetal-blue ☆ 1900-H MS-64, red and brown. Mostly original mint red just beginning to tone. Splendid ☆ 1904 MS-62, brown with some splashes of red, perhaps 30 to 40% of the latter color ☆ 1910 Net AU-50, sharpness of MS-60, obverse polished ☆ 1911 MS-63, red and brown, somewhat prooflike ☆ 1913 MS-63, mostly bright, but possibly cleaned some time ago ☆ 1916 MS-63, brilliant, but cleaned long ago and since lacquered ☆ 1917 MS-63. Burnished long ago, since retoned a panoply of iridescent hues. Quite attractive overall ☆ 1918 MS-63, cleaned long ago ☆ 1919 MS-62, red and brown, with some claims to MS-63 or 64. Highly lustrous. ☆ 1920 Small Size. MS-65 brown ☆ 1928 MS-64, red and brown. A nice blend of red and brown, the obverse being primarily red ☆ 1929 MS-64, red and brown. Nicely blended colors ☆ 1929 MS-64, red and brown. Mostly red with some light natural brown. Blazing! ☆ 1931 Surfaces treated. EF or finer ☆ 1932 Surfaces treated. EF or finer. ☆ 1933 MS-65, red and brown. Nearly full original red ☆ 1934 MS-65, brown with some tinges of red ☆ 1935 MS-63, red. Nearly fully blazing original mint color ☆ 1936 MS-60, red and brown, the reverse possibly cleaned at one time ☆ 1937 Specimen-65, red, matte finish; from the set of this year ☆ 1938 MS-64, red and brown. Nearly full original mint red. ☆ 1939 MS-65, red and brown, mostly red ☆ 1940 MS-65, red and brown ☆ 1941 MS-63, red ☆ 1942 MS-64, red ☆ 1943 MS-64, prooflike, mostly brown and iridescent ☆ 1944 MS-60, prooflike. Dipped at one time ☆ 1945 AU-55. Dipped ☆ 1947 MS-65. Iridescent toned surfaces ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-65, red and brown. Brilliant and iridescent toned surfaces ☆ 1948 MS-64, red and brown ☆ 1949 VF-35 ☆ 1950 MS-63, red and brown ☆ 1951 MS-64, red ☆ 1951 Specimen-65 ☆ 1952 Specimen-65 ☆ 1952 MS-64, red. (Total: 43 pieces)

PROVINCE OF CANADA

FIVE-CENT SILVER

The series of Canadian five-cent silver coins is a wide one with many varieties in the early years. Being the smallest circulating coin of this metal, many were struck. The coins were very popular in the channels of commerce, particularly in the eastern provinces (less so in British Columbia). Sometimes they were called "fish scales" due to their small size and silvery appearance.

Victoria 1858

1858 Plain Edge Specimen 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

75 **1858 Small Date. Plain edge, normal die alignment, narrow reverse rim. Specimen-62 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant with some toning areas. Seemingly dipped some time ago and now retoned. Struck as part of this year's Specimen set.

Mintage: 500,000 (Haxby-Willey), 1,460,389 (Charlton); Specimens with plain edge, mintage in the dozens.

First Canadian silver issue. Obverse and reverse by Leonard Charles Wyon of the Royal Mint; struck at the same facility.

Some plain-edge Specimens were also made with the dies aligned in the same direction (see separate offering). An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, edge and die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof. Circulating issues are different in that they have reeded edges and wide reverse rims.

On this piece the dies are somewhat more carefully crafted than normal, perhaps because this was the initial design and more time was taken. However, the first A in CANADA is misaligned.

Historical notes: This represents the first specific British silver coinage for what is now the country of Canada. At the time, 1858, silver coins in circulation in that vast area were a mixture of French, Spanish-American (primarily Mexican), and United States issues, with emphasis on the last. The 1858 silver five-cent piece was coined under Letters Patent, December 10, 1858.

In the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1882, R.W. McLachlan commented:

"Issue 1,500,000. This is the first silver coinage prepared for British North America. These colonies had no great need for silver of their own, as British and American coins circulated without hindrance and in quantities sufficient for the wants of the people. The supply began, after the Civil War in the United States, to exceed the requirements of trade, and foreign silver was only received by the banks at a discount, and at length declined altogether. Having refused this kind of money, the banks and government institutions could not pay it out as change, and therefore availed themselves of the Canadian silver, and this was its only use for a number of years, circulating as a good currency between banks and depositors."

John J. Ford, Jr., suggests that plain-edge Specimen coins of 1858, 1870, and certain other issues—made especially for cabinet purposes—may have been given plain (rather than reeded) edges for security purposes, as these could be kept apart from the circulation strikes, could be easily identified, and could be accounted for in separate records. The *raison d'être* for plain edges in the view of R.W. McLachlan, 1882, is given under Lot 171.

76 **1858 Small Date,** digits widely spaced. Broad reverse rim. Reeded edge, normal die alignment. **MS-60,** prooflike. Business strike.

Beautiful prooflike surfaces on obverse and reverse. Silver and gray at the center with hints of blue, changing to magenta at the border, then back to blue at the rims. Quality such as this is typically seen only when old-time collections are offered.

Different obverse die from the foregoing. Letters somewhat irregularly aligned as exemplified by the A's in CANADA. For Canadian issues of this era the inscriptions were band-punched into working dies, thus accounting for various differences. In the United States at the time, during the Liberty Seated coinage era, the lettering was part of the model or matrix, and thus, typically, there are no lettering or arrangement idiosyncrasies, and any differences are found among the two features added separately: the date logotype (four digits) and mintmark letter.

Large Date, Plain Edge Specimen 5¢

Rare Date-Size Variety

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

77 **1858 Large Date, repunched. Plain edge, dies oriented in the same direction, narrow reverse rim. Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).** From the presentation Specimen set of this year. Delicate iridescent and lilac toning over mirror surfaces. A gorgeous gem example of this famous rarity, an issue which vastly eclipses the Small Date style in terms of availability.

These were issued in limited numbers in sets for presentation and for numismatists, the latter almost exclusively in England, for at the time there was very little coin collecting interest within Canada itself.

Date numerals show light repunching, particularly at the 5, giving the 5 the appearance of an "upright 5" (rather than slanting). Not the "Large Date over Small Date" variety as the under-numerals are the same size as the final ones. N in CENTS sharply repunched at lower right.

From Fred Bowman, May 13, 1963

1858 Large Over Small Date 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

78 **1858 Large Date over Small Date. MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Slightly smaller figures are seen beneath the final 1858 date. Reeded edge. Normal die alignment. Wide reverse rim.

A beautiful blend of bright silvery, lustrous surfaces intermingled with champagne and gold at the centers, changing to electric blue at the rims. Absolutely superb! A prize for the advanced specialist.

Reverse from near terminal-state die with break through denticles to crown, extending through denomination, zig-zagging and exiting at lower right rim.

Our Gary L. Burhop Collection sale, 1996, Lot 3037, was MS-62.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

79 **1858 Large Date, repunched numerals. AU-55.** Dies oriented 180° apart. Flat border especially prominent on the reverse. Medium lilac and silver surfaces with some areas of gray and hints of blue, the latter color particularly on the reverse.

Different reverse die from any of the preceding. Repunched 8. The 5 in the date may have been smaller, but both 8 digits show repunching from a numeral of about the same size. The present die is extensively broken at the upper left in a skein of breaks and a die chip. There could not have been too many impressions past this one. In our opinion, best called a Large Date, repunched, not Large Over Small Date, although opinions differ (see citation below).

For further reading see "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," R.C. Willey, *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* February 1990; this states that all Large Date coins are over Small Dates.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

DOMINION OF CANADA

FIVE-CENT SILVER

Victoria 1870-1901

80 **1870 Wide Rim, 21 Leaves. MS-63.** Sharply struck. Light blue and gray-toned surfaces. A lovely example of the first Dominion silver coinage.

Mintage: 2,800,000; includes both rim styles.

The obverse and reverse (wide rim, a.k.a. flat rim reverse) are essentially similar to 1858 except for the date. Some clash marks from the reverse die are seen on the obverse, particularly at the upper right.

As is the case with the earlier 1858 issues, obverse lettering on the 1870 silver five-cent piece is rather crudely arranged (at least in comparison to contemporary United States coinage) with the letters in the word CANADA misaligned, a feature that is quite dramatic under even low-power magnification. Several other letters show repunching. Letters were punched individually into the working dies, which, apparently, in the early years of Canadian silver coinage consisted of the portrait and little else.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum and a Proof was part of Lot 602 in the 1925 sale of the Wilson Collection. How these compare with the piece offered here (*i.e.,* with regard to clash marks) is not known to the cataloguer.

THE NEW COINAGE: A contemporary view of the new issues is provided by "A 'New Dominion' Coinage," *American Journal of Numismatics,* 1870:

"In January last, Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister of the 'New Dominion,' sent out a circular to the various provincial banks, soliciting their cooperation in driving out of circulation the United States silver coinage with which, as is well known, the Canadas have been flooded ever since the outbreak of our Civil War. The minister proposed they settle upon a day far enough off to enable all to prepare for it, after which United States silver coin should not be legal tender except at 20 per cent discount.

"Meantime he applied to the royal mints for a new silver coinage for Canada to the amount of a million dollars, and proposed to supply the necessities for small change in the interim with a fractional paper currency. The result thus far has been an official proclamation, dated February 12, which fixes April 15th proximo as the last day of grace for the 'old lady with the broomstick' [a derisive reference to the Liberty Seated design], and other barbarisms of the United States Mint. After that date our half dollars must take 40 cents for themselves or give up passports, and all the other coins, even to five-cent pieces, in the same ratio.

"The practical wisdom of the scheme, as a financial one for the people, may be doubted by some. Others will be ready to accuse government of a desire to profit by the large proportion of waste always attendant upon a fractional paper circulation, etc., etc. Those of us who remember the ineffectual attempt of Canada to introduce a decimal system in 1858, by issuing the 20, 10, five, and one-cent pieces to be interchangeable with moneys across the line, cannot but hope that a meritorious pride in having a national coinage of her own will not induce the Dominion to retrograde from any steps thus far taken towards that hoped-for medium of general comity, an international coinage. 'In a multitude of counselors,' etc., is an elderly adage, and possibly the proposed new coin-

age by our own mint of discounted specie (*vide* the new patterns) may have induced friends Hincks and Boutwell to lay their heads together, and we are by some mysterious process to be suddenly financiered into specie payments, international decimality, 'the parliament of man, the federation of the world,' and 'all that sort of thing, you know.' [QDB note: The "new patterns" comment apparently refers to the Standard Silver pattern issues of the Philadelphia Mint, of lighter weight than the Liberty Seated series.]

"However that may be, we congratulate the British provinces on the prospect of a uniform system among themselves, and especially our numismatic friends on both sides of the line at the opportunity which may soon be afforded them of adding new beauties to their Canadian catalogue. Certainly the past gives good promise in *that way*. And alike to Canada who have heretofore neglected American silver, and to those on both sides who have overlooked the attractive Canadian copper, we say, 'Now's your time; scratch 'em out'!"

In our sale of the Gary L. Burhop Collection, 1996, Lot 3039, was a remarkable MS-64.

Gem Mint State 1870 Five Cents

Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

81 **1870 Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves. MS-64.** Beautiful light golden toning with splashes of blue and iridescence. An outstanding example of the second major variety of the year.

Narrow rims format as used from this point onward. Leaves number 21 in the wreath, as in 1858. This would change to 22 in 1882.

Obverse letters in CANADA better aligned than on the preceding. Rims narrow. Border denticles in the shape of irregular pellets widely separated. Die breaks are evident at T in VICTORIA and N in CANADA. Minor obverse breaks.

82 1870 Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves. MS-60. Light gray and iridescent toned surfaces. Duplicate.

Obverse from a later die state than the preceding, now with massive breaks at N (CANADA), T (VICTORIA), and I (DEI).

Prooflike Gem 1871 5¢

Among Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

83 **1871 MS-65 (B&M); MS-64 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Beautiful prooflike surfaces, quite possibly struck on a special occasion. The obverse die is deeply dished or basined. Delicate iridescent toning. A stunningly beautiful representative of an issue rarely seen at this grade level. Indeed, this is one of the very finest known to exist. Superbly struck as well.

Mintage: 1,400,000.

Obverse with C in VICTORIA, E in REGINA, and other minor repunchings. Many letters bifurcated (an artifact of striking, not die making). A tiny break is seen extending inward from the denticle to the right of the A in REGINA.

Reverse with delicate although very extensive tracery of breaks around much of the border inside of the denticles. Date numerals bold, 1 repunched. 5 in denomination dramatically repunched. CE in CENTS repunched.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum, die variety unknown to the cataloguer.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Specimen-66 1872-H 5¢

Possibly Finest Known

Struck at the Royal Mint?

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

84 **1872-H Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** A gorgeous gem in a class with the Specimen-67 piece sold by us in 1990 as Lot 5134 of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections sale. Delicate electric blue toning on the obverse against deep, mirror surfaces. The reverse is a nice blend of champagne, blue and gold.

In viewing this coin, Brian Cornwell commented, "This is the finest I have ever seen, far nicer than a Specimen-64 that sold several years ago."

Mintage: 2,000,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum, which poses an interesting question: were such Specimens struck at the Royal Mint, London, where Fremantle was deputy mint master and where the dies for the 1874-H coinage were prepared, or were Specimens struck at the Heaton Mint? Virtually nothing appears in the literature about Heaton Mint *Specimens* of any Canadian issues. All such pieces must be considered as extreme rarities.

H mintmark below bow center, slightly to the left and slightly tilted right. Numeral 2 in date is repunched at upper inside right.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

85 **1872-H MS-63/60.** Electric blue and magenta toning blended with light gold. Obverse finer than the reverse. Very attractive.

Different reverse die from preceding. H mintmark slightly double punched. No doubling at 2.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

Gem 1874-H Small Date 5¢

Among Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

86 **1874-H Small Date, Plain 4. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Extremely lustrous surfaces with delicate golden toning. A prize example. One of the finest known to exist. As is the case with other Victorian silver of the 1870s, the vast majority of examples in collectors' hands are in worn grades.

The combined mintage of 1874 and 1875 totaled 1,800,000 coins. Of this figure, an estimated 800,000 were struck in calendar year 1874 from 1874-dated dies, and an estimated 1,000,000 were struck in 1875, but mostly using dies dated 1874. See comment under 1875-H below.

Obverse with clash marks before forehead showing traces of reverse wreath. Die break at I of VICTORIA and N of CANADA.

Reverse with portrait of Queen Victoria visible in outline form due to clashed dies. Well struck and very frosty.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

87 1874-H Large Date, Crosslet 4. MS-60/AU-58, prooflike. Lilac and gold toning. Superb.

The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces with crosslet 4. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum, die characteristics not known to the cataloguer; again, the question arises as to where Heaton Mint Proofs were struck.

In the date the 187 digits are repunched. H mintmark is slightly repunched. Reverse with outline of Queen Victoria's head due to die clashing. Center has a truly strange myriad of *raised* die lines, particularly a zigzag series below C; a phenomenon that must have some explanation, quite probably mishandling of the die in Birmingham. The specialist will want to view this under magnification.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

Celebrated 1875 Silver 5¢ Rarity

Regular Dies, but No H Mintmark

88 **1875 Specimen-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Reeded edge. 18.5 grains. 15.6mm. Dies aligned in different directions (coin turn). Light blue and gray toning. Some light areas of gold.

Although listed as a pattern by Charlton (DC-16), it is, as Charlton says, "as the adopted design except for the absence of the H mintmark." In numismatics the presence or absence of a mintmark on a design that was already in use does not constitute a pattern. This could be considered to be a regular issue. See cataloguer's comments under the introduction to the pattern series, before Lot 706.

This is equivalent to what in the United States series would be called a Proof-only rarity. A coin with tremendous future potential should its correct nature be recognized.

Obverse with minor repunchings including tops of CA in CANADA. N's defective near the bottom of the right upright, with a missing section, from a defective punch used on the several appearances of this letter on the die. Reverse well punched without doubling. Reverse die also used on 1875 New Brunswick silver five-cent Specimen rarity without H known as Charlton's NB-9.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2363, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Famous 1875-H 5¢ Rarity

Small Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

89 **1875-H Small Date. MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Light blue, gold, and gray toning nicely blended. Among the top several finest known to the cataloguer. A famous rarity in any and all grades, and a particularly notable classic in Mint State. Our Kissel-Victoria sale offered an MS-60, itself a great attraction at the time (1989).

Mintage: Included in 1874-H mintage of 1,800,000, and, apparently, only a minor part of it. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

On the obverse the E in DEI is misaligned. We reiterate that the die-making process on Canadian coins of this era seems to have been rustic, and the general technology, alignment, etc., of many issues is reminiscent of American technology of *several decades earlier.* This is remarkable as in general coinage technology in England, where these pieces were struck, led that on this side of the Atlantic.

Obverse with light breaks from the rim to the first A in GRATIA and to N in REGINA. Jerry Remick, *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* May 1956, commented that the variety with misaligned D in DEI had all obverse letters slightly larger than on other dies seen, and that of eight coins inspected, just two were of this variety.

The mintmark H is curiously shaped and "patched" from a broken or incomplete punch. In the date the numeral 5 is narrower and smaller than on the Large 5 style.

The official reports and conventional wisdom, at least that in print before the modern era of numismatic enlightenment, gave the mintages of 1874-H and 1875-H as follows in the various denominations:

Five cents: 1874-H 1,600,000; 1875-H 1,000,000.

Ten cents: 1874-H 600,000; 1875-H 1,000,000.

Twenty-five cents: 1874-H 800,000; 1875-H 1,000,000.

The only problem is that while 1874-H silver coins are readily available, in each denomination the 1875-H is a landmark rarity. Obviously, either the mintage figures are incorrect, or most 1875-H coins were melted. There being no evidence of the latter, it is assumed that most coins listed under 1875-H were from dies of 1874-H, this being consistent with Royal Mint and Heaton Mint practices of the era.

Concerning the situation, a pioneering study by James A. Haxby, "The Mystery of the 1875-H Dominion of Canada Silver," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* January 1968, noted:

"There is good circumstantial evidence that the figures for both dates are incorrect simply because of a bookkeeping error. The 1874 *Mint Report* tells of an initial silver coinage of nominal value £104,167. This must have been struck in response to an order for the numbers of pieces given above as dated 1874, because the calculated nominal value of these is £102,739.

"As was sometimes the practice, the Canadian government *in the same year* apparently placed a second order, the result of which was a coinage totaling £83,333. It was not possible, however, for Heaton's to complete this second coinage before the close of the year, so the remainder of the order was struck in early 1875. It is important to note that the nominal value of the 3,000,000 coins to which the 1891 Mint report assigned the date 1875 is £82,191, agreeing well with the value of the second coinage begun in the previous year. One is therefore compelled to postulate the major portion of the second order was completed in 1874 and hence in coins bearing that date. The only 1875 coins struck were the small number of 10 and 25 cents and modest number of five cents still needed to fill the order. The confusion arose when the later tabulations listed the entire contents of the second coinage as being coins dated 1875.

"The above explanation is made additionally compelling by the fact that the 1874 silver, at least the two higher denominations, is commoner than the mintages suggest. According to our hypothesis and the known scarcity of the 1875 coins, the true mintage for the 1874 25 cents, for example, would be in excess of 2,500,000. This is in favorable agreement with the comparable availability of the 1872-H coin of the same denomination stated mintage 2,240,000."

90 **1875-H Small Date. AU-55.** A nice blend of gold and iridescent toning. Extensive clash marks on obverse and reverse. Considering that VF or EF would be a typically encountered grade for this variety, the present AU is quite notable.

Different dies from the preceding. On the present piece the word DEI on the obverse is correctly aligned and on the reverse the mintmark is complete, although slightly double punched; upright of 5, if extended, points to right serif of I above it, on Lot 86, the alignment is farther to the right. If the obverse letters are smaller than on Lot 89, this feature is not apparent to the cataloguer.

Specimen-67 1875-H Large Date 5¢

Believed Finest Known

Legendary Rarity

91 **1875-H Large Date. Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-66 (Brian Cornwell).** Call it as you will, regardless, it is a dazzling, splendid gem that approaches virtual perfection! Delicate lilac and heather toning with hints of magenta. Quite possibly the finest known Specimen striking of this great classic rarity, and probably finer than any business strike as well including the MS-64 example in our Kissel-Victoria sale of 1989. A highlight of the Norweb Collection.

The 1875-H silver five cents is a well known rarity in the series, with the Large Date being several orders harder to find than the Small Date. When seen, the 1875-H Large Date is apt to be well worn, and even a VF or EF would be worthy of special numismatic notice.

The date is differently styled, with the digit 5 in particular being larger and wider than on the Small Date issue. 75 in date repunched. H mintmark is absent its lower left and upper right serifs. On the obverse the C in CANADA is sharply doubled at the serif at upper right. *Light* repunching of the C is virtually endemic among obverses of this series.

This 1875-H Specimen five cents is in fine company with several other landmark Specimen 1875-H rarities in the Norweb Collection.

Superb Gem Specimen 1880-H 5¢

Ex Heaton Mint Hoard

92 **1880-H Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** A superb coin, virtual perfection, with light sea green and magenta toning over deep mirror surfaces. This is one of four strikings that the Heaton Mint saved for its own holdings, portions of which were obtained by Paramount and Spink in the 1970s and early 1980s. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the numismatic cabinet of the British Museum.

Obverse with light doubling at upper right of C (but a different die from Lot 91). Slightly revised portrait with almost subliminal trace of a double chin (cf. R.C. Willey, "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, February 1990). Second portrait style of the year.

Reverse with large, wide H mintmark with prominent serifs, entirely unlike the style used on Lot 91. Date numerals punched irregularly into the die, perhaps one at a time (instead of with a two-digit or three-digit logotype followed by one or two separate figures). First 8 is much deeper and bolder in the die.

The presence of Specimen strikings in the old-time holdings of the Heaton Mint in Birmingham and the existence of a "Fremantle Proof" in the British Museum and a Proof in the Wilson Collection (Lot 602) again poses the question as to where Specimen impressions with H mintmarks were struck: London or Birmingham?

From Paramount International Coin Co.'s August 1975 sale, Lot 63; a reference Specimen striking obtained from the Heaton Mint about that time. Sold to A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., bidders for Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb.

3 **1880-H MS-62.** Light gold and brown toning with hints of magenta, over a very lustrous surface.

Mintage: 3,000,000.

Second portrait with slightly doubled chin. Reverse with large, wide H mintmark.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

4 **1881-H MS-62.** Light gray and gold toning.

Mintage: 1,500,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Squat, fat 1 numerals in date.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. Specimen strikings were in our Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections sale, Lot 5137 and in our recent Burhop Collection sale, Lot 3043.

5 1881-H AU-58. Mostly brilliant and lustrous. Duplicate.

Notable Gem 1882-H 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

6 **1882-H MS-64.** Light lilac and gold toning over highly lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 1,000,000.

Obverse portrait different from 1881-H and now without chin doubling, but of an "older mien" (cf. R.C. Willey). V and C in VICTORIA and C in CANADA repunched (the same variety as New Netherlands' 59th Sale, 1967, Lot 267, "many obverse letters repunched"?).

New reverse this year with 22 instead of 21 leaves, as a leaf was added to the pair to the right of the date, now making three. Date very boldly impressed into the die; mintmark H weakly impressed and incomplete.

Nearly as fine as Edmonton:2020 (MS-65).

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Memorable 1883-H 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

7 **1883-H MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate toning of gold, blue, and iridescent hues over frosty surfaces. Among the finest known of this date, and certainly a challenge to Edmonton:2022 (MS-64). A memorable coin for the connoisseur and specialist.

The rarity of Victorian silver of this era cannot be overstated. There was virtually no numismatic interest in mintmarked issues at the time of their striking, and virtually all slipped into circulation.

Mintage: 600,000.

Portrait slightly revised from the following, but not sufficiently so that a great deal of notice has been paid to such in the numismatic community. Date numerals somewhat crude, with the first 8 having differently sized (dramatically so) bottom open space as compared to the second 8; numeral 3 irregular; this is from a three-digit logotype also used for the following year (1884). Not that any clarification is needed, but this reflects that all the dies were made at one place (the Royal Mint). Alignment of numerals rustic with 3 high. H mintmark slightly doubled.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Outstanding Gem 1884 5¢

Among Finest Known

Possible Specimen Striking

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

98 **1884 Near 4 variety. Prooflike MS-64 or Specimen-64,** opinions are divided. Acquired by the Norwebs as a Proof. Considered to be a prooflike first strike by Brian Cornwell, who noted that he is not aware of any Specimens of this variety. The cataloguer (QDB) is undecided, especially in the absence of any definition of what constitutes a Specimen striking and what does not for this date. There is a "Fremantle" Proof in the British Museum, but the die variety was not described by H.W.A. Linecar, it is not known how it compares to the Norweb Collection coin. There are some die striae, but these are found on both formats over various years and, if anything, are more prominent on Victorian Specimen issues (of various denominations).

Mark Borckardt, senior numismatist at Bowers and Merena, echoed the QDB comment: "Possible Specimen-64, but at least MS-64 prooflike."

Far and away finer than any seen in recent times. A gem of the highest importance no matter what format you assign it. One of the most outstanding Canadian silver five-cent pieces in existence.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 200,861; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 200,861; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

Light repunching on a few obverse letters. On reverse the numeral 4 in date with diagonal flag or part-crosslet to right of stand, at upper part of crossbar. Three-digit rustic logotype as preceding. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics.

From Fred Bowman, April 1, 1964.

Fantastic Gem Specimen 1885 5¢

Large 5

Famous Rare Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

99 **1885 Large 5. Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-67 (PCGS).** A splendid gem. Light blue and gold toning. An incredibly important coin, a piece that is "related" to Lot 192 in the present sale, a similarly important Specimen striking of the 1885 10-cents.

This is the first Specimen seen by Brian Cornwell and the best known to him, another 1885 example being "a damaged coin." The 1885 is famous as a rare date in all grades, and even a high-grade AU or MS-60 would attract wide attention.

Mintage total figures vary; probably the gross mintage of 953,951 less some missstrikes, or a net somewhat over 900,000. Number of obverse and reverse dies used: 19/15; aver

age number coined per die pair: 56,114; net number of good coins struck per the *Royal Mint Report:* 1,000,000, but this figure is probably an error (see below).

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The *Royal Mint Report* for this year lists two different mintage figures for this denomination. On page 45, the figure of 953,951 is quoted as representing the total number of 1885 five-cent pieces struck—including those which were later rejected and melted as being defective. On page 46, however, 1,000,000 is listed as the number of good pieces struck. As is usually the case with early mintage figures, the total number of coins struck for a given issue is subsequently reduced owing to the number of defective pieces produced. However, in this particular instance, we see an increase of 46,049 over the total number of coins reported struck! This indicates that the latter entry of an even one million is probably incorrect, having been the result of a rounding off of the true mintage of 953,951. It should be mentioned that the Colonial coinage tabulations given in the appendix of the 1891 Mint Report further maintains the figure of 1,000,000 by listing a nominal value of $50,000 for the 1885 five-cent pieces. Obviously, this value was arrived at by referring to the rounded off mintage entry."

Mintage of Specimens: very few. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

New three-digit 188 logotype used, with much improved (although hardly well done) symmetry. Repunched 5.

Brian Cornwell commented that if and when Specimens of the five-cent silver series come on the market, likely as not they are dated 1872, 1880, 1881, or 1882. While each of these is very rare, other Specimen dates are more so.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Gem Mint State 1885 5¢

Large 5

Landmark Rare Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

100 **1885 Large 5. MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gold toning with some hints of gunmetal-blue. Extremely lustrous. One of the finest known examples. Duplicate of the date. Business strike.

The rarity of the 1885 five-cent silver piece is well known today and has been for a long time. The Norweb Collection coins—a fantastic gem Specimen (preceding lot) and a remarkable gem Mint State coin—will be remembered for a long time! The importance of this opportunity may be illustrated by suggesting that if on the day after this coin is sold, someone advertises to pay double the price for a duplicate, chances are excellent that none would be forthcoming. Where can another be found for any price?

Three-digit 188 logotype as preceding; 5 repunched, but from a different die than Lot 99.

Certain 1885 five-cent pieces with repunched dates have been called 1885/3 in the past. New Netherlands' 58th Sale, 1964, offered an example described properly: "1858 Small 5 recut. Uncirculated. The 5 in the date is boldly double punched, the first figure having been cut too high and too far to the left. Rare variety." A possibly similar coin was offered by James E. Charlton in the 1976 Canadian Numismatic Association Convention auction as: "1885 over 3, toned VF." For a time, "overdate" listings proliferated, but in recent years they have all but disappeared.

Remarkable Gem Specimen 1886 5¢

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

101 **1886 Small 6. Specimen-66 (B&M), Specimen-65 (PCGS), or Specimen-64 (Brian Cornwell).** Gunmetal-blue and lilac toning. Extremely sharply detailed. Brian Cornwell's comment is significant: "The first one I've ever seen. In fact, I've never even heard of a Specimen of this date before."

One of the most important offerings in the present series. Quite possibly a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the intending purchaser. Again, while this Specimen will make even the most advanced specialist take notice, its rarity is enhanced by the fact that even a decent Mint State coin would be considered a find.

Mintage total combined of both date sizes 1,713,392; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 72/31; average number coined per die pair: 33,270; net number of good coins struck: 1,700,000). Mintage of Specimens, very few. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Boldly impressed date. Final digit 6 slightly high, called "High, Small 6" by R.C. Willey.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

102 1886 AU-58. Light blue and gray toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 1,700,000.

High, Small 6, but from a different die than Lot 101.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

103 **1887 MS-60.** The obverse is somewhat prooflike when held at a certain angle to the light. Lilac toning over mostly brilliant surfaces. Very elusive in Mint State.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 514,237; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 20/10; average number coined per die pair: 34,282; net number of good coins struck: 500,000.

Date well aligned and not repunched.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From James F. Kelly, May 3, 1955.

Mirrorlike 1888 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

104 **1888 MS-62 (B&M/PCGS).** Mirror fields due either to striking or to later treatment. Opinion concerning the grading and format (business strike vs. Specimen) is divided, thus we suggest that it is MS-62 or finer, although grades as high as *Specimen-64* have been suggested. The Norwebs acquired it as a Proof. Champagne toning over brilliant mirror fields. In-person inspection is suggested. Certainly, this coin will provide a discussion point.

Mintage: 2,200,000 (estimated for 1888 and 1889 combined; most were dated 1888). Per the Royal Mint Report, the total number coined: 1,011,297; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 43/16; average number coined per die pair: 34,282; net number of good coins struck: 1,000,000. The combined mintage figure for 1888- and 1889-dated five-cent pieces is 2,200,000. It is believed that all were struck in calendar year 1889, but 1,000,000 were from heretofore unused 1888 dies, all such numbers being rounded-off estimates.

Final 8 in date is high. New two-digit 18 logotype employed this year, also continued in 1889. The first 8 has small loops, while the second 8, apparently punched separately along with the final 8, has large loops with the bottom loop being particularly large. The first 8 is of one style and the second two 8's are distinctly different.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

105 1888 AU-58. Mostly brilliant with some hints of golden toning. Prooflike surfaces. Duplicate.

From Fred Bowman, April 1, 1964.

Mint State 1889 5¢ Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

106 **1889 MS-62.** Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Mostly brilliant.

Mintage was a very small part of the 2,200,000 combined total for 1888 and 1889. Probably, most of the coins minted in calendar year 1889 were dated 1888. Per the Royal Mint Report, total number coined: 1,208,466; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 34/11; average number coined per die pair: 53,710; net number of good coins struck: 1,200,000.

Date from two-digit 18 logotype as preceding, followed by the second 8 of different shape and probably punched separately, followed by separate punching of the 9.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum and a Proof was in the Wilson Collection sale in 1925 (part of Lot 602), die characteristics not known to the cataloguer. For further reading see "Interpretation of Data in the Royal Mint Reports and the 'Missing' 1889 Five and Ten Cents," James A. Haxby, *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1970.

Our Gary L. Burhop Collection sale, 1996, Lot 3044, was, remarkably, MS-64.

From O.B. Windau, December 4, 1955.

107 **1890-H MS-62.** Gunmetal-blue and light gray toning. Lustrous.

Mintage: 1,000,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

In the date the 0 is double punched. Some light die breaks are seen on the reverse.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

108 1892 AU-55. Light golden toning. Quite scarce in upper grade levels.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 864,865; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 32/14; average number coined per die pair: *37,531* (but see note); net number of good coins struck: 860,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The average number of strikes per pair of dies listed in the Mint Report (page 62) is 37,531. However, the correct figure should read 37,603 (864,865 divided by 23)."

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

109 1893 MS-63. Light lilac and light blue toning. Very well struck. Some nuances of clash marks.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,715,742; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 50/19; average number coined per die pair: 49,732; net number of good coins struck: 1,700,000.

Point of leaf at the right edge of 3 (which is slightly double punched).

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

110 1893 MS-62. Electric blue, magenta, and light gold.

Obverse breaks at D of DEI and A of CANADA. On reverse, point of leaf, if extended, passes away from the right edge of 3.

Prooflike Gem 1894 5¢

Remarkably Low Mintage

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

111 **1894 Open 9 in date. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Somewhat prooflike on the obverse. Some die striae on the reverse are highly interesting to view under magnification. Very lustrous. Light golden toning. Very elusive at the gem Mint State level. Remarkable for its low mintage, the smallest figure of the decade.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 490,240; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 16/7; average number coined per die pair: 42,630; net number of good coins struck: *500,000* (apparently an error; see note).

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The 1894 *Royal Mint Report* lists two different mintage figures for Canadian five-cent pieces of this year. On page 21, under the heading 'Colonial Coins Struck,' the total value quoted for the 1894 five cents is $25,000. This figure, representing 500,000 coins, is further maintained on page 73 under the heading 'good coins struck,' which is defined in the mint's own words as: 'The term *struck* as here employed, has reference to the operation of coinage generally, and therefore includes the weighing and examination to eliminate defective pieces which necessarily take place after the coins have left the press. Thus the figures ... give the numbers of coins prepared for issue in the Operative Department within the corresponding years.' According to the two entries cited above, the figure of 500,000 is quoted as being the number of good coins struck. However, on page 64, the 'number of pieces coined' is listed as 490,240—a decrease of 9,760 from the previously quoted 500,000. Obviously, 500,000 'good coins' cannot possibly be extracted from a total mintage of 490,240! Therefore, it is my considered opinion that 500,000 represents a rounding off (to facilitate bookkeeping) of the true mintage of 490,240 coins."

New Netherlands' 59th Sale, Lot 284, offered an "Extremely Fine plus" coin and noted that this is "an underrated date, this variety [Open 9] rare." A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum.

112 1896 AU-58. Mottled gold and light gray toning.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report.* 1,511,170; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 26/13; average number coined per die pair: 77,496; net number of good coins struck: 1,500,000.

In the date the space between 1 and 8 is wider than the gaps between the other digits.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

113 1897 AU-58. Light lilac toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,327,435; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/7; average number coined per die pair: 204,221; net number of good coins struck: 1,319,283.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Beautiful Gem 1898 5¢

Low-Mintage Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

114 **1898 MS-64.** Light lilac and blue toning over sharply struck, frosty surfaces. A gem, a breathtakingly beautiful combination of high technical grade and significant rarity. Doubtless this piece could be graded higher without fear of contradiction. One of the finest known of this low-mintage rarity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 616,608; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 11/5; average number coined per die pair: 77,076; net number of good coins struck: 580,717.

There are considerable variations among date logotypes and date punches of this era, but the letter differences are very few.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

Superb Gem 1899 5¢

Highly Acclaimed

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

115 **1899 MS-67 (B&M/PCGS).** Lilac and gunmetal-blue toning over sharply struck, deeply lustrous surfaces. Brian Cornwell: "The best I've ever seen."

A fantastic, remarkable coin which is scarce enough in lower Mint State ranges, but which emerges as a great rarity at the MS-67 level. All the consultants viewing this piece exulted over it.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 3,025,731; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 49/19; average number coined per die pair: 88,992; net number of good coins struck: 3,000,000.

Final 9 in date ever so slightly high.

A Specimen is in the British Museum.

Another(!) Gem 1899 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

116 **1899 MS-66.** Mottled light golden toning. Very attractive. Duplicate, and quite remarkable.

Final 9 in date slightly high, more so than the preceding lot.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

117 **1900 Large Date, Wide 9 and 0's. MS-63.** Rich medium blue and magenta toning. Scarcer of the two date styles.

Mintage total of both date styles combined: 1,923,484; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 36/19; average number coined per die pair: 69,944; net number of good coins struck: 1,800,000.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, August 24, 1954, Lot 38.

Among the Finest 1900 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

118 **1900 Small Date, Narrow 9 and 0's. MS-66.** Delicate golden blue toning over deeply frosty surfaces. Absolutely superb. One of the finest known to exist.

A Specimen is in the British Museum.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

Edward VII 1902-1910

119 **1902 MS-67.** Light golden and brown toning over very frosty surfaces. First year of the new reign. Not particularly rare in Mint State, but somewhat elusive at this superb gem level.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,134,285; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 15/36; average number coined per die pair: 83,697; net number of good coins struck: 2,120,000. It is outside the purview of the present catalogue to analyze die use, but it is interesting to note that during the reign of Edward VII fewer obverse dies were used in comparison to reverse dies, this being the opposite of the situation with Victorian coinage. Could it have been that the obverse portrait for the Edwardian dies were deliberately made without much detail so as to prolong die use (and create coins that were often unsatisfactory from a numismatic viewpoint)?

All 1902 five-cent pieces of the new reign have the old-style St. Edward's Crown (with depressed arches at the top; this crown had been produced for the coronation of Charles II in 1660) on the reverse as used on late Victorian reverses, although the intention was to replace this style with the Imperial State Crown (with domed or raised arches; this crown was made in 1838 for Victoria who in 1837 had followed William IV on the throne; after she became Empress of India in 1876 the Imperial State Crown was widely used to signify the far-flung British Empire).

A rash of rumors arose that these old-crown reverse coins had great value and that the Canadian government was offering a bounty for each of these "mistakes" turned back to it. However, all 1902 five-cent pieces had the old-style crown, and after finding no market for such pieces at a premium, the public lost interest. However, this probably resulted in more pieces being saved than would otherwise be the case. (For further reading: "The Transitional 5-Cent Silver of 1901 and Public Misapprehension," R.G. Graham, *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* February 1985.)

Pointed-tail 9's were used in the date numerals of this reign.

120 1902-H Large H. MS-65. Medium gold and gunmetal-blue toning. The usually-seen mintmark size.

Mintage: 2,200,000 (combined Large H and Small H). The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces (mintmark size not known).

New style reverse with 22 leaves in wreath.

From O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

121 **1902-H Small H. MS-66.** Lightly streaked golden toning with some splashes of blue. Scarcer by far of the two mintmark sizes.

The orientation of the toning is the same as the distending of the original silver planchet strip during the planchet rolling process prior to planchet cutting. Different alloy peculiarities in the metal account for different toning characteristics.

New style reverse with 22 leaves in wreath.

122 1903 MS-60. New style reverse. Lowest mintage issue of the reign of King Edward VII.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,003,581; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 12/23; average number coined per die pair: 57,347; net number of good coins struck: 1,000,000.

Round (holly) leaves on reverse, a style that would be continued uninterruptedly until 1909, when both round and pointed styles were made (ditto for 1910).

New style reverse with 22 leaves in wreath.

Easily Remembered 1903-H 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

123 **1903-H MS-65.** Old style reverse. Light golden toning with a few hints of magenta. A splendid gem example of this issue, one that will be long recalled by anyone viewing it.

Mintage: 2,640,000.

Reverse with domed Imperial State (rather than St. Edward's) Crown. Old-style wreath with 21 leaves (instead of 22). This 21-leaf style was used on 1903-H coins only in this reign, but the new crown was continued on later issues.

Comparable to the Burhop: 3055 coin.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

124 1904 MS-60. Mostly brilliant with a hint of golden toning. Not a great rarity, but certainly elusive in Mint State.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,409,348; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 22/37; average number coined per die pair: 81,673; net number of good coins struck: 2,400,000.

From O.B. Windau, June 12, 1953.

125 **1905 MS-65.** Delicate champagne and blue toning. Absolutely superb and an easy winner in any contest for front-rank coins of this year. Coins of this reign are quite difficult to find in a combination of high numerical grade and outstanding aesthetic quality.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,601,303; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 27/63; average number coined per die pair: 57,807; net number of good coins struck: 2,600,000.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

126 **1906 MS-65.** Delicate gray toning on lustrous surfaces with a few hints of magenta. An outstanding coin.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 3,107,002; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 36/56; average number coined per die pair: 67,543; net number of good coins struck: 3,100,000.

Our Gary L. Burhop Collection sale, 1996, Lot 3056, was a notable MS-66.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

127 **1908 Small 8. MS-66.** Brilliant and frosty accented with splashes of blue and magenta. A breathtakingly beautiful, stunning coin, the equal of which would be difficult to locate. Brian Cornwell commented, "Overall it's one of the prettiest that anybody has graded."

Mintage: 1,220,524 (Large 8 and Small 8 combined).

Small 8 in date; slightly different styling to cross atop crown on reverse.

RRR 1909 Pointed Leaves 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

128 **1909 Pointed Leaves. MS-63.** Light golden and brown toning. Very attractive. Brian Cornwell points out that for the 1909 the Pointed Leaves variety is by far the rarer of the two main "leaf varieties," while in 1910 the situation is the opposite.

Mintage: 1,983,725 (pointed and round leaves combined).

A.k.a. Holly Leaves. The 1903-1908 (and some of 1909 and 1910) style with Round Leaves is also known as the Maple Leaves reverse; in actuality, the leaves are the same genus, but differ slightly in die finishing details.

In reflection of the rarity ratings used during the Norweb family collecting era, we use RRR, meaning quite rare, for this coin in this high grade. The old-time scale, often seen in New Netherlands Coin Co. catalogues and European catalogues, but rarely elsewhere, was informal and was as follows:

R = Rare.
RR = Quite rare.
RRR = Very rare.
RRRR = Highest degree of rarity; only a few known.
(Also see note under Lot 423)

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

129 **1910 Pointed Leaves. MS-67.** Light golden toning. Well struck.

Mintage: 5,580,325 (pointed and round leaves combined).

A.k.a. Holly Leaves.

130 1910 Pointed Leaves. MS-65. A gem. Extremely sharply struck, deeply frosty. Delicate champagne and blue toning. Duplicate. Not particularly rare at this grade level, but certainly attractive, and in the context of Edwardian coinage which in Mint State is much rarer as a class than later reigns (possibly due to deliberate making of the obverse dies without much detail; see note under Lot 119).

Acquired by the Norwebs as a Proof, possibly from its exquisite strike (however, this variety normally is found well struck, cf. Brian Cornwell).

George V 1911-1921

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

131 **1911 Specimen-65.** Delicate lilac and gunmetal-blue toning. First year of the new monarch, King George V.

Mintage: 3,692,350; Specimens, several hundred as part of sets.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 20, 1953.

132 1911 MS-63. Blue, gold, and light iridescent toning. Duplicate, this one a business strike.

Mintage: 3,692,350.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

133 1912 MS-63. Mostly brilliant with a suggestion of golden and iridescent toning.

Mintage: 5,863,170.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

Low Mintage 1915 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

134 **1915 MS-64.** Mostly brilliant with some splashes of gold. A gem representative of this low-mintage, highly prized date. Seldom seen at this grade level.

Mintage: 1,172,258. Lowest recorded production figure of the George V silver five-cent issues.

135 1916 MS-62. Intense gold and blue iridescent surfaces. Quite picturesque.

Mintage: 2,481,675.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 213.

136 **1918 MS-65.** Light golden and gray toning changing to slightly darker hues near the rims. Scarce in gem state, as are all George V silver coins of this era.

Mintage: 6,052,298.

Superb Gem 1921 5¢ Rarity

"Prince of Canadian Coins"

37 **1921 MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** A superb strike, wonderfully detailed in all areas. The dies were set very closely together as evidenced by the special strength of the dentils at the border.

The surfaces are mostly brilliant with delicate traces of brown and gold, intermingled with some whispers of blue. Certainly this is one of the very finest known examples of this exceedingly important date, a classic in the five-cent silver series.

In the Hall of Fame of Canadian Numismatic Rarities (should anyone ever institute such a Pantheon) the 1921 silver five-cent piece would surmount its denomination as the most storied of all dates and varieties, even though certain earlier Victorian issues are rarer in high grades. An unsigned article in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, November-December 1984, referred to this as "The Prince of Canadian Coins," noting in part, "Numismatists will never know how many pieces survived and how they escaped from the Mint. But regardless of the unsolved mysteries, the 1921 five-cent silver still remains one of Canada's rarest coins. The 'Prince' lives on!"

Although over two million were melted, it is believed that only a few hundred were ever released, and most of these went into circulation. Probably, the few surviving high-grade pieces such as this were given to visitors at the Ottawa Mint in 1921 or sold to numismatists. A counterpart to the 1921 silver five-cent piece is the 50-cent piece of the same date, it being even more highly acclaimed, and even rarer in Mint State.

In *The Numismatist* in 1962, "The Decimal Coinage of Canada & Newfoundland," Fred Bowman commented:

> The existence of the five-cent silver piece dated 1921 has been to a certain extent controversial. A large number of these silver pieces had been struck when an Act was passed on May 3rd, 1921, authorizing the new nickel coin of this denomination. The silver pieces were then melted and used in other denominations, but in some unexplained manner a small number of these coins found their way out of the Mint and into collectors' cabinets. Some were discovered in circulation and others purchased from dealers. Possibly about 30 exist in the hands of collectors.
>
> The Canadian silver five-cent series forms a very popular and interesting collecting discipline, these being the smallest and most ubiquitous of the silver denominations. Thus, the acquisition of a gem 1921 appeals to a particularly large number of numismatists.

Mintage: 2,582,495, but irrelevant as nearly all were melted in 1922 when the new-format nickel five-cents was first struck.

Struck in .800 fine silver, the alloy adopted in 1920.

This coin compares favorably with our Frontenac Collection:5113 coin, 1991, a MS-66, and our Edmonton Collection coin sold in 1993, Lot 2034, a MS-65. The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3064, was an attractive Very Good.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

FIVE-CENT NICKEL

George V 1922-1936

138 **1922 Specimen-64.** Light gray and gold surfaces, somewhat matte in finish. Undoubtedly struck as a Specimen to illustrate the first year of the new format. Well struck, well detailed, and a marvelous coin in every aspect.

Mintage: 4,794,119; Specimens, a few dozen or more.

First year of the new format. Struck in nearly pure nickel metal. Weight 70 grains. The nickel five-cent pieces of George V lack border denticles; these were added to later designs beginning with George VI in 1937. Cents of this era lack denticles as well.

The first example of this new format was struck as part of a special ceremony on January 3, 1922, by Lord Byng of Vimy, the Canadian governor-general.

Compare the above coin to the description of Lot 412, New Netherlands' 58th Sale, September 1964: "1922 Semi-matte Proof. Of entirely different fabric than the regular issue, this coin shows a somewhat better impression both obverse and reverse, and has a broad, polished, uniform high wire edge. The quality of the striking is such, for example, that the engraver's initials, 'B.M.' (Sir E. Bertram MacKennal; he discarded the E.), are boldly discernible upon the truncation of the bust. Ex Lathrop, and allegedly Wayte Raymond. Of the greatest rarity and importance."

Our memorable Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, offered a Specimen-63 example and a Specimen-65 was in our recent Burhop Collection sale.

139 1923 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous.

Mintage: 2,502,279.

From Stack's, April 9, 1953.

140 1924 MS-64 Brilliant and lustrous.

Mintage: 3,105,839.

From New Netherlands Coin Co. sale of September 22, 1964, Lot 419.

Rare Gem Specimen 1925 5¢

Famous Key Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

141 **1925 Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** A superb example of this highly-prized rarity, nearly fully brilliant with a whisper of champagne toning. A gorgeous satiny-brilliant Specimen with surfaces of great beauty (and differing from the matte surfaces of the 1922 Specimen).

Business strikes of the 1925 are very elusive due to their low mintage, thus placing even sharper focus and attention on the few known Specimen strikings. Perhaps "rarest of the rare" would be an appropriate phrase in this context.

Mintage: 201,921; Specimens, six or so (Brian Cornwell estimate).

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

142 **1925 MS-60** or finer. Hints of iridescent toning. Famous low-mintage date. Very well struck with some prooflike surface. A "special" example of this business strike impression, a coin well worth careful attention by the bidder. Rare!

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Incredible Gem 1926 Specimen

Near 6 Variety

143 **1926 Near 6 variety. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant with a whisper of golden toning.

Mintage: 938,162 (all varieties).

Digit 6 is closer to the leaf than on the Far 6 variety. If these issues were in a 19th century context, little attention would be paid to them. However, among stereotyped nickel five-cent pieces of the 20th century they have attracted much attention, although the actual difference in date placement is slight.

144 1926 Far 6 variety. VF-20. Exceedingly popular and quite scarce variety.

The writer (QDB) recalls that the late Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, airline investor, oil man, and publisher of the *Star-Telegram*, loved 1925 and 1926 Far 6 Canadian nickels. Carter inherited a vast collection of United States coins from his father. Picking up a numismatic interest in his own right, Amon, Jr., concentrated upon several series that had not been seriously addressed by his father, namely paper money, Mexican coins, and Canadian coins.

Amon loved to hoard coins. To have 10 coins was better than to have only one, and to have 100 or 1,000 was even better. The aforementioned rare nickels were two of his favorites, and in a vault room next to his newspaper office he had two cloth bags in which he put examples whenever he could find them. Amon was not one to be concerned with such things as Mint State gradations or Specimens. Rather, he liked the coins for their dates, and it was better to have a handful of worn ones than just a single gem.

145 1929 MS-64. Brilliant with delicate golden toning.

Mintage: 5,611,911.

146 1930 MS-65. Brilliant with a whisper of golden toning.

Mintage: 3,704,673.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

147 1933 MS-62. Brilliant with delicate golden toning. Somewhat prooflike. A very pleasing coin overall, and one to which some observers may assign a higher grade. Very difficult to locate in Mint State.

Mintage: 2,597,867.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 514.

148 **1934 MS-64.** Brilliant. One of the many seemingly common (per mintage figures) issues of this era which, in fact, are quite rare if in Mint State.

Mintage: 3,827,304.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 514.

149 1936 MS-65. Brilliant. Especially lustrous and frosty. Scarce at this gem level.

Mintage: 4,400,000.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 514.

George VI 1937-1952

Gem Specimen 1938 5¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

50 **1938 Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant with a whisper of toning. Mirror-matte combination surfaces. Exceedingly rare. One of the very finest known to exist.

Mintage: 3,898,974; Specimens, a few dozen. Specimens were made with a finish that is a hybrid between satin and mirror (cf. observation; also David W. Akers comment to cataloguer).

Design first used in 1937 with King George VI obverse and beaver motif reverse. Obverse by T. Humphrey Paget, reverse by George Edward Kruger-Gray. Certain work on the reverse master die was accomplished in 1937 at the Paris Mint on a subcontract hasis from the Royal Mint. The first coins were released on May 12, 1937.

51 1938 MS-65. Brilliant. Duplicate.

52 1939 MS-65. Brilliant with delicate golden toning.

Mintage: 5,661,123.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Specimen 1942 Nickel 5¢

Exceedingly Rare

53 **1942 nickel metal issue. Specimen-65.** Brilliant with gorgeous mirror surfaces. Exceedingly rare in Specimen finish.

Mintage: 6,847,544; Specimens, only a handful of the nickel metal issue (hut significantly more of the Tomhac issue; not represented in Specimen format in the present offering).

Round shape. Nickel alloy. First type of the year; later replaced hy the tombac alloy issue.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

54 **1944 steel. Specimen-65.** Brilliant mirror surfaces.

Mintage: 11,532,784; Specimens, very few.

Torch and V (for Victory and also for 5) design used in 1944 and 1945. Instead of denticles on the reverse a Morse Code pattern was used along the rim and translates to WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY, an allusion to the war effort. The beaver motif was resumed in 1946. Steel covered with layer of nickel and plating of chromium.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960

55 **1946 Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 6,952,684; Specimens, a few hundred.

Nickel metal and beaver reverse motif resumed.

56 **1946 Specimen-66.** Brilliant. Duplicate.

157 **1947 Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 7,603,724; Specimens, a few hundred.

158 **1947 Maple Leaf at date. Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 9,595,124; Specimens, a few hundred.

Struck in 1948 from marked 1947 dies (see note under 1947 Maple Leaf cent).

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

159 1947 "Dot" variety. AU-58. Brilliant with a whisper of golden toning.

The "dot" variety is believed to be the result of a die flaw or chip, a pseudo-variety, nothing intentional. However, it hasks in the glow of the 1936 "Dot" coinage (these latter for legitimate reasons) and is enthusiastically collected.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., August 30, 1955.

160 **1948 Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 1,810,789; Specimens, a few hundred.

Legend modified to omit reference to India (see note under 1948 cent).

From John Jay Pittman.

161 **1949 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 13,037,090; Specimens, several hundred.

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

162 **1950 Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

. Mintage: 11,970,520; Specimens, several hundred.

163 1950 Specimen-65. Brilliant. Duplicate.

164 1951 Commemorating nickel metal. Specimen-66. Brilliant.

Mintage: 9,028,507; Specimens, hundreds.

Issued in 1951 to honor the 200th anniversary of the isolation of nickel metal by A.F. Cronstedt of Sweden in 1751. Stephen Trenka's winning design in a nationwide competition that attracted over 10,000 entries depicted six adjacent buildings of the International Nickel Company's Copper Cliff nickel refinery on the reverse, combined with the regular George VI design on the obverse.

The public helieved that the 1751 date was erroneous, in view of that time being too early in Canadian history for nickel refining and, in absence of mention of Cronstedt on the coin (which simply said NICKEL 1751-1951), and that 1851 was intended. Thus, inordinate numbers of husiness strikes were hoarded in a scenario reminiscent of that south of the border with the 1883 Liherty nickel without CENTS "mistake."

From John Jay Pittman.

1951 High Relief Rarity

Specimen-65

165 **1951 High Relief. Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Regular (earlier) beaver motif on reverse. A gem example of this modern rarity. Brian Cornwell suggests that only a few dozen Specimen finish pieces exist today.

Mintage (business strikes, Low Relief and High Relief combined): 4,313,310, of which few were in High Relief and fewer yet were Specimen strikings.

Struck in steel, as nickel was needed for the Korean War. To accommodate the harder (than nickel) steel planchets, it was decided to lower the relief of the portrait. In error, a small number of High Relief old-style coins were struck from regular dies. These can be identified today not only by having higher relief, but also by the relationship of the letters in the inscription to the adjacent denticles in the rim.

The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3076, was Specimen-64.

From Paramount International Coin Corp., August 1975.

166 1952 Specimen-65. Brilliant.

Mintage: 10,891,148; Specimens, several hundred

Struck in steel. All from modified dies with low-relief obverse

From John Jay Pittman.

Elizabeth II 1953 to Date

167 **The Norweb Collection of Queen Elizabeth II five-cent pieces:** ☆ 1953 Steel. No Shoulder Fold. (3). MS-66 and MS-65 (2) ☆ 1953 Steel. Shoulder Fold (2). MS-66, MS-65 ☆ 1954 (2). Prooflike-66, Prooflike-64 ☆ 1955 Prooflike-66 (2) ☆ 1956 Prooflike-66 (2) ☆ 1957 (2). Prooflike-67, MS-67 ☆ 1958 Prooflike-66 (2). One piece has light lilac and blue toning ☆ 1959 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1960 Prooflike-67 (2) ☆ 1961 Prooflike-67 (2) ☆ 1962 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1963 Prooflike-67 (2) ☆ 1964 Prooflike-66 ☆ 1965 Prooflike-67 (5)☆ 1966 (2). Prooflike-66, Prooflike-65 ☆1967 (6). Prooflike-67 (4), Prooflike-65 (2) ☆ 1971 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1973 (2). Prooflike-67, Prooflike-65 ☆ 1974 Prooflike-66 (2) ☆ 1975 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1978 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1979 Prooflike-67 ☆ 1982 Proof-67. (Total: 46 pieces)

168 Balance of five-cent pieces of various eras and dates: ☆ 1891 AU-55. Beautiful light magenta and blue toning ☆ 1899 AU-55. Electric blue and magenta toning ☆ 1901 AU-55. Nearly all original mint brilliance still remains ☆ **1907 MS-67.** Mottled gunmetal-blue toning with splashes of silver on the obverse. The reverse is mottled magenta ☆ 1913 AU-55. Gold and iridescent blue toning ☆ 1914 MS-60. Medium golden toning highly lustrous ☆ **1917 MS-67.** Medium lightly mottled gold and brown toning with splashes of blue. A gem! ☆ 1919 AU-50. Gold and iridescent toning. Well-known as a scarce issue ☆ **1920 MS-66.** Mostly brilliant with some splashes of gold ☆ 1922 First year of nickel metal. MS-63. Brilliant with delicate golden toning ☆ 1924 AU-55. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927 MS-60. Brilliant ☆ 1928 MS-62. Brilliant ☆ 1928 AU-58. Brilliant ☆ 1931 AU-58. Mostly brilliant. Scarce in high grades ☆ 1932 MS-60. Brilliant. Similarly elusive ☆ 1935 MS-60. Brilliant with a suggestion of golden toning ☆ 1937 Specimen-64. Brilliant ☆ 1937 Specimen-63 from the set. Brilliant with delicate toning ☆ 1940 MS-64. Brilliant ☆ 1941 MS-63. Brilliant ☆ 1942 MS-64. Brilliant with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1942 MS-61. Lightly toned ☆ 1942 Tombac alloy. MS-65. Mottled blue, magenta and iridescent toning ☆ 1943 Tombac (2). MS-65, AU-50. Brilliant ☆ 1944 Steel. MS-65. Brilliant with somewhat mirrorlike surfaces ☆ 1945 Steel (2). MS-66, MS-65. Both brilliant ☆ 1947 MS-63. Brilliant ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-65. Delicate golden toning ☆ 1948 MS-63. Brilliant ☆ 1949 MS-64. Delicate golden toning ☆ 1951 Commemorative. MS-64. Brilliant ☆ 1951 Low relief. MS-65. Brilliant ☆ 1952 MS-64. Brilliant. (Total: 36 pieces)

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Silver 10 Cents

The silver 10-cent piece was a workhorse coin in the Canadian economy, along with its little sister, the silver five cents. Most saw hard service. In the 19th and 20th centuries there was little numismatic interest in these or other silver decimal coins, with the result that it was not until the 1940s that significant numbers began to be saved, and not until the 1950s that they *really* caught the fancy of collectors and investors.

Among ten-cent pieces of the Victorian era, nice examples of the 1872-H, 1875-H, 1884, 1889, and 1893 Round-Top 3 will make even the most seasoned numismatist sit up and take notice. Although quite a few 10-cent pieces were minted in this era, they seem to have played a subsidiary role to the 25-cent coins. Seemingly, fewer high-grade 10-cent pieces were saved, although the factor of lower mintages must be considered before making a positive statement in this regard. Coins in the 1870s furnish fascination for anyone with a high-powered magnifier, as the letters were punched into the dies individually by hand, and among the 10-cent and five-cent pieces there is more "sloppiness" than on the higher denominations. This, of course, is very desirable for numismatic purposes, as rusticity is preferable to stereotypy, at least among collectors who have been at the game for a few years.

All 10-cent pieces of Edward VII are elusive in gem Mint State, with the low-mintage 1905 being especially highly prized. Among issues of George V none are "impossible," but the 1913 variety with so-called "Broad Leaves" is especially hard to find. Depression-era coins of the 1930s present the combination of low mintage plus few being saved, equating to scarcity in high grades today. Later coins of the reign of George VI are highly collectible and are said to feature the schooner *Bluenose,* one of the best-known of all Canadian icons.

Victoria 1858

Gem Specimen 1858 10¢

Rare Reeded Edge Format

Dies 180°

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

169 **1858 Reeded edge, normal (180°) die alignment. Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS).** A splendid gem with silver, light magenta toning at the centers, changing to bright blue at the rims. It would be difficult to envision even in theory a nicer example than this. In the context of 1858 silver 10-cent pieces, reeded edge pieces are more elusive than their plain edge cousins.

Mintage: 1,216,402; Specimens, a few dozen.

Dies oriented in opposite directions (as normal). On the obverse several letters are dramatically double punched, including D in DEI (which is also positioned too low) and D in CANADA. On the reverse the T of CENTS is slightly rotationally repunched. 5 in date lightly repunched at top.

This denomination is usually referred to as a 10-cent piece by purists, especially those of a few decades ago. The *dime* nomenclature, so familiar in the United States is not often seen in specialized literature dealing with Canadian coins, although this is changing, and noted authority R.C. Willey has used it on occasion; cf. "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* April 1990. That writer commented: "In Canada the coin is called a dime for the sake of convenience in speaking and writing, the official term [10-cent piece] being too cumbersome much of the time." Also see nomenclature notes in the fore part of the present catalogue.

R.C. Willey, in his study, "A New Look at the Canadian Coinages of Queen Victoria," 1968, commented: "The 10-cent piece exhibits a head with a smooth, rounded chin and a wide rounded ear lobe, with young features, in the early years. In later years a somewhat older head is used, with a fuller cheek, a slight double chin, and a narrow, almost pointed ear lobe. Towards the end of the coinage there is a reversion to the earlier head. Both these heads are combined with reverses showing 21 and 22 leaves in the wreath. There are many variations in the spacing and alignment of the inscriptions and dates."

Gem Specimen 1858 10 Cents

Reeded Edge, Dies 180°

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

170 **1858 Reeded edge, normal die alignment. Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Another splendid gem, another rarity in Specimen finish, but even more so with a reeded (rather than plain) edge. A gorgeous piece displaying light silver, magenta, and olive toning at the centers, giving way to splashes of silver at the rims and hints of blue. Extraordinary quality.

Brian Cornwell stated that this piece, slightly finer than the preceding in his opinion, is the nicest he has seen.

Different obverse die from preceding. Very seriously blundered and amateurish (this adding value and interest for numismatic purposes). Some letters in obverse legend double punched and irregular. The D in DEI is double punched (and is slightly too low), and the second letter appears as an F instead of an E. The E in REGINA is also sans bottom right serif. In CANADA the final A is dramatically double punched and at first was punched significantly off-register, rotated to the left. On the reverse the last three date digits are lightly repunched.

Specimen 1858 Plain Edge 10¢

Dies Parallel

171 **1858 Plain edge, dies aligned in same direction (parallel to each other). Specimen-62 (B&M/PCGS).** From the presentation Specimen set of this year. Cleaned long ago and now with some slight retoning (see note). Extremely sharp details.

Obverse die punched by a practiced hand, quite unlike the two preceding. Reverse numerals without repunching.

Writing in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1882, R.W. McLachlan commented as to the reason for the plain edge style: "There were issued of this piece 1,250,000. Proofs exist of this and its two companion coins with plain edges, the ordinary issue being milled. Proofs are almost invariably issued with plain edges, for placing them in the dies a second time so that the impression may be brought out more clearly, would partially obliterate the milling."

For another view, that of John J. Ford, Jr., see note under Lot 75. Still *another* view (a veritable forum here) is given by Michael J. Hodder (note, August 26, 1996, to cataloguer):

"I differ from both McLachlan and Ford on this issue. It seems to me that the plain edge pieces are of some different species than the milled edge pieces, the latter being essentially struck on blanks taken from a regular coinage production run of blanks which had their edges upset in the milling machine. Those with plain edges were struck on blanks which had not gone through the milling process, and therefore, were in some respects different or special. Whether this necessarily assumes a difference in quality, *i.e.* better polishing, better manufacture, more attention to detail in the making, etc., I cannot tell, as I have not studied enough specimens of each variety (since there aren't that many to study, in the first place!). However, I don't think that McLachlan's point regarding double striking obliterating the milling is anything other than a pipe dream, while John Ford's feelings that the differences were for security purposes implies that someone would feel the edges of the pieces as they passed through his/her hands, for some unfathomable counting purpose. Since these Specimen strikings probably never entered into any of the normal bookkeeping procedures at the Royal Mint (or the Heaton Mint), I suspect that the edges were not put on the coins for those reasons either."

A Specimen is in the British Museum, die alignment not known to the cataloguer. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, edge (presumably plain) and die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof.

Concerning our comment, "cleaned long ago," it is important to remember that unless Specimen coins have been cleaned or mishandled in some way, they would be in a higher grade such as Specimen-65. Any hairlines on any Specimen were put there by cleaning or light rubbing. This is perfectly normal for a coin graded Specimen (or Specimen) 60, 61, etc., in the lower ranges. The exact same comment is applicable to United States Proof coins graded Proof-60, 61, etc.

172 **1858 MS-60.** Business strike. Mostly bright silver with areas of light gray, gold (particularly on the obverse), and blue (particularly on the reverse). The reverse, if graded separately, could make MS-63.

Obverse different from any of the foregoing. Letter irregularities include double-punched D in DEI and double punched A in CANADA (but in a different fashion than on Lot 170). Probably cut by the same engraver as Lot 170.

Reverse with die break extending downward through left side of crown to near the center of the coin. No numerals or letters repunched.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SILVER 10 CENTS

Victoria 1870-1901

Superb Gem Specimen 1870 10¢

Narrow 0 in Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

173 **1870 Narrow 0 in date. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** From the Specimen set of this year. Indescribably beautiful electric blue and champagne toning against deep mirror surfaces on the obverse. The reverse is champagne and light magenta. A splendid coin in every regard. Indeed, from an aesthetic aspect this is one of the most pleasing coins we have ever seen of *any* Canadian issue. Technical or numerical grades are often one thing and aesthetic appeal another. This elegant coin has both, and in a high degree.

Mintage: 1,600,000; Specimens, a few dozen.

Obverse die work is of a high order of competency. On reverse 10 in denomination, T in CENTS, and 8 in date are repunched. Narrow, tall 0 in date.

By this date Canada was flooded with American silver coins, so much so that they were referred to as the "silver nuisance." (The forthcoming book, *American Coin Hoards and Treasures* will have details on this "nuisance" and what happened to the United States Liberty Seated silver coins north of the border, some of which is adapted from William Weir's comments on the subject; see note under "1870" in the Canadian Numismatic Chronology in the fore part of the present catalogue.) Steps were taken to provide an appropriate coinage for Canada. The 10-cent silver and other Canadian issues of this year set the stage for the eventual diminution of American coins in everyday commerce.

A Proof example, die characteristics not known, was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 601. In our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale a Specimen-63 coin (Lot 4103) attracted much notice.

Notable Gem 1870 10¢

Narrow 0 in Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

174 **1870 Narrow 0 in date. Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS) or MS-65, First Strike (Brian Cornwell).** A special striking with mirror surfaces. Virtually unheard of in higher grade levels. If it is considered to be a business strike, as Brian Cornwell does, then it may be the finest known example. Take your pick: Specimen or business strike.

Mostly brilliant with splashes of light gold and blue. A superb gem that will satisfy the most discriminating taste. Quality such as this is seldom seen.

A few obverse letters are lightly repunched. On the reverse denomination the 0 in 10 is dramatically repunched, possibly large (*i.e.*, regular) 0 over small 0. The date is ever so slightly closer spaced than on the preceding coin.

175 1870 Narrow 0 in date. AU-58. Light golden toning with much original mint brilliance. Although in the context of the Norweb cabinet AU-58 is not among the very highest grades for Victorian silver, a glance at just about any *other* offering of Canadian 10-cent pieces will reveal that AU-58 is, indeed, a grade worthy of sharp notice. Although we are not going to consume space by quoting population reports except in passing, for this issue we note that ICCS has graded *just five* finer coins.

A few obverse letters are lightly repunched. Date more closely spaced than for Lot 173.

176 1870 Wide 0 in date. VF-35 to EF-45. Mottled blue and gold toning.

Reverse repunchings include 0 in 10 denomination (both 0's are the same size), C in CENT, and 18 in date.

As noted under earlier series, Canadian coins of this Victorian era are from working dies with letters and numerals punched in hy hand, thus providing many more minute varieties than seen on contemporary United States issues (on which the typical coin differs only in the date position).

Gem Specimen 1871 10¢

One of Possibly Two Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

177 **1871 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Splashes of champagne and gold over mirror surfaces. A beautiful gem of outstanding quality and rarity. Brian Cornwell of ICCS has never graded a Specimen prior to this, and none have appeared in any of our sales.

The 1871 with Specimen finish is of exceeding rarity, and quite possibly only two exist in private hands, and one is noticed in the British Museum cabinet. The present coin is probably from the William B. Tennant Collection. One of the most important opportunities in the present sale.

Mintage: 800,000; Specimens, prohahly fewer than 6.

Minute raised die striations in fields, particularly the obverse, as made. On the obverse the D in DEI is too low. AD in CANADA sharply repunched. On the reverse the 0 in the 10 denomination is repunched over another and very slightly smaller 0; other repunching is seen including 187 in date, the 7 being especially noticeable.

The offering of this coin may be comparable to New Netherlands' 58th Sale, 1964, Lot 1087, described as: "Extremely Rare Proof 1871 Ten Cents. Lightly tarnished, steel-colored Proof. A beautiful coin, with suggestions of blue, orange and gold tone, primarily upon the reverse. Bold and late impression from the dies; our glass reveals evidence of die rust upon the Queen's neck, and both the obverse and reverse fields show light die striations. A near perfect specimen, the few microscopic handling imperfections inconsequential. Of extreme rarity! Ex Brand collection. This lot is believed to he from the 1871 silver Canadian Proof set (regular issue, with reeded edges) purchased at the famous J.B. Caldecott sale [1912] hy Baldwin for Virgil M. Brand. See Lot 392 of the third day of the Caldecott catalogue; June 11-13, 1912, the auction by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. The only other Proof 1871 ten cents that we have a record of is the Sir C.W. Fremantle example in the Canadian Cabinet of the British Museum."

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

178 **1871 AU-58 to MS-60.** Highly lustrous. Light gold toning. Rare so fine, and in any *other* auction offering, this would be a headliner. Thus, on the overall scale of things, this is one of many Victorian issues that is not in gem Mint State, but should be considered in detail.

On the obverse A in REGINA is rotationally repunched. On reverse repunchings include 0 in 10 (with undertype 0 being slightly smaller) and 7 in date; different die from the foregoing lot, however.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., May 1, 1953.

179 1871-H AU-58 to MS-60. Highly lustrous, particularly on the reverse. Lightly toned. First Heaton Mint 10-cent issue.

Mintage: 1,870,000.

Late obverse die state with several minute cracks. Reverse with 1 in date repunched, possibly over smaller 1, but this requires further study. Meanwhile, this is a lagniappe for the purchaser. 7 in date leans slightly to left. H mintmark mostly filled (from punching too deeply into the die). Late state of the die with radial lines at periphery.

From O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

Remarkable Gem 1872-H 10¢

Specimen Impression

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

180 **1872-H Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** A superb gem Specimen about as close to perfection as can be imagined. Lilac and blue toning on the obverse, primarily electric blue on the reverse. A fantastic showpiece that even eclipses the remarkable coin (Specimen-66, then the finest auctioned) we sold as Lot 5176 of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections sale in 1990.

The rarity and desirability of this issue cannot be overstated. In even low Mint State grades the variety is famous for its elusive character. Specimens are the stuff of which legends are made, and superb gem Specimens may go beyond that. This remarkable 1872-H will certainly be one of the most prized showpieces in the collection of its next owner.

Mintage: 1,000,000; Specimens, prohably fewer than 6. Among business strikes there may he an error concerning the 1,000,000 figure vs. the number of pieces actually bearing the 1872 date. Quite probably, most were 1871-H ten-cent pieces. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces of 1872-H.

On the obverse some letters have minor repunching. On the reverse repunchings include 0 in 10 denomination, C and N in CENTS, and all of the date digits. The H mintmark is double punched as well.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

1872-H AU-50. Brilliant surfaces with splashes of blue and magenta. A nice example of this key issue. Often a year or two will elapse in market activity between offerings of an 1872-H at the AU level.

Obverse with some minor repunching of letters. On reverse the 0 in 10 and the 8 in date are repunched.

Bought in Ottawa, September 8, 1955.

182 1874-H AU-55. Mostly brilliant with light toning.

Mintage: 1,600,000. The *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* comments: "Through a clerical error part of the mintage of 1874-H-dated coins was assigned to the next year's production figures. Therefore, the mintage figures for the two years, 600,000 and 1,000,000, respectively, have been combined." See additional commentary under 1875-H silver five cents in the present catalogue.

Obverse with minor repunching, most notably at left foot of first A in GRATIA and at the N in CANADA. Reverse repunchings include 0 in 10 and 1, 7, and 4 in date; 7 leans slightly to the left.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1875-H Ten Cents

Possibly Finest Known

Classic Rarity

1875-H Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS). Brilliant surfaces with hints of mottled gold, blue, and iridescence. An especially deep strike with extraordinarily bold rims. Brian Cornwell of ICCS commented that it is the finest Specimen striking he has ever seen. This is a fitting companion to several other gem Specimen 1875-H rarities in the Norweb Collection.

The 1875-H has been a classic of long standing in the Canadian series. In 1882 pioneer Canadian numismatist R.W. McLachlan commented that most of the mintage was shipped to western provinces, making the issue rare in the East. In modern times, scholars have considered the published mintage figure of 1,000,000 to be erroneous (see below).

Mintage: Included in 1874-H mintage of 1,600,000, but only a small part of it. Separate published mintages are 600,000 for 1874-H and 1,000,000 for 1875-H. Apparently, many if not most minted in Birmingham in 1875 were in fact from 1874-H dies. See additional commentary under 1875-H silver five-cents in the present catalogue. The Heaton Mint board (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

By the end of 1875 there were enough silver coins in circulation in Canada to satisfy the demand. Thus, production of this denomination was suspended until 1880.

Obverse from well-crafted dies. Recutting minimal. The bottom serif of D in DEI is doubled and a slight rotational repunching at D of CANADA is noticed. Hairline die breaks through VIC, GRATIA, CANADA, and lightly elsewhere around the obverse border, perhaps indicating that after being used to strike Specimens, the die had a very short life. Under high magnification, raised circular lines can be seen near the center of the queen's head, artifacts from the pantograph action of the Hill Reducing Lathe used to create the motif punch (such circular pantograph lines are noticed elsewhere among 19th century coinage; an example is provided by an 1864 bronze Indian cent in the Craig B. Sholley Collection). Such artifacts typically wore away quickly on working dies and are noticed only on very early impressions, and even then not often.

The reverse numerals are small, compact, and deeply impressed into the working die. Some minor repunching is seen, especially at 1 and 7. Light repunching at E and S of CENTS.

Key 1875-H 10 Cents

Business Strike

Among Finest Known

184 **1875-H MS-60 or finer, perhaps *much* finer. MS-63 per PCGS** and in a PCGS holder (see note). Business strike, and among the finest known in this format. Heather toning over lustrous surfaces. Some splashes of blue at the rims. A high-grade example of this ever-popular rarity. Small planchet lamination on reverse to left of crown prompted us to call it MS-60 or so, but on an absolute basis the MS-63 notation is satisfactory. Rare so fine.

Obverse die different from the preceding, lacking the repunching at D of CANADA. However, flow lines all around the border and an arc-like raised ridge (probably an incipient die break) at IC can be seen under high magnification, indicating that this die had extensive coinage use. It might be a worthwhile endeavor to see if this obverse is found on 1874-H coins as well.

Reverse from same die as preceding, but in a later state with minor flow lines at the borders. No die breaks.

Grading of coins often represents a sharing of opinions, and in the present catalogue if there seems to be a *wide* diversity of opinions, we furnish the "raw data" involved. On the other hand, we are not particularly concerned if we call something MS-64 and someone else suggests MS-63 or MS-65; after all, our name is on the cover of the catalogue.

Marvelous Gem 1880-H 10¢

Specimen Impression

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

185 **1880-H Specimen-66 (B&M) or Specimen-65 (PCGS).** Delicate gold and blue over deep mirror surfaces. Without doubt one of the very finest extant of this or any other variety of its era. Specimen strikings were very few, and even the greatest Canadian cabinets are apt to lack an example.

Mintage: 1,500,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Slightly modified portrait this year. Queen Victoria is shown with a slightly doubled chin and recessed forehead. In this era several different portrait punches were made across the various denominations. While R.C. Willey (in particular) and others have mentioned these in print, the differences are not dramatic, and varieties within a given data are not widely collected.

On the obverse the upper left serif of the I in REGINA is missing. Expertly impressed letters with no significant repunching; ditto for the reverse letters and numerals.

A Proof example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 601; the H mintmark was not mentioned (in an era in which Raymond just listed dates, not mintmarks, a common practice then—never mind how curious this seems today). An example in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Frontenac Collection, 1991, Lot 5205, was graded Specimen-63.

Obtained from the reference collection/inventory of the Heaton Mint through Baldwin & Sons, who acquired it from Paramount International Coin Corporation.

186 **1880-H MS-60/65.** Brilliant with attractive light toning. Very lustrous. Business strike.

Late state of obverse die with hairline breaks at NADA and radial stress marks near borders. On reverse bottom of 0 in 10 denomination is repunched. Reverse die shows minimal coinage use and must have been mated with the obverse after the former had already seen extensive service.

The Burhop Collection business strike coin, Lot 3084, was MS-64; that cabinet did not possess a Specimen impression.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Gem 1881-H 10 Cents

Among Finest Known

187 **1881-H MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Splashes of gray, gold, and blue toning over pristine surfaces. Another marvelous coin that will be forever remembered. Brian Cornwell figured this as MS-65 and noted that he had seen one equal and no finer one. The Heaton Mint hoard pieces must have been of a high order of quality, but possibly short of this example.

Mintage: 950,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Obverse die lacks top serifs to first I and top left serif to second I in VICTORIA, giving it a strange appearance. Most of top serif of I in DEI and all of the top serifs in I's in GRATIA and REGINA are absent. Top left serif of N in REGINA is missing. In CANADA (but not elsewhere on the die) the left bottom serifs of the A's are missing. No such peculiarities are seen among reverse letters or numerals.

It may be the case that the obverse anomalies are artifacts of *striking*, rather than being from what otherwise would be one of the strangest dies among Victorian silver coinage. If in the radial outflow of metal in the die, the metal for some reason (not die spacing, as higher elements of motifs are sharp) did not fill certain die recesses as it expanded, small details would be omitted. Somewhat related, but not relevant to the present coin, is the bifurcation of border letters and numerals seen on various coinage of all nations, caused by outward metal flow not filling all recesses, and distending the impression caused by certain die orifices. Studies of bifurcated coins and the striking process are notably absent from the corpus of North American numismatic literature. Some students (*e.g.*, M.H. Bolender in his 1950 study of United States silver dollars) considered coins with bifurcations to be separate die states or varieties, which they are not.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

188 **1882-H MS-60.** Light gold, gray, and blue over lustrous fields and motifs. Rare so fine.

Mintage: 1,000,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

Slightly revised obverse portrait. This year the reverse wreath style was modified to 22 leaves from the earlier 21. On the obverse upper right serif of I in REGINA is missing. On the reverse a dot or die chip is seen above and slightly to the right of the center of the T in CENTS.

189 1882-H AU-58. Light golden toning.

Mint State 1883-H 10¢

Among Finest Known

190 **1883-H MS-64 (B&M) to MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty and brilliant with a whisper of golden toning. Certainly one of the finest in existence, probably among the top half dozen or so in collectors' hands. Brian Cornwell estimates that it qualifies among the top four or five.

Mintage: 300,000.

Top right serif of I in REGINA partly missing. Inside upper part of 3 in date lightly repunched.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

191 **1884 EF-40.** Silver surfaces with some splashes of blue around the rim. A highly attractive example of this well-known rarity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 152,428; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 76,214; net number of good coins struck: 150,000.

Date apparently from a two-digit 18 logotype with 8 and 4 punched separately, the latter being slightly higher aligned. The crossbar in the 4 slants down to the left, an idiosyncrasy of the punch.

Same grade as Burhop:3087 sold by us in October of this year.

Landmark Specimen 1885 10 Cents

Possibly Finest Known

Famous Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

192 **1885 Specimen-66 (B&M) to Specimen-67 (PCGS).** Electric blue and champagne with areas of magenta toning on mirror surfaces. After re-examining the coin upon its return from PCGS, we are inclined to cast our lot with the Specimen-67 grading, but in the interest of grading discussions, we decided to include some background to what we have done. No matter what it is called, this delightful little 1885 is a cameo the equal of which in quality may not exist. Brian Cornwell, who admits he is a bit conservative on some matters, graded this a Specimen-65 and noted that it ranked *far above* the only other Specimen he has ever seen, a 63 coin. The present coin is a fitting companion to the 1885 Specimen five-cent piece, Lot 99.

The 1885 is famous as a date, and examples are very hard to find in all grades. Even an MS-63 or MS-64, if one could be found, would create a sensation. The present Specimen-66 is a coin for the ages, one of the greatest of all Canadian numismatic treasures.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 478,927; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 7/7; average number coined per die pair: 68,418; net number of good coins struck: 400,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

A few letters are slightly repunched on the reverse. In the date the 18 seems to be from a two-digit logotype punch, the second 8 (slightly elevated) from a single punch, and the final 5 from another punch (with it being aligned slightly higher than the 8 before it).

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

193 1885 VF-30. Light silver surfaces with golden and gray toning. Some marks are seen on both sides. Rare at all levels.

Different obverse die from preceding; same reverse die.

194 **1886 Small 6 with Knob. AU-58/MS-60,** the obverse having a rim bump. Olive and magenta toning. The reverse on its own is clearly Mint State, possibly even finer than the MS-60 grade we assigned.

Mintage total of both date styles combined: 831,644; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 11/13; average number coined per die pair: 69,304; net number of good coins struck: 800,000.

Reverse date from two-digit and two one-digit punches with the numerals progressively higher aligned. The 6 in the date is slightly smaller than the nearby 8, has the top with knob close to the bottom curve, and has a very small opening in the bottom loop. By contrast, the Large 6 with Knob variety (as Lot 196) has a 6 that is significantly larger than the nearby 8, is slightly more "open" in its construction, and has a larger bottom loop.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Amazing Gem Specimen 1886 10¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

195 **1886 Large 6 with Point. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** A wondrous 10-cent piece. Mirror surfaces with splashes of olive, silver, and gold. Incredible quality. A Canadian numismatic classic the likes of which are absent from leading museums and collections.

Graded Specimen-65 by Brian Cornwell, who remarked that it is the only Specimen striking he has ever seen *at any grade level.* A Specimen example of this variety is among the treasures in the British Museum, London.

The Norweb Collection is replete with many opportunities, some of them unprecedented and many probably not to be repeated within the lifetime of most bidders. *Opportunity* is the key word.

The top part of the 6 digit appears like a flag, somewhat like the outstretched tail of a running horse. Quite probably, the punch was made with a knob, but the knob was too close to the bottom curve of the digit, and much of the knob was cut away; however, this 6 punch is differently styled from the Large 6 with Knob figure, even allowing for part of the knob having been cut away.

Repunching at C and E of CENTS. Date from two-digit and two one-digit punches as seems to be the norm for 10-cent pieces of this era.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

196 1886 Large 6 with Knob. AU-58, reverse scratch. Silver gray surfaces with much lustre. Quite sharply struck. Scratch on reverse at upper left, otherwise a candidate for Mint State.

Digit 6 in date with "open" top with thin upper curve culminating in a "knob" that is virtually circular.

Very Rare, Underrated 1887 10¢

197 **1887 MS-60.** Light golden and iridescent toning. Significantly more elusive in Mint State than conventional wisdom suggests, quite possibly worthy of the aforementioned RRR designation as a condition rarity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 377,644; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/5; average number coined per die pair: 83,920; net number of good coins struck: 350,000.

Pointed-bottom 7 in date, apparently as always. Slightly higher progressive alignment of the three digit punches. Several minor varieties of date positions are mentioned in the literature (*e.g.*, Jerome H. Remick III in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1956; and R.C. Willey, *CNJ*, April 1990). None has economic importance.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, 1958, Lot 72.

High Level 1888 10¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

198 **1888 Specimen-63 or finer** in the cataloguer's opinion and the opinion of the Norwebs and a subsequent independent appraiser. PCGS calls it a **Specimen-62,** and the coin is in a PCGS holder. There are some vertical die striae on the reverse (artifacts of the die polishing process) that continue into the letter interstices, but not on the high parts of the letters.

Champagne toning over sharply struck devices and mirror surfaces. The coin presents a very handsome appearance. As to its method of manufacture, prospective bidders can decide for themselves and compete accordingly.

Mintage: 500,000 plus additional pieces believed to have been part of the 600,000 coins struck in calendar year 1889 (see following lot). Royal Mint data state number coined: 510,569; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 7/10; average number coined per die pair: 60,066; net number of good coins struck: 500,000.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Compare to Burhop:3088 graded MS-64 by PCGS.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Helpful Hints

Most of our clients receiving this catalogue will bid by mail. With many years of experience in the field, we have refined mail bidding to a very easy procedure. Please read our Terms of Sale, found in the front of the catalogue, which outline our policies, and also give many helpful hints on how to increase your bidding success. Then, send your bid sheet to us. We'll do the rest!

Classic 1889 10¢ Rarity

A Key in the Series

Possibly The Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

199 **1889 AU-58 (B&M) to MS-62 (PCGS).** Light gray and golden toning with blue and iridescent hues at the rim. A few marks may or may not keep this out of the Mint State category. This is fully equivalent to a couple of coins that have been called Mint State in the past.

The 1889 is a great classic in the 10-cent series and is considered to be the rarest *date.* Of those that exist, most are well circulated. The present coin is truly exceptional in quality. Significantly, ICCS has graded no Mint State coins and only three AU examples. In addition to our own observations, the literature suggests that several pieces that were called Uncirculated in the past are in fact AU by today's more stringent standards.

The elusive nature of this coin was recognized at an early date. The January 1890 number of the *Canadian Antiquarian* commented: "Specimens of the coinage of 1889 are still scarce in this vicinity [Montreal] indicating that it must have been issued from some of the more distant offices of the receiver-general."

In 1950 Canadian numismatist Leslie C. Hill endeavored to learn more about the rarity of certain classic issues and was able to find reports of just 16 pieces, or less than half he was able to locate of the 1921 silver five-cent piece (this and other surveys are useful only in a relative sense, as many owners of coins did not participate or did not know of the inquiry).

At the joint convention of the American Numismatic Association and the Canadian Numismatic Association in 1962, the Jack Lupovich coin was described in the auction sale as "Practically Uncirculated, bought as Uncirculated." The Ralph Lathrop coin sold in New Netherlands' 58th Sale, 1964, Lot 509, was purchased by the consignor as Uncirculated, but was called "just a hair's breadth from Uncirculated" by the cataloguer of that presentation, John J. Ford, Jr. Another "Uncirculated" coin examined by the present writer proved to be a cleaned low-level AU-50 or so. Our 1989 Kissel-Victoria sale coin, Lot 4112, was an AU-50 followed by a VF-30 and F-12 in the next two lots.

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and no doubt this coin graded as a PCGS MS-62 will be an everlasting source of pride to its next owner. We have never owned or seen a finer one, and, perhaps, this is the finest known. Grade it as you will, by any evaluation it is a wonderful example of one of the most famous Canadian coin rarities.

The possession of a high-grade 1889 10-cent piece has always been a mark of distinction for the advanced numismatist. The Norweb Collection coin is one of the very finest known to exist.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 602,414; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 7/6; average number coined per die pair: 92,680; net number of good coins struck: 600,000. Most probably *the majority were dated 1888.* Judging from the rarity of the 1889, perhaps only 10,000 to 20,000 were minted of this date. Thus, these mintage figures are not particularly useful in the context of 1889 ten-cent pieces.

Although by this time the obverse dies (in particular) had become quite stereotyped and without significant repunching or misalignment, in the interest of further research into the 1889 ten-cent piece and the identification of how many dies were employed, the following information is given.

Obverse die (which could have been used earlier or later as well, as it is not dated) shows a tiny raised dot to the left of the second A in CANADA and a raised curved line

extending from the upper space of that A to extend beyond the left side of the letter. Rim break at second I of VICTORIA. On reverse, C and lower left of S in CENTS lightly repunched. In the date the digits 18 (from a single logotype) are lowest, the second 8 is higher, and the final 9 is still slightly higher. The bottom knob of the 9 punch was truncated at its top, giving the knob the appearance of slightly more than the bottom half of a circle.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

In 1950 Leslie C. Hill was able to locate the whereabouts of only 16 pieces of this rare date. One well-worn example, graded Good, was found in circulation circa 1950, being the last reported numismatic find of this nature. John J. Ford, Jr., reports (conversation with cataloguer) in 1973-1974 he purchased a lovely AU coin from Fred Werner, who had recently obtained it from a London dealer.

For further reading see "Interpretation of Data in the Royal Mint Reports and the 'Missing' 1889 Five and Ten Cents," James A. Haxby, *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1970, and the related article by J.C. Levesque, "The 1889 Ten-Cent Piece," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, July 1978.

From New Netherlands Coin Co.'s sale of August 22, 1964, Lot 1509.

RR 1890-H Mint State 10¢

200 **1890-H MS-63.** Light gray surfaces with splashes of brown and inky blue. Fairly scarce in all grades, notably rare (say, RR) in Mint State.

Mintage: 450,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

On the reverse a break extends from the 1 of the 10 denomination, down to the left through N, continuing to the lower right rim.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, 1958, Lot 75.

201 **1891 Small Date, 21-Leaves reverse. AU-55.** Golden and brown toning, somewhat mottled, with hints of blue. Quite scarce at this level (just try to find a nicer one!).

Mintage total of all varieties combined: 845,300; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 20/24; average number coined per die pair: 38,423; net number of good coins struck: 800,000.

This is the only 10-cent piece after 1881 to have the 21-leaves reverse. On the reverse the 0 in 10 and the C and T in CENTS are noticeably repunched. The date numerals are small and shallowly impressed into the die. The second 1 is repunched at the top.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

202 1891 Large Date, 22 Leaves reverse. AU-58. Mostly brilliant surfaces with some toning in protective areas. A close challenge to MS-60. Not as elusive as the 21-Leaves variety, but not easy to find.

Date numerals slightly larger than the preceding. The two 1 digits are larger than the intervening 89 numerals.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

1892/1 Overdate 10 Cents

Overlooked Major Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

203 **1892/1 Overdate. MS-60.** Brilliant with a hint of toning. Quite rare, much more so than generally realized, as Brian Cornwell pointed out while examining it and as an inspection of price lists and auction catalogues will reveal. A "sleeper" that will doubtless cause quite a bit of attention as it crosses the block.

Mintage total of overdate and, mostly, perfect date varieties combined: 526,284; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 15/14; average number coined per die pair: 35,941 (but see J.C. Levesque comment); net number of good coins struck: 520,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The average number of strikes per pair of dies listed in the Mint Report (page 62) is 35,941. However, the correct figure should read 36,295 (526,284 divided by 14.5)." Most of these were the perfect date (not overdate) variety.

Under magnification the 2/1 overdate feature is very sharp. The significant part is that the original 1891 die that was changed is different from any known 1891 die used in 1891 to strike coins, and has the numerals taller and differently shaped; the 9 in particular is large and has a nearly fully formed bottom knob. Thus, this is an "1891 variety" that is apparently only available in 1892/1 overdate form.

From Melvin Came, Dover, NH.

204 1892 AU-50. Light golden toning over silver gray surfaces. The obverse appears prooflike when the coin is held at a certain angle to the light. Scarce.

Significantly, the 9 and 2 digits on this coin are from *entirely different punches* than on the overdate, being in the present instance more "open" and with the 2 taller and thinner. It would seem that detailed study of 10-cent pieces of the 1892 year would reward the inquirer.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. A Proof example was also in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 601.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

205 **1893 Flat-Top 3. MS-60.** Delicately mottled blue and gold toning. An attractive example of this elusive year.

Mintage total of both varieties, but mostly of the Flat-Top 3: 508,857; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 10/9; average number coined per die pair: 53,564; net number of good coins struck: 500,000.

The 18 numerals are lightly repunched. The following 9 is one of the most dramatic repunchings seen on any 10-cent piece of this era.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1959.

Classic 1893 Round-Top 3 10¢

206 **1893 Round-Top 3. Fine-15.** Light gray surfaces displaying smooth, even wear. A famous rarity for many years. *From just about every account, fewer than 100 are known in all grades, and the number may be below 50.*

As a major variety the 1893 Round-Top 3 is considered to be the most elusive of all Canadian 10-cent pieces, outranking the rarest *date*, the latter being the 1889.

Mintage: Included in 500,000 figure for this year, but this variety represents only a tiny part of it. Most probably, the reverse die with the Round-Top 3 numeral broke early in its production run.

The 3 digit is lightly impressed in the die (as on all authentic examples).

In an article, "Rarities Pose Intriguing Questions," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, June 1984, Michael W. Hurley suggested that printed sources included estimates that from fewer than 100 to over 200 were *minted* and that slightly over 90 examples are known in all grades. Such is the nature of numismatic rarity estimating (for a related discussion of estimates, see information about the 1797 U.S. silver dollar with Small Letters reverse in Bowers' *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*). John J. Ford, Jr., noting the above, considers the figure of 90 survivors to be overly optimistic and suggests a more reasonable population to be half that figure (conversation with cataloguer).

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

Exceedingly Rare Specimen 1894 10¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

207 **1894 Specimen-63 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Opinion is divided. Light champagne toning with splashes of blue. Deeply struck and with a cameo-like appearance. A duplicate of this piece would be virtually impossible to obtain. No Specimen striking at any grade level has been seen by Brian Cornwell, and we have not encountered another in any of the major Canadian collections we have presented at auction in the past.

One of the most important 10-cent pieces in the Norweb Collection. Virtually priceless.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 508,224; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/6; average number coined per die pair: 92,404; net number of good coins struck: 500,000. Specimens minted: only a few.

The 4 digit shows the crossbar slanting slightly down to the left, a la the punch used in 1884 but is from a different punch, now with a larger flat area at the top of the upright.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1953.

208 **1894 MS-63.** Light golden toning with some hints of magenta and blue. A gorgeous piece.

Mintage: 500,000.

Last two date digits slightly higher.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

209 1896 AU-55. Light magenta toning. Elusive in higher grades despite a fairly generous mintage.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 661,201; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/4; average number coined per die pair: 146,934; net number of good coins struck: 650,000.

In the date the 9 and 6 are more closely spaced than are the other digits.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

210 **1898 MS-64.** Mostly brilliant with some hints of golden toning, particularly on the obverse.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 725,843; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/4; average number coined per die pair: 181,461; net number of good coins struck: 720,000.

On the reverse, the CE letters in CENTS are somewhat out of alignment. In the date the first two digits are level, as expected with a two-digit logotype, the 9 is higher, and the final 8 is higher yet and is more deeply punched into the die than the other numerals. Widest separation is between 1 and 8 and 9 and 8 digits; the central 8 and 9 are closer.

Marvelous Gem 1899 10 Cents

211 **1899 Small 9's. MS-67 (B&M/PCGS)** or slightly finer. The obverse displays electric blue and light olive toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces, while the reverse is also prooflike and is primarily champagne and delicate magenta. A stunningly beautiful coin that emerges as a great rarity at this grade and quality level.

No finer business strike example has been seen by us although the MS-65 in our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale mounts a close challenge, and we have never viewed a Specimen example although one is in the cabinet of the British Museum.

Mintage total of both varieties combined: 1,212,464; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 12/10; average number coined per die pair: 110,224; net number of good coins struck: 1,200,000.

The small 9's have narrow nearly rectangular openings in the top loop. The knobs are truncated, have horizontal upper surfaces, and are about 60% of a circle.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

212 1899 Large 9's. AU-50. Mostly silver surfaces with much original lustre remaining in protected areas. Delicate toning at the borders. Scarcer of the two "9 varieties" of this year.

The large 9's are more "open," have larger and somewhat rounded openings in the top loop. The knobs are larger than on the preceding and are slightly truncated, but at an angle sloping down to the right.

213 1900 Small Date. AU-50. Lightly toned. Said to be several times scarcer than the Large Date variety, but it is not widely collected.

Mintage total of all varieties: 1,107,242; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 9/8; average number coined per die pair: 130,263; net number of good coins struck: 1,100,000.

In the past some notice has been made of Small Date and Large Date variations of the 1900 10 cents. The following is given for information only and is not an indication that the presently-offered coin has any exceptional value:

A call for the recognition of the difference was made under Lot 532 of New Netherlands' 58th Sale, 1964: "Large Date type, all figures in the date are about uniform size. The difference between this and the Small Date type, which subsequently follows, is obvious, and should he distinguished just as in the preceding year."

The most detailed account of this year's issues is found in an article, "The Enigma of Canada's 1900 Ten-Cent Piece," by Colin H. Orton and R. Thomas Preston, of the Nickle Arts Museum, Calgary, as a chapter in *Aspects of the Numismatics of North America*, Regina Coin Club, 1986. This discussion noted that two examples of the Small Date had been found in Nottingham, England, circa 1971, and had attracted the attention of North Americans including a Canadian investor who "bought them for a high price, although far below the published estimate of U.S. $175,000." The writers noted that the Small Date was distinguished by having a "large thick 1" in date, smaller zeros, and a few other differences. They further suggested that the ratio of Small Date to Large Date 1900 10-cent pieces was about one in four.

As the date differences are fairly difficult to discern (at least for the present cataloguer), these varieties have not attracted much attention, and today they are not listed in either *Coins of Canada* (James A. Haxby and R.C. Willey) or *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins.*

Showpiece 1901 10 Cents

214 **1901 MS-66.** Light gray and golden toning, somewhat mottled, over lustrous, frosty surfaces. One of the top several finest in existence of this date, a nice match to Lot 5194 in our 1990 sale of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections, that one believed to be the finest at the time.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,218,222; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 14/8; average number coined per die pair: 110,747; net number of good coins struck: 1,200,000.

On reverse E, N, and S in CENTS repunched.

Last year of Queen Victoria's reign. A Specimen impression from the dies is in the numismatic section of the British Museum.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

Edward VII 1902-1910

215 **1902 MS-62.** Light lilac toning. By all rights, this should be a relatively easy coin to find in Mint State—considering it is the first of the new reign—but it is not. What happened is not known, but 1902-H, the Heaton Mint version (see Lot 216 below), was saved in quantity, but not the Royal Mint issue as offered here. Could the Heaton Mint pieces have been distributed earlier so as to satisfy the curiosity demand, so that by the time that the Royal Mint 1902 coins reached circulation they were no longer a novelty?

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 723,631; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/6; average number coined per die pair: 131,569; net number of good coins struck: 720,000.

New monarch. Edward VII is depicted in an ornately trimmed robe, large crown on head. Head and shoulders portrait gives a more distant view than the familiar face and neck image of Queen Victoria it replaces. Dies by G.W. Desaulles. Imperial Crown on the reverse.

As is the case with all other Edwardian coinage, the obverse portrait relief is such that coins were very susceptible to marks of handling. Accordingly, truly high-grade Mint State examples are very elusive for most dates.

Pointed-tail 9 adopted in date this year; continued thereafter.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

216 **1902-H MS-66.** Medium gold and magenta toning over lustrous surfaces.

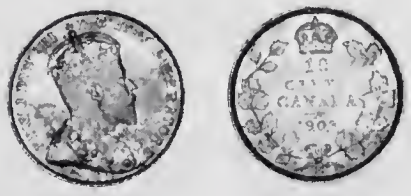
Mintage: 1,100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Lower mintage of the two Heaton issues of this reign. However, more of 1902-H were saved because of the novelty of the design, and today high-grade examples of 1903-H are rarer. This lot is comparable to Burhop:3095.

217 **1903 MS-60.** Mostly brilliant with some wisps of gold. Rare and highly prized in all Mint State levels.

Mintage: 500,000.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.



218 **1903-H MS-66.** Mottled gray, gold, magenta, and blue toning. Scarce at this grade level.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 503,244; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/3; average number coined per die pair: 167,748; net number of good coins struck: 500,000.

The Gary L. Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3098, was MS-64.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

219 1904 AU-58. Most original mint lustre still remains. Light golden and magenta toning. Quite elusive in Mint State, and the Norwebs were not able to find one.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,010,190; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 9/8; average number coined per die pair: 118,846; net number of good coins struck: 1,000,000.

Gem 1905 10¢ Rarity

220 **1905 MS-64.** Intense golden magenta toning over lustrous surfaces. Scarce so fine. One of the more difficult to find dates among Edwardian 10-cent pieces. Worthy of strong competition.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,022,532; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/9; average number coined per die pair: 133,671; net number of good coins struck: 1,000,000.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, August 24, 1954, Lot 130.

221 **1906 MS-63.** Mostly brilliant with areas of light gold, changing to a darker hue at the rim. Scarce so fine.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,713,155; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 24/17; average number coined per die pair: 83,568; net number of good coins struck: 1,700,000.

From O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

222 1907 MS-64. Lightly mottled heather and gold toning.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,613,979; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 33/16; average number coined per die pair: 106,693; net number of good coins struck: 2,620,000 (see note below).

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The total number of coins struck was 2,613,979 (page 60), while the reported number of good pieces struck is 2,620,000 (page 66). Evidently, 2,613,979 would appear to be the correct figure."

From the Imperial Coin Co., 1954.

223 **1908 MS-66.** A gorgeous gem with light golden, iridescent, and blue toning—a visual treat. A nicer example of this issue could not be imagined.

Mintage: 776,666.

First issue of the Ottawa Mint. Beginning in this year the silver issues have dies aligned in the same direction, rather than the previous and standard style of 180° apart.

From New Netherlands Coin Co.'s sale of August 22, 1964, Lot 559

224 1908 AU-55. Brilliant. Duplicate.

225 1909 Victorian or narrow leaves, style of 1908 and earlier. AU-50. Light gray and gunmetal-blue toning on the obverse, light golden toning on the reverse. Well known as an elusive variety.

Mintage: 1,697,200 (all varieties).

Gorgeous Gem 1909 10¢

Broad Leaves

226 **1909 Broad Leaves. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gray, champagne, and blue toning on the obverse. Mostly light gold and magenta toning on the reverse. A very attractive example from every aspect.

The Broad Leaves are quite different from the earlier style. On the earlier style the veins are raised and in many areas are indistinct. On the Broad Leaves reverse the veins are deeply incused, giving the leaves a very luxuriant aspect. Probably "Raised Veins" and "Incuse Veins" would be better nomenclature for the two varieties.

227 **1910 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Richly toned iridescent surfaces with just about every color in the spectrum, gold being particularly noticeable on the obverse, and magenta and blue on the reverse. In our opinion, this is a beautiful gem, is conservatively MS-65, and is one of the finest in existence.

Mintage: 4,468,331.

Authorized weight was increased slightly from 35.8 to 36 grains this year.

228 1910 MS-63 (PCGS). Mottled light brown and gold toning, a bit darker at the rims. Somewhat porous surfaces.

Possibly a business strike that was treated outside of the mint. Acquired years ago as a Matte Proof striking. In-person inspection is suggested.

George V 1911-1936

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

229 **1911 Specimen-62 (B&M/PCGS).** Champagne toning with splashes of magenta and olive. Only year of "Godless" or "Graceless" type. Quite elusive today in matte Specimen finish.

Mintage: 2,737,584; Specimens, dozens.

First issue of the new reign. Crowned, robed portrait facing to viewer's left, Sir E. Bertram MacKennal designer. Reverse continues the design introduced on Edwardian 10-cent pieces in 1909, with small leaves having raised veins.

Coins of 1911 omit DEI GRA: ("by the grace of God"); this was added in 1912 and appears on later issues.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 20, 1953.

230 **1911 MS-65 to 66.** Medium iridescent toning over highly lustrous surfaces. A rich display of colors. The 1911 is readily available in lower Mint State ranges, but in gem state it is quite scarce.

The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3012, was MS-67, and two others in the same cabinet were MS-65 and MS-62 respectively.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

231 1912 MS-62. Medium golden toning.

Mintage: 3,235,557.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

232 1913 Broad Leaves (old style with incuse veins). VF-20. Magenta and blue surfaces. By far the rarer of the two popular varieties of this year. Apparently, only a few were struck, these being coined early in the year.

Mintage: 3,613,937 (all varieties combined, but mostly Small Leaves).

From Stack's, September 3, 1953.

233 **1913 Small Leaves** (new style, raised veins). **MS-66.** Light magenta and iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces. Extraordinary condition.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

234 **1914 MS-66.** Light gray surfaces at the center, giving way to electric blue in areas of the rim. Among the finest known of this year.

Mintage: 2,549,811.

Superb Gem 1915 10 Cents

Where Can You Find Another?

235 **1915 MS-67 (B&M/PCGS).** Highly lustrous surfaces with a few splashes of gold. One of the very finest known examples of this highly prized date. Rare enough in MS-64 or MS-65, exceedingly rare finer.

Mintage: 688,057.

As the reiteration of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection sale (1925) included in the fore part of this catalogue indicates—and the Wilson cabinet is representative—there was little interest in collecting date sequences of Canadian silver coinage in the 19th or early 20th centuries.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

236 **1916 MS-65 to 66.** Mottled medium magenta toning over splendid lustrous surfaces. None seen finer by us or Brian Cornwell.

The general appearance of the Norweb coins is, in a word, *incredible.* Great care was taken years ago to select pieces of outstanding quality. Earlier pieces, many of which descended through the William B. Tennant Collection, are likewise extraordinary.

Mintage: 4,218,114.

From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

Splendid Gem 1917 10 Cents

Cornwell: "Best Seen"

237 **1917 MS-67 (PCGS).** Iridescent toning over highly lustrous surfaces. Brian Cornwell (who graded it MS-66) commented: "The

highest graded by ICCS is just a 65. This is by far the best that I've seen." Comparable to Burhop:3109.

Mintage: 5,011,988.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

238 1918 MS-64. Steel and magenta toning.

Mintage: 5,133,602.

From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

239 1919 MS-66. Brilliant with splashes of gold and brown, particularly on the obverse. Somewhat scarce at this level.

Mintage: 7,877,722. Large mintage due to continued momentum from the booming World War I economy.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

240 1920 MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of golden toning.

Mintage: 6,305,345.

A new coinage standard was passed on May 11, 1920, with alloy now to be 80% silver and the balance copper. By 1919 the price of silver on the international market had risen to the point that the intrinsic value of silver coins was worth more than their face value.

From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

241 **1921 MS-66.** Light golden toning over deeply frosty surfaces. This is a famous year in other series, but in the 10-cent silver series somewhat available. However, gems are scarce, and at the MS-66 level here is a *condition rarity.*

Mintage: 2,469,562.

Around this time there was a recession in North America including the United States and Canada. The economy had boomed to record proportions after the declaration of war in Europe in August 1914, and especially during the 1916-1918 years when Canada and the United States were prime suppliers of materiel to the European combatants. By 1921 the boom had run out of steam, and the good times were over.

In both the United States and Canada there were ample supplies of silver coins on hand, thus reducing the need for additional mintages. After 1921 no 10-cent pieces were struck in Canada until 1928.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

242 1928 MS-63. Splashes of gold, brown, and magenta toning.

Mintage: 2,458,602.

From Stack's, April 9, 1953.

243 1929 MS-65. Intense gold and blue toning over sharply struck, lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 3,253,888.

244 1930 MS-65. Brilliant with delicate toning.

Mintage: 1,831,043.

245 1931 MS-64. Brilliant with light golden toning on the reverse.

Mintage: 2,067,421.

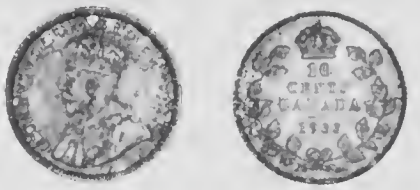
From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

246 **1932 MS-66,** except for rim problem. MS-66 surfaces, but high wire rim somewhat irregular. Light gray, gold, and magenta toning. Somewhat scarce at this high-grade level.

Mintage: 1,154,317.

As is true in the American coinage series, values for Canadian coins in high Mint State levels are not standardized, affording a lot of "play" to those with a gambling instinct.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.



247 **1933 MS-64/65.** Lustrous brown and gold surfaces with some areas of gunmetal-blue. Very sharp. Quite elusive in gem grades.

Mintage: 672,368.

In our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale Lot 4128 was an MS-63 example.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

248 1934 MS-62. Medium golden toning.

Mintage: 409,067.

In our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale Lot 4129 was a finer MS-63 coin and was a highlight of the 10-cent pieces in that offering.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

249 **1935 MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gray and blue toning. A splendid gem of this low-mintage issue. A numismatic cynosure of the 1930s, a date that is seldom seen in superb gem preservation as here offered.

Mintage: 384,056.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

250 1936 MS-65. Splashes of light golden toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 2,460,871.

George VI 1937-1952

251 1937 Specimen-65 with mirror finish. Light blue and iridescent toning.

Mintage: 2,500,095; Specimens, 1,295, a part of the preceding total.

First year of the reign of George VI. Obverse with portrait by T. Humphrey Paget. Reverse with depiction of the schooner *Bluenose*, designed by Emanuel Hahn (1881-1957) whose initial H appears above the waves at the bottom left (and with varying degrees of sharpness or completion among issues of ensuing years, as this letter sometimes filled or could be polished off). Whether the famous *Bluenose* was or was not the ship shown has been a matter of minor debate, especially as the charge to the designer specified that the motif show "a fishing schooner under sail" and made no mention of a specific ship, let alone one with racing lines such as the *Bluenose*. Whether or not Hahn meant it to be the *Bluenose* is not known, for he had died before anyone thought to ask him (cf. "Canada's Fishing Schooner Ten Cents: Is It the 'Bluenose?'" Laurence R. Griffin, *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, March 1986).

The master dies for the reverse design of this and other new motifs of 1937 were made at the Paris Mint in France, as it was desired to launch the coinage at an early date in view of the new king's coronation in May.

Specimens were made in both mirror and matte finishes and were included as part of sets distributed this year. This is the only date of the decade for which Specimens come on the market with any degree of regularity.

In 1937 the date is in smaller numerals than used later in this series.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Elusive Specimen 1938 10 Cents

252 **1938 Specimen-64 (PCGS)** or slightly finer. Heather and lilac toning on the obverse with hints of magenta. The reverse is the same

except with splashes of blue. An incredibly beautiful gem mirror coin. Among the top half dozen or so finest known.

Mintage: 4,197,323; Specimens, very few.

253 1938 MS-65. Light gold toning in areas. Business strike.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

254 1940 MS-65. Mottled light golden toning.
Mintage: 16,526,470.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

255 1941 MS-65. Mostly brilliant with some areas of toning. Prooflike reverse is seen when held at a certain angle to the light. A few darker toning spots are seen on the reverse.
Mintage: 8,716,386.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

256 1943 MS-65. Brilliant with delicate golden toning.
Mintage: 21,143,229.
From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

Gem Specimen 1944 10¢

257 **1944 Specimen-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant with some light areas of toning. Exceedingly elusive in Specimen format as are all other 10-cent pieces of this era.
Mintage: 9,383,582; Specimens, a few dozen.

258 1944 MS-65. Somewhat prooflike so as to make it easily mistaken for a Specimen, which it is not. Brilliant, but with some stains on edges. Reverse die somewhat striated as made.
Mintage: 9,383,582.
Beginning this year coins were struck from chrome-plated dies which gave many business strikes the appearance of Specimens.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

259 **1946 Specimen-64.** Brilliant. Very rare in Specimen finish.
Mintage: 6,300,066; Specimens, a few dozen.

260 **1946 Specimen-63.** Brilliant with champagne toning. Duplicate. Good things, indeed, come in pairs.

261 1946 MS-67. Mottled lilac and sunset colors. Gorgeous. Duplicate of the date.

262 **1947 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.
Mintage: 4,431,926; Specimens, several dozen.

263 1947 MS-65. Mottled golden and gray toning. Business strike. Duplicate.

264 **1947 Maple Leaf. Specimen-66.** Brilliant. Always an interesting and popular variety.
Mintage: 9,638,793; Specimens, dozens.
Struck in early 1948 from 1947-dated dies marked with a tiny maple leaf icon to the lower right of the last digit in the date.
From Hans M.F. Schulman, May 20, 1963.

265 **1947 Maple Leaf. Specimen-65.** Die striae on the reverse as made. Brilliant. Duplicate.

266 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-66. Light to medium golden toning. Business strike.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

267 **1948 Specimen-64 to 65.** Brilliant.
Mintage: 422,741; Specimens, in the dozens.
New inscription on obverse omits mention of India. Dies for this denomination were ready in late 1948, and as a result relatively few were struck. The 1948 10-cents has the lowest mintage after 1935, and among issues of the reign of George VI it stands out like a beacon, for all other production quantities are in excess of two million.
Silver rush: In the early 1960s there was a speculative fever in Canada as citizens searched their pocket change in the hope of finding these "rarities." Offers of $3 to $4 for well-worn pieces appeared in the popular press, and by 1962 offers at $5 were seen. Unfortunately, there were not many buyers at the end of the chain, and in the late 1970s when silver bullion prices rose to unprecedented highs, most that had been plucked from pocket change were melted. (For further reading see R.C. Willey, "The Canadian Coinage of 1948," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, July-August 1983.)

268 1948 MS-65. Delicate golden toning. Beautiful. Business strike. Duplicate.

269 1948 MS-65. Mottled golden and iridescent toning. Duplicate.

270 **1949 Specimen-65 to 66.** Brilliant.
Mintage: 11,336,172; Specimens, several hundred.
From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

271 **1950 Specimen-66.** Vivid light blue, gold, and magenta toning, an iridescent beauty.
Mintage: 17,823,075; Specimens, several hundred.

272 **1950 Specimen-65/60.** Brilliant. Thin scratch on reverse. Duplicate.
From John Jay Pittman, 1954.

273 **1951 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.
Mintage: 15,079,265; Specimens, several hundred.
From John Jay Pittman, 1954.

274 1952 Specimen-63 to 64. Brilliant.
Mintage: 10,474,455; Specimens, several hundred.

275 Balance of ten-cent pieces from the reign of George VI: ☆ 1937 Matte Specimen-60. Brilliant, satiny surfaces ☆ 1939 MS-63/65. Light iridescent toning ☆ 1942 MS-63/65. Mostly brilliant with splashes of gold ☆ 1945 Prooflike-65. Brilliant with a hint of champagne toning ☆ 1945 MS-65 (2). Brilliant with a nuance of magenta toning ☆ 1949 MS-60. Mottled light gold and magenta toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1950 MS-66. Light magenta toning. ☆ 1951 MS-60. Mostly brilliant with a whisper of toning ☆ 1952 MS-67. Light golden toning. (Total: 10 pieces)

Elizabeth II 1953 to Date

276 **The Norweb collection of 10-cent pieces of Queen Elizabeth.** Many different issues and finishes 1953 onward including some duplication. Earlier years mostly with attractive light toning, later issues mostly brilliant. Later issues are in usual gem quality. These coins were acquired at the times of issue and have remained intact since then. Grades range from MS-66 to Prooflike-67: ☆ 1953 No Shoulder Fold. MS-66 ☆ 1953 Shoulder Fold. Specimen-66 (2) ☆ 1954 Prooflike-67 (2) ☆ 1955 (2) ☆ 1956 (3) ☆ 1956 Dot. MS-66 ☆ 1957 (2) ☆ 1958 (2) ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960 (2) ☆ 1961 ☆ 1962 ☆ 1963 (2) ☆ 1964 ☆ 1965 (5) ☆ 1966 (2) ☆ 1967 (6) ☆ 1971 ☆ 1973 (2) ☆ 1974 (2) ☆ 1975 ☆ 1978 ☆ 1979 ☆ 1982. (Total: 46 pieces)

PROVINCE OF CANADA

20-Cent Pieces

Victoria 1858

Superb Specimen 1858 20 Cents

Parallel Alignment

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

277 **1858 Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS). Plain edge, dies aligned in the same direction.** Superb light blue and gray toning over mirror surfaces. A beauty to behold. Issued as part of Specimen sets this year, these containing the cent, five, 10, and 20 cents and being made with plain (usually) or reeded edges; the plain edge coins were made in two different die alignments.

Mintage: 730,392; Specimens, several dozen.

Obverse with minor repunching of letters including A in VICTORIA, D in DEI, and, especially, the left upright of N in CANADA. On reverse minor repunching at 2 of denomination 20 and at ENTS. In the date the 5 is very sharply repunched.

Two Specimens are in the British Museum, die alignment and characteristics not known to the cataloguer; one of these was formerly in the Clark Thornhill Collection. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, edge and die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof.

Coined under the Letters Patent of December 10, 1858, providing for the first Province of Canada decimal coins. Struck in 92.5% (sterling) silver; weight 71.73 grains.

Obverse with laureated head of Queen Victoria. Reverse with value, 21-leaf maple wreath, and crown. Circulation strikes had reeded edges, certain Specimens had plain edges.

In the late 1850s and the 1860s the populace confused the 20-cent piece with the American quarter dollar, of which millions were in circulation (although after July 1862, and extending until the mid-1870s, they did not circulate in the United States, as specie payments were in suspension by banks and the Treasury, except on the West Coast).

The American quarter dollars traded at a discount north of the border, often 20%, and no doubt the Canadian 20-cent pieces traded on a par with them in certain areas and times. The Proclamation of September 9, 1870, provided for the withdrawal of the 20-cent piece, which was accomplished over a period of many years thereafter (see note under Lot 279). The Canadian 20-cent piece antedated the American version of the same denomination by nearly two decades.

In "The Twenty-Cent Pieces," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* 1964, R.W. Irwin wrote that an order published in the *Canadian Gazette,* December 12, 1858, legalized their use as currency in the Province of Canada. The *Toronto Leader* and other newspapers objected to the striking of 20-cent pieces instead of a 25-cent piece. The new denomination was accepted as an equal to the Halifax shilling. The coins were used at post offices and for legal tender payments.

Irwin related that the government saw its error and corrected it at the first opportunity. The minister of finance proclaimed on September 29, 1870 that 20-cent pieces would be withdrawn from circulation by banks because the 25-cent piece was more convenient. These coins were withdrawn over the years and approximate values of 20-cent pieces were coined as follows into 25-cent pieces: 1885 ($18,000 face value redeemed and melted), 1888 ($17,174), 1889 ($16,585), 1894 ($14,518), 1899 ($18,895), 1906 ($7,461). Some of the last two recoinages had old five- and 10-cent coins.

For further information also see R.C. Willey, "The Twenty-Cent Piece in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Numismatics,* May 1985. He comments that citizens far preferred the Spanish-American two-reals and United States quarter dollar coins, and that the 20-cent piece, easily confused with these, was a great nuisance.

Bright Specimen 1858 20 Cents

Regular Alignment

278 **1858 Plain edge, dies aligned in opposite directions. Specimen-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Cabinet or Specimen striking from the Proof set of this year. Bright surfaces with some hairlines accounting for the grade, but overall quite pleasing, as an in-person view will verify. Brian Cornwell assigns an overall Specimen-62 grade to the coin.

Same dies as preceding.

279 1858 AU-50. Circulation strike with reeded edge. Silvery surfaces, somewhat prooflike. A very attractive example, and one that has seen very little actual wear. Traces of delicate golden and gray toning with an occasional splash of blue. Quite beautiful overall, and worth a close inspection by the interested bidder.

Different obverse die from preceding. Some light repunching, particularly at E and A in REGINA. I in GRATIA too high and tilted right. Same reverse die as preceding.

In July 1882, R.W. McLachlan penned this interesting commentary for the *American Journal of Numismatics:* "Issue 750,000. As these coins are almost equal in size to the 25 cent piece issued since 1870, they have proved most inconvenient, as they are often passed off as such on the careless. The government is now withdrawing them from circulation, but still they are frequently met with. $50,000 were shipped last April to Birmingham [Heaton Mint] to he recoined into five-, 10- and 25-cent pieces."

This process continued in later times, apparently with examples going to the Royal Mint (London), as per R.C. Willey, *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* April 1990, p. 140: "At various times between 1885 and 1906, more than half the issue of 20-cent pieces was returned by the Canadian government to the Royal Mint to he melted down and recoined into 25-cent pieces."

1871 Province of Canada 20¢

Plain Edge, Dies Parallel
Classic Rarity
Could It Be a Pattern?

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

280 **1871 Silver. Plain edge. Dies oriented in the same direction. Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** 72.5 grains. 22.9mm. Obverse with Canadian die as used for the 1858 Province of Canada 20¢, the only official year this denomination was used. Reverse with 20 CENTS 1871. Attractive blue and gold toning. A glittering gem.

Several dozen examples are known. The issue is a Proof-only rarity and handily outdistances the "other" Canadian 20-cent piece, the regular issue 1858.

On the obverse left base of N in CANADA repunched. On reverse 20 and CENTS repunched, second 1 in date repunched (numerals were punched in one at a time and are carelessly aligned).

The intent of this piece is not clear. It could have been made at the Royal Mint for cabinet or display purposes (along with a redundant 1871 New Brunswick 20-cent piece of this year; see description under Lot 580 of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection précis given in the fore part of the present catalogue), later to be recognized as a major rarity. Or, it could have been a pattern, as evidenced by the plain edge (see below). It can be argued that plain-edge coins are typical of certain cabinet coins. The Charlton catalogue notes this, in part: "As the adopted design for the Province of Canada, except for the date. This piece does not represent a proposed 20 cents for the Dominion of Canada. It is believed to have been struck for exhibition to show the Province of Canada 20 cents. Only the type was important; no concern was given to using a date corresponding to the coins actually issued for circulation. (National Currency Collection)"

The 1871 Dominion of Canada 20-cent piece exists only in Specimen (Proof) format. No related circulation strikes were made. By this time it was generally acknowledged that the 20-cent piece, made for Canada in 1858, was not as useful as the 25-cent denomination, and the latter had taken its place (although 20-cent pieces were made for New Brunswick 1862-1864 and for Newfoundland for a long span of years 1865-1912). However, John J. Ford, Jr. (conversation with cataloguer) has suggested that perhaps a *revival* of the 20-cent piece was contemplated, and pieces were struck with plain edges with the thought that this would help prevent confusion with 25-cent pieces (which had reeded edges). This would he consonant with what happened later in the United States in 1875 when plain-edge 20-cent pieces were made as part of the Liberty Seated silver series, all other members of which had reeded edges. But, see note under Lot 281.

As is the case with certain other Canadian rarities, the listing position of this coin has not been standardized. Traditionally it has heen studied and classified under the general heading of "patterns." It has also been called an "official fahrication" (as Charlton DC-50 in the "pattern" section of his book) which, I suppose, is a pejorative, but "fabrication" also means "made," and "official fahrication" could he interpreted to read "officially made." Known with plain or reeded edge and in two die alignments.

In the United States series it could he compared to any one of certain issues produced for cahinet purposes after the regular design or denomination had heen discontinued, including the famous 1868 copper large cent of the style last made for circulation in 1857.

Compare to our Frontenac Sale coins, Lots 5405 and 5406, hoth with obverse and reverse dies parallel.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1871 Province of Canada 20¢

Reeded Edge, 180° Dies
Classic Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

281 **1871 Silver. Reeded edge. Dies oriented in opposite directions. Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** 71.4 grains. 23.1 mm. Mottled light gold and blue toning. An extreme rarity made at the Royal Mint, possibly for cabinet or display purposes.

Variation of the preceding, but from the same dies, this coin having different die alignment and edge treatment. Rarer than the plain edge version. The existence of a reeded edge on this issue would tend to confirm the Charlton suggestion that it was made as an exhibition or cabinet coin and diminish the suggestion that is was a pattern.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

DOMINION OF CANADA

25-Cent Pieces

The series of Canadian 25-cent pieces follows in concept tha of the earlier issues, except that none were issued as part of th 1858 Province of Canada coinage. The Victorian series of thi denomination is particularly rich in die varieties in the 1870s when working dies had letters punched by hand.

Although larger-denomination silver coins, the 50-cent pieces were made in this era, 25-cent pieces were struck in large quantities and served a wider use in commerce. Because of this more examples survive today in higher grades than do 50-cen coins, but on an absolute basis all Mint State Victorian 25-cen pieces are rare and Specimens are extremely so. Amon celebrated rarities of the earlier era are the 1875-H and 188 Among auction offerings the only Canadian cabinet in histor to challenge the Norweb Collection was the W.W.C. Wilso holding, but as spectacular as it was, the number of Proofs wer fewer than now offered.

Later 25-cent pieces have their share of elusive dates, a though in a more modern context and not ranking in the sam

rity echelon as the Victorian landmarks. Most coins of dward VII (1902-1910) are very difficult to find in gem levels ecause of the high relief and shallow details of the portrait mbined with prolonged die use (see Royal Mint figures and alyses; obverse dies were used much longer than reverse es).

Certain other issues through the 1930s are seldom seen as ms, simply because there was little numismatic interest in ving them, nor were there Canadian equivalents of United ates investors (who began saving rolls of U.S. coins in a large ay beginning in the 1930s).

Victoria 1870-1901

Gem 1870 25 Cents

Among Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

282 **1870 MS-65* (B&M/PCGS)**. Reeded edge. A splendid piece, lustrous, with splashes of iridescent toning, primarily light gray, heather, and blue. A superb business strike example of the first year of the denomination, one of the very finest known, a piece in a class with our Edmonton:2079 coin sold in 1993. Lot 3121 in the Gary L. Burhop Collection, checked in at MS-63, not a quality to be ignored.

Mintage: 900,000.

Obverse with some tiny die cracks among the letters, visible under magnification. Reverse with 8 high and 7 low in date. R.C. Willey has identified five minor variations among the reverses of 1870 25-cent pieces (cf. *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1990). If this is all there are, this would indicate an average production of 180,000 impressions per working die.

This represents the first 25-cent piece of Canada, the earlier Province of Canada coinage of 1858 having had the 20-cent coin as its highest denomination. The latter was found to be inconvenient, and with the new, expanded Dominion coinage of 1870 the 25-cent piece replaced it.

Designs were by Leonard Charles Wyon of the Royal Mint, London. The obverse depicts Queen Victoria with a diadem or tiara, while the reverse shows a wreath made of two crossed branches of maple, with a St. Edward's Crown at the apex. Dies were aligned 180° apart in normal coin-wise orientation. The new denomination had an authorized weight of 89.667 grains (raised slightly to 90 grains in 1910) and was struck in 92.5% (sterling) silver. As was the case in the United States, the 25-cent pieces were often called "two bits," from the Spanish two-reales silver coins of earlier times.

The United States *Report of the Director of the Mint*, 1870, noticed incoming examples of the Canadian coinage and commented:

"The silver piece of 25 cents coined for Canada bears the date 1870. It is of the British or sterling fineness, (925 thousandths), and therefore not intended to conform with its sister denomination coined in this country. Nor is it quite of the same bullion value, since our piece contains 86.4 grains fine silver, and the Canada piece 88.25, a difference of nearly 4%. Yet they will no douht be at par in circulation.

"The Canada pound, the former money of account, was rated as equal to four United States dollars, hut for the last 15 years, accounts have been kept there in dollars and cents. The United States silver half and quarter dollars have been their currency for many years. Until recently, payments, large and small, have heen made in this coin. But the excessive accumulation of it, especially during our war, and the fact of its not being equal to gold in bullion value, has caused some discredit and depreciation and a large exportation of the coin to a bullion market. And now a new quarter dollar, just mentioned, has been provided; and along with it, strange to say, a quarter dollar in paper, much after the fashion of our own. It does not appear what that object is of having hoth a silver and a paper quarter dollar, to he used concurrently, unless it be that the latter is a temporary issue."

R.C. Willey, in his study, "A New Look at the Canadian Coinages of Queen Victoria," 1968, commented: "In the early years the 25-cent piece shows a youngish head with a smooth, rounded chin and prominent lips. The outline of the hack of the ear is straight. In the later years an older head was used, with a fuller cheek and a slight douhle chin. The outline of the back of the ear is curved. The nape of the neck, below the fillet, shows more hair than on the first head. There are variations in the spacing and alignment of the legends and dates of every year, especially 1872. Many double-punchings occur. The 25-cent piece, because of the relative ease with which EF or better specimens can be acquired for study, should become the first to be fully documented with regard to these deliberate variations."

A plain edge Specimen is in the British Museum and is from the Clark Thornhill Collection as is a reeded edge "Fremantle Proof," die characteristics not known to the cataloguer. Two Proof examples—one with plain edge and one with reeded edge—were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 600.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Splendid Specimen 1871 25 Cents

Exceedingly Rare

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

283 **1871 Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS)**. Delicate champagne toning. Splendid. Graded Specimen-63 by us at first, a number seconded by Brian Cornwell, who noted that earlier the finest he had seen was Specimen-60. However, we are content to let it go as Specimen-64, as it is a judgment call, and the coin is truly superb. Specimen strikings of various denominations of this year are exceedingly rare, and even the largest private and museum collections are likely to omit them.

Mintage: 400,000; Specimens, only a few.

On reverse there is repunching at 2 in the denomination, bottom of 7 in date, and at 1 in CENTS.

From O.B. Windau, 1956.

Choice Mint State 1871 25¢

284 **1871 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** A splendid business strike example. Some die striae are seen, as made. An early "first strike" from polished, mirrored dies. Mostly brilliant with splashes of gold and light gray toning, particularly around the rims. Equivalent to the finest graded by ICCS (cf. Brian Cornwell).

Different obverse die from preceding; same reverse die.

Although 400,000 1871 25-cent pieces were minted, very few coins were set aside at the time of issue. The face value represented the best part of a day's wages, and in an era in which there was little interest in collecting decimal coinage (for the series had barely begun) and no numismatic investment interest, most simply went into circulation. The same is true of other silver denominations of the era, particularly of the highest-value issue of the era, the 50-cent piece. As is reiterated under our earlier comments about the W.W.C. Wilson Collection, business strikes were generally ignored by numismatists of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Elusive Mint State 1871-H 25¢

285 **1871-H MS-63.** Lustrous with splashes of gunmetal-blue and heather toning. Very hard to find in any Mint State level. Another prize. None were in the Heaton Mint hoard, but Burhop:3123 was slightly finer.

Mintage: 748,000.

Repunching includes 2 in denomination and T in CENTS on reverse. Mintmark closer to left ribbon (possibly a variety mentioned by Jerome H. Remick in *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1956).

In 1882, R.W. McLachlan remarked: "The Mint records do not give the number of 25 and 10-cent pieces issued by the Heatons during this year, having included it among those issued by the Mint." Later numismatists figured the mintage to be 748,000 as stated above.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1955.

286 **1871-H AU-50.** Light golden toning. Duplicate.

From New Netherlands Coin Co.'s sale of August 22, 1964, Lot 662.

Superb Gem Specimen 1872-H 25¢

Exceedingly Rare

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

287 **1872-H Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** A splendid gem of exceedingly high quality. Vivid electric blue toning characterizes much of the surface, intermixed with lilac and gold. Certainly one of the most beautiful Victorian 25-cent pieces of any date still surviving. Specimen strikings are noticeably absent from even the greatest of Canadian cabinets.

Mintage: 2,240,000. Only a few Proofs (Specimens) were made, perhaps fewer than five. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained five Mint State pieces. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Well crafted dies with the only repunching worthy of note being at the bottom of the 7 in date. Most probably, higher denomination dies were given more care by the engravers and, of course, the die area presented a larger surface with which to work.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

288 **1872-H MS-62.** Highly lustrous and frosty with some areas of light toning. Business strike. Duplicate.

Mintage: 2,240,000.

Different dies from preceding. Digit 7 is repunched, but differently and more extensively. There are some raised areas on the coin at NT of CENTS, possibly from die chips.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

289 **1874-H MS-62.** Heather toning on the obverse with some gold and blue at the rims. Reverse mottled with splashes of dark brown and magenta.

Mintage: 2,600,000 (combined 1874-H and 1875-H mintages, the vast majority being 1874-H). See additional commentary under 1875-H silver five cents in the present catalogue.

Somewhat fat or pudgy bottom to digit 7 in date, probably due to deep impression in the die (not to a different punch). Compare to "thin" 7 in date of following lot.

In our landmark 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale Lot 4140 was an MS-60 coin; Frontenac:5133, sold in 1991, was MS-63 to MS-64.

290 **1874-H MS-61.** Delicate heather and golden toning. Elusive in Mint State. Duplicate.

Thin 7 with repunched base.

Superb Gem Specimen 1875-H 25¢

Landmark Rarity

291 **1875-H Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate lilac, gold, and magenta toning over mirrorlike surfaces. Outstanding. One of the top three or four known of this issue, a rarity in any and all grades and exceedingly elusive in gem Specimen preservation. Should we mention that even an MS-60 would be considered a great rarity? A gem, gem, gem Specimen coin? Virtually unheard of!

The 1875-H twenty-five cent piece is a classic rarity in all grades, and the appearance on the market of even an MS-60 coin would be a remarkable event. This superb Specimen striking is of incredible importance and ranks as one of the major classics in the Norweb Collection, an elite companion to the several other spectacular 1875-H Specimen coins offered in the present catalogue. In the annals of Canadian Victorian silver coins, this piece will be long remembered.

Mintage: Business strikes included in 2,600,000 figure for 1874-H and must have been a tiny part of it, perhaps 10,000 to 20,000 or so. Only a few Specimens were struck. See additional mintage commentary under 1875-H silver five cents in the present catalogue. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Specimen strikings, according to a recent report (letter, August 26, 1996 from David W. Akers, who noted that one of these was classified as Specimen-68).

On the obverse there are very minor repunchings at R and both A's of GRATIA. Reverse with bottom of 7 repunched, a frequent occurrence among 25-cent piece dies of this era, leading to the speculation that it may be a punch defect rather than a repunching (also see earlier entries of the decade).

292 **1875-H VF-30.** Polished long ago, now retoned a variety of colors. A classic rarity in all grades, this piece represents an important opportunity.

Same die pair as preceding.

No coinage of 25-cent pieces was effected after the small mintage of 1875-H, until 1880 when the Heaton Mint was again tapped to produce this denomination.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

293 **1880-H Wide 0 in date. AU-58 to MS-60.** Delicate golden toning. Among the finest known examples of this date. Not in a class with the Heaton Mint hoard threesome, but outside that elite trio, this is one of the best in existence.

Mintage: 400,000 (includes all varieties). The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces of the Wide 0 variety.

Obverse with bottom of G's in GRATIA and REGINA defective and mostly missing, from a broken punch. RE in REGINA repunched, the E dramatically so. Reverse with 0 in date wider than on the "Narrow 0" variety, a difference best seen by examining the interior space in the numeral. On this die the 0 is distant from the adjacent 8.

A Proof example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 600; the H mintmark was not mentioned (nor did Raymond mention H mintmarks on other Heaton Mint coins).

294 **1880-H Wide 0 in date. Net EF-40,** but more expansively described as AU-55 or finer, with some scratches. Attractive iridescent toning.

Obverse with G in GRATIA defective at bottom (but G in REGINA is perfect); different die from preceding. On the reverse die the 0 is quite close to the adjacent 8.

Bowers and Merena Expertise!

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Incredible 1880-H Specimen 25¢

Narrow 0 in Date
Heaton Mint Reference Coin
Perhaps Unique as a Specimen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

295 **1880-H Narrow 0 in date. Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).** From the reference collection of the Heaton Mint. Catalogued by David W. Akers of Paramount in 1975 and described as: "Proof! Lovely with impressive steel and rose toning. To our knowledge this is the first time a Proof striking has surfaced and represents an important numismatic opportunity." This is the only example of this coin in any grade known to have been from the Heaton Mint hoard.

The Specimen mintage is unknown, but it probably was no more than two or three pieces. Examples are virtually non-existent today, and even the most impressive collections are apt to lack one. One of the most important opportunities in the present 25-cent piece offering.

Still another obverse die, this one with heavily repunched G in GRATIA, but from a perfect punch; in REGINA the E is repunched, the bottom of the G is defective. On reverse the H mintmark touches the ribbon at left. Digits 88 widely separated.

Our Frontenac: 5136, sold in 1991, was MS-63 and quite special at that grade.

From Paramount's Long Beach Sale, August 8-9, 1975, Lot 69.

296 **1880-H Narrow 0 in date. AU-58 obverse, MS-60 or finer reverse,** the latter being extremely lustrous.

On the obverse both G's are defective at the base; in REGINA the N has a missing bottom left serif and the A has a missing right bottom serif. On reverse the date is fairly evenly spaced.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

Remarkable Specimen 1881-H 25¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

297 **1881-H Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-63 (PCGS).** Gray and light olive toning. Struck from polished dies with prominent striations as made (thus accounting for different grading opinions. In Mint State the 1881-H is rare, but as a gem Specimen striking it is incredibly so. Quite possibly only two or three others exist including one in the Royal Mint Museum, London (although it was not struck there; cf. David W. Akers comment).

Mintage: 820,000; Specimen mintage: very few. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces and two Specimen strikings according to a recent comment from David W. Akers.

Obverse from identical die used to strike Lot 296, the 1880-H, but now highly polished and with a significant die injury at the rim below NA of CANADA.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, 1964, Lot 1306.

298 1882-H Net EF-40, but more completely described as AU-55, cleaned. Light silver surfaces.

Mintage: 600,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

299 **1883-H MS-60.** Light golden toning.

Mintage: 960,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces.

Flat-Top 3 in date, slightly double punched to right. H mintmark slightly double punched.

One of the more available Victorian 25-cent pieces in Mint State, but to put matters in a comparative context, in MS-60 the 1883-H 25¢ is at least two dozen times rarer than a Mint State 1796 U.S. quarter dollar.

300 1883-H AU-58. Light golden and gray toning. Duplicate.

Dies as preceding; earlier die state with repunched H clearer, possibly over a smaller H

Incredible Gem 1885 25¢

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

301 **1885 Specimen-64 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Champagne and light golden toning on the surfaces. Highly mirrored fields. Incredible quality.

The desirability of the 1885 is enhanced by its rarity in any and all higher grades. Indeed, even a MS-60 coin, *if one could be found*, would be a notable offering. This splendid gem is one of the foremost 25-cent pieces in the present sale.

Acquired as a Proof by the Norwebs, most probably from A.H. Baldwin & Sons, London. Specimens are noticeably absent from the literature. Brian Cornwell is in the same camp as PCGS and noted that he believes this is a prooflike Mint State coin and, incidentally, the finest he has ever seen. An MS-61 in the Gary L. Burhop Collection sale, Lot 3132, was headlined as "impressive," as, indeed, it was.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 205,537; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 13/19; average number coined per die pair: 12,846; net number of good coins struck: 192,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

On the obverse the left stand of N is sharply doubled at the bottom. Repunched date, the 5 dramatically so at the upper right (well worth viewing under magnification!).

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. It would be interesting to match it with the Norweb coin.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Gem Specimen 1886/3 25¢

Perhaps Unique
Unanimously Acclaimed!

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

302 **1886/3 Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-65 (PCGS).** Champagne toning over deep mirror fields. A coin of dazzling aspect, of incredible beauty. Called Specimen-66 by the writer, by Mark Borckardt (senior numismatist at Bowers and Merena, who was asked to comment on certain of the Canadian issues offered here), and by Brian Cornwell of ICCS, the latter noting that he had never seen nor heard of another. Thus, the Norweb coin is perhaps unique in Specimen form. In other words, here is a coin that has been admired and unanimously acclaimed by several leading specialists in the field; in fact, all who have seen it up to the publication of this catalogue.

Mintage total of all varieties this year per the *Royal Mint Report:* 585,807; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 28/22; average number coined per die pair: 23,432; net number of good coins struck: 540,000. Specimen mintage: at least one.

Overdate listed as 1886/3, and if so, over a Flat-Top 3, as might be expected. Another possibility is that it is 1886/5, but the *Charlton Standard Catalogue* states that it is "conclusively" 1886/3.

Typical Royal Mint practice during this era was to keep using dies of previous dates until they were rendered unfit. Overdating was not regularly practiced. It may well be the case that this 1886/3, while an overdate, is actually a blundered die caused by someone *in 1886* erroneously using a 3 punch and then correcting it with a 6. Just a thought.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

303 1886 EF-40.

Obverse with some light die cracks among the lettering. Some tiny repunchings at TI in GRATIA and elsewhere must be from hubbed master dies as they are seen on other obverses of the era, although minor differences occur later. Beginning in this decade the dies are mostly stereotyped.

304 **1887 AU-50.** Lightly cleaned. Most mint lustre still remains. Rare in all grades. Certainly, this is one of the top two or three to come on the market in our generation.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 116,510; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/3; average number coined per die pair: 33,288; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Marvelous Specimen 1888 25¢

Among the Finest

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

305 **1888 Specimen-64 (B&M) or MS-63 (PCGS).** Light heather toning with areas of magenta, particularly around the rims. An incredible example of this scarce date. One of the very finest in existence.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 424,268; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 9/7; average number coined per die pair: 53,034; net number of good coins struck: 400,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

A Proof example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 600.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Important 1889 25¢ Rarity

Among Finest Known
Victorian Mintage Nadir

306 **1889 MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of toning. Well struck and finely detailed. One of the finest remaining coins of this low-mintage date, a coin of incredible importance. Comparable to our memorable Edmonton Collection coin sold in 1993, Lot 2091.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 79,569; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/1; average number coined per die pair: 53,046; net number of good coins struck: 66,324.

In this year the Dominion of Canada shipped 82,925 20-cent pieces to the Royal Mint to be recoined into 25 cents, presumably furnishing the metal for most of the coinage, as the tallies compute to about the same value.

Obverse with some peripheral cracks through the letters and spaces including through

GINA and also from V in VICTORIA across the field in an arc to C in CANADA. If, indeed, two obverse dies were used, certain other coins must differ in details from this one.

The importance of this date is reflected by the catalogue description of a weakly-struck AU example in New Netherlands' 58th Sale, 1964, Lot 687, "Exceedingly choice and rare 1889. Practically Uncirculated; possibly full Mint State for this softly struck coin. With rich iridescent toning, and a splash of obverse brilliance. The few light abrasion marks are almost all imperceptible to the naked eye. A very rare date, boasting the *lowest mintage for the entire 25-cent series*, and difficult to find in any condition, much less this fine. The collector waiting for a perfect example of this coin, will undoubtedly have a long wait."

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

307 **1890-H AU-58,** cleaned, but quite attractive. Brilliant. Scarce in all high grades.

Mintage: 200,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

308 **1891 MS-62 (B&M/PCGS).** With the *appearance* of MS-63, highly prooflike, but possibly polished decades ago. Now with light golden toning with areas of mottled magenta, the latter particularly on the reverse. A very beautiful coin overall. In-person inspection is recommended. Highly important date.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 133,950; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/4; average number coined per die pair: 26,790; net number of good coins struck: 120,000.

In denomination the 5 is heavily repunched.

Gem 1892 25 Cents

None Finer Seen

309 **1892 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate olive and gold toning over lustrous surfaces. None finer seen by us or by Brian Cornwell (who called it MS-64).

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 548,404; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 12/18; average number coined per die pair: 36,560; net number of good coins struck: 510,000.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum, die characteristics not known to the cataloguer, and another was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 600.

310 **1892 MS-62 (PCGS),** prooflike. Acquired years ago as a Proof. Light pearl gray toning with splashes of gold at the rims.

Mintage: 510,000

311 **1893 MS-62.** Splashes of gold and magenta are seen over lustrous fields. Very elusive in Mint State as are nearly all 25-cent pieces of this era. One of the finest we have ever seen.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 101,739; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 50,869; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

Flat-top 3 in date as always. Central two date digits repunched.

Comparable to Burhop: 3135.

Bought at the ANA Convention, 1960.

Memorable Quality 1894 25¢

312 **1894 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Mottled delicate gray toning with hints of gold and, around the rims, some splashes of blue. Fantastic condition for this Victorian issue. Comparable to our Edmonton:2092 sold in 1993.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 228,483; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/2; average number coined per die pair: 91,393; net number of good coins struck: 220,000.

No 25-cent pieces were struck from 1895 to 1898 inclusive due to supplies already on hand and a slow economy. Our Frontenac:5141 and 5142, sold in 1991, were MS-64 and MS-63 respectively. Burhop:3137 (1996) was MS-64.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), March 16, 1955.

Superb Gem 1899 25¢

313 **1899 MS-65/67 (B&M) or MS-65 (PCGS; which does not use split grades).** Light champagne and mottled gray toning. Lustrous and frosty. Specimens at the gem level have always been objects of desire. In 1964, New Netherlands described a coin (Sale 48, Lot 696) as "A real eye catcher! Worth any price it brings!" Of course, 1964 is "ancient history" in term's of today's market, and any issue scarce then is even rarer now. None finer graded by Brian Cornwell/ICCS.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 432,428; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/3; average number coined per die pair: 108,107, net number of good coins struck: 415,580.

Repunched 9's in date, repunched in different alignments indicating they were added one at a time after the two-digit 18 logotype. Some repunching at the 5 of 25¢ is common on most all 25-cent pieces of this era.

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

Gem 1900 25 Cents

314 **1900 MS-66.** Mostly brilliant surfaces with some splashes of gold and magenta.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,346,399; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 23/8; average number coined per die pair: 86,864; net number of good coins struck: 1,320,000.

Date numerals widely spaced. Digit 1 slightly too large on the logotype punch, but not an error and not changed later.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

315 **1901 MS-62.** Brilliant with traces of light toning. One of the finest to cross the auction block in recent years.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 654,693; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 18/6; average number coined per die pair: 54,558; net number of good coins struck: 640,000.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Edward VII 1902-1910

316 **1902 MS-62.** Lustrous and frosty, mostly brilliant, with toning beginning around the rims.

New design, new reign. Motifs similar to other silver series. Obverse with crowned, robed Edward VII facing right. Reverse with maple wreath and crown. The word CANADA has been moved from the obverse (as on Victorian issues) to the reverse and the crown style has been modified. The portrait relief of Edward is unsatisfactory for numismatic purposes, and as a result the coins of this reign are very difficult to acquire in gem preservation. Even the slightest coin-to-coin contact resulted in friction and marks. Add to that the curious reduction in the number of obverse dies used (in relation to reverse die employment), undoubtedly resulting in additional die wear, and the scenario was further enhanced to make it difficult for choice pieces to survive.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 470,683; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/6; average number coined per die pair: 94,137; net number of good coins struck: 464,000.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

317 **1902-H MS-63.** Light magenta and gold toning over lustrous surfaces. The silver pieces from the Norweb Collection often match each other in terms of toning and general appearance. The 1902-H is the more available of the two mint issues of this year.

Mintage: 800,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

318 **1903 MS-60.** Light golden toning. Very difficult to find in Mint State. Worthy of careful consideration by the specialist.

Mintage: 846,150.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 856,502; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 14/14; average number coined per die pair: 61,179; net number of good coins struck: 846,150.

319 **1904 MS-60.** Most original mint lustre still present. Light golden toning. *Lowest mintage Edwardian issue.* Produced too late to be saved as a novelty, these pieces went into circulation. Today any Mint State example is a rarity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 419,879; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/9; average number coined per die pair: 64,597; net number of good coins struck: 400,000.

The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3144, was a notable MS-63.

Landmark Gem 1905 25¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

320 **1905 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate golden toning over highly lustrous surfaces. Extraordinary condition for an Edward VII 25-cent piece. Few equals exist anywhere in numismatics.

Brian Cornwell graded this as MS-64 and the finest graded by ICCS, but he reported seeing one that was a bit better than MS-64, a coin not certified.

We say MS-65. The point may be moot, for either way it is an incredible gem, a landmark example of a coin that would be memorable if even MS-62! Off the market for decades, this Norweb Col-

lection beauty will be a highlight in the cabinet of its next owner. Burhop:3145, itself a remarkable coin from a remarkable collection, was MS-64.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 820,465; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 9/11; average number coined per die pair: 82,046; net number of good coins struck: 800,000.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

Among Finest 1906 25¢ Seen

321 **1906 MS-63.** Traces of gold toning, particularly around the rims. A rarity in Mint State. Where can you find another of this quality?

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 1,245,850; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 13/17; average number coined per die pair: 83,057; net number of good coins struck: 1,237,843.

It may be worth relating that the same rarity factor found among Edwardian coins of Canada is appropriate to coins of England as well. In the early 1960s the writer spent much time traveling around the British Isles and buying major collections of British coins, the market for which at the time was generally stronger in the United States than in England. Along the way many rarities were acquired, among which were the unique pennies of 1808 and 1954, two examples of the Edward VIII brass threepence, two complete sets of Maundy coins (one being the Fred Jeffery reference set), multiple early Proof sets (of such years as 1746, 1826, 1831, 1839, 1853, 1862, etc.), patterns, and more.

We bought just about anything and everything we could find in gem Mint State and Proof issues of Victoria, Edward VII, and George V. However, the typical collection—even an advanced one—was apt to have many lustrous Victorian pieces, many nice coins of George V, but the Edward VII coins looked "scruffy." This was particularly true of issues 1903-1910, the first year, 1902, being somewhat of an exception as coins were saved in larger quantities as the inauguration of the design; also, Matte Proof 1902 British coins were relatively plentiful.

At the time, coins of Canada were very scarce in British cabinets, and virtually no numismatists were interested in date and mintmark sequences. At best, a few "types" might be on hand, or there might be a supply of the somewhat ubiquitous Victorian pennies, most often dated after the 1880s, but sometimes surprisingly lustrous.

Splendid Gem 1907 25¢

322 **1907 MS-66.** Warm lilac toning with hints of magenta. Exceptional. The finest seen. Certainly among the finest known of this date.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 2,117,917; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 13/20; average number coined per die pair: 128,359; net number of good coins struck: 2,088,000.

From O.B. Windau, 1959.

323 **1908 Specimen-64 (PCGS).** Light golden toning over gray surfaces. Another outstanding example from the Specimen set of this year.

324 **1908 Specimen-63 (PCGS).** Medium gray and gold surfaces. Issued upon the occasion of the opening of the Ottawa Mint this year. From the cased set of this year.

Mintage: 495,016; figure includes an estimated 1,000 Specimens, many of which were distributed. Matte finish.

Beginning this year silver coins were aligned with obverse and reverse in the same direction, rather than 180° apart.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., November 23, 1953.

325 **1908 MS-65.** Delicate golden toning with splashes of magenta. Business strike. Duplicate of this date.

326 1908 MS-62. Light golden toning. Another duplicate.

327 1909 AU-58. Mottled gray toning with splashes of gold.

Mintage: 1,335,929.

From Hans M.F. Schulman, 1957.

Quality 1910 25¢

328 **1910 MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Light olive, blue and iridescent toning over satiny surfaces. So attractive are the surfaces that it was acquired as a Specimen striking!

Mintage: 3,577,569.

Authorized weight rounded slightly upward to 90 grains via the Currency Act.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

329 **1910 MS-64.** Greenish blue and light golden toning around the rims, mostly silver at the centers. Very beautiful.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

George V 1911-1936

330 **1911 Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Medium lilac surfaces with some hints of yellow and iridescent hues. Today, Specimens of 1911 coinage are markedly rarer than are those of the 1908 and 1937 issues, these being the three early Specimen sets distributed to the public.

Obverse by Sir E. Bertram MacKennal shows the incoming monarch robed and crowned, facing to the viewer's left (it being the usual practice to reverse the left-right, right-left orientation each time a new ruler's coinage was prepared). Reverse similar to preceding reign. Coins dated 1911 lack the DEI GRA.: reference to the Deity; this was added in 1912.

Mintage: 1,721,341; Specimens, a few hundred. Matte surface.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 20, 1953.

331 **1911 MS-64.** Light gray and gold. Duplicate, this one in business strike format.

From James F. Kelly, March 22, 1954.

332 **1912 MS-63.** Light gray, matte surfaces somewhat reminiscent of a Matte Proof. Silver with a hint of gold.

Mintage: 2,544,199.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), March 16, 1955.

333 **1913 MS-64.** Delicate golden toning.

Mintage: 2,213,595.

From the Canada Coin Co., November 21, 1953.

Gem Mint State 1914 25¢

334 **1914 MS-65 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and frosty with a whisper of champagne toning. Very rare at the gem level. Few were saved at the time of issue, and fewer still have survived to the present era. This coin has been off the market for decades, as have all the other Norweb Collection coins of George V.

Mintage: 1,215,397.

Memorable Gem 1915 25 Cents

Smallest Regular Mintage—Legend-to-be

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

335 **1915 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with a nuance of toning. At the time of striking there was little numismatic interest in Canadian decimal coins by date sequence, and this issue, like so many others, simply slipped through the cracks. Years later, when its importance was realized, worn examples could be culled from circulation, but gem Mint State examples were nowhere to be found. One of the very finest known to exist. Another truly memorable coin, a legend-to-be in the annals of George V coinage.

Mintage: 242,382, the smallest regular mintage of the reign of King George V, undercut only by the "special" 1936 Dot mintage.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

336 **1916 MS-64.** Brilliant with a hint of gold toning. Few are seen at the gem level and fewer yet are available for bidding competition.

Mintage: 1,462,566.

It may be appropriate to mention that in MS-64 grade a 1916 Canadian 25-cent piece is at least 100 times rarer than a 1916 United States Standing Liberty quarter, the latter of which sells for $7,500 to $10,000.

Burhop:3157 was graded MS-65 by PCGS.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

337 **1917 MS-65.** Delicate heather toning over deeply frosty surfaces. Not expensive, but not easy to find in MS-65 either. Again, we note that numerical grades aside, the aesthetic appeal of the Norweb Collection coins is extraordinary.

Mintage: 3,365,644.

From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

338 1918 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of toning.

Mintage: 4,175,649

From James F. Kelly, July 21, 1953.

339 **1919 MS-65.** Lustrous and frosty with delicate golden and iridescent toning.

Mintage: 5,852,262 (of which 51,494 pieces were melted in 1920, by which time a lower silver standard had been adopted for coinage).

340 **1920 MS-63.** Brilliant with a few hints of gold.

Mintage: 1,975,278.

Fineness of the alloy reduced from 92.5% silver (sterling standard) to 80% this year, in face of rising international silver prices which were causing old tenor coins to be melted.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

Possible Specimen 1921 25¢

Condition Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

341 **1921 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS/Brian Cornwell) with some possibility of its being a Specimen striking** (cataloguer's and Brian Cornwell's opinion). Brilliant with splashes of gold. Satiny, matte-like surfaces.

A very impressive example of this particular year. An extraordinary impression of this highly important 25-cent piece. Brian Cornwell has tagged this an MS-64 with possibility of Specimen status. Worthy of close inspection. In any event, a landmark quality example of this famous and highly prized date, some of the aura for which is reflected from the silver five-cent and 50-cent pieces of the same year.

Mintage: 597,337. Whether or not Specimens of silver coins were made in 1921 is a matter of debate.

This mintage was sufficient for the channels of commerce for several years thereafter, and there was no new coinage until 1927.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Splendid Gem 1927 25¢

Among Finest Known

342 **1927 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Light golden and iridescent toning. Gorgeous! A splendid representative of a date that is somewhat overlooked, but which at this gem level would be exceedingly difficult to replicate. Ditto for a grade even close, such as MS-64. A prize opportunity for the connoisseur who may have missed our similar Edmonton:2102 coin sold in 1993.

Mintage: 468,096.

ICCS has graded two others at this level, none higher. The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3163, was MS-65.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, 1958, Lot 107.

Memorable Gem 1928 25¢

343 **1928 Specimen-64 to 65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 (Brian Cornwell) or MS-66 (PCGS).** Delicate champagne toning over lustrous, satiny surfaces. Call it as you will—it's the buyer's choice—but in any event, here is a memorable gem!

Mintage: 2,114,178; Specimens, a few dozen, if that.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

344 1929 MS-60. Brilliant with two patches of brown toning on the obverse and a hint of brown on the reverse.

Mintage: 2,690,562.

345 1930 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous.

Mintage: 968,748.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 218.

1931 Condition Rarity 25¢

346 **1931 MS-64 to 65.** *Among the finest known.* Splashes of golden toning. Only one higher coin graded by ICCS.

Mintage: 537,815

From Stack's, September 4, 1953

347 1932 MS-62. Medium golden toning over lustrous surfaces.
Mintage: 537,994.
From Fred Bowman, May 13, 1963.

348 1933 MS-62. Lustrous and frosty with delicate lilac and magenta toning.
Mintage: 421,282.
From Halle, October 10, 1955.

349 **1934 MS-64/65.** Brilliant and lustrous with splashes of gold. Somewhat overlooked, but very hard to find in gem preservation. Depression year; few were saved.
Mintage: 384,350.

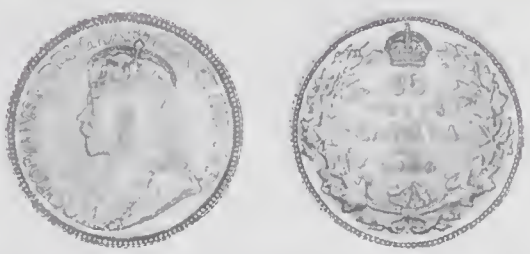
350 **1935 MS-64/65.** Brilliant, just beginning to tone. Scarce, not rare. In keeping with the general flavor of the Norweb Collection offering, the quality is outstanding.
Mintage: 537,772.
From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1963.

351 1936 MS-62/65. Light lilac and gold toning with areas of iridescence.
Mintage: 972,094.

Celebrated 1936 "Dot" 25¢

Portrait of George V in Reign of Edward VIII

Gem Mint State



352 **1936 Dot. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces with lilac toning intermingled with delicate splashes of gold. A splendid gem coin. Brian Cornwell, who has seen his share and more of outstanding Canadian coins, remarked that although three pieces have been graded as MS-64 (his assignment of grade to our coin), "this may be the prettiest."

Struck in early 1937 during the reign of Edward VIII, but from George V dies dated 1936 as there were no Edward VIII dies ready. To identify the year of striking and the reign, a tiny hole was drilled into the reverse of certain dies for the cent, 10 cents, and 25-cent piece, but no announcement was made of the fact. The mintages of each amounted into the thousands, and the coins were routinely placed into circulation.

Around 1940 this feature was noticed by James Hector, an Ottawa numismatist. In 1942 Hector told G.R.L. Potter of his discovery, by which time Hector had found several examples. Potter was one of Canada's most active numismatists of the era, a contributor to the American Numismatic Association's publication, *The Numismatist*, and a man who believed that coins should be cleaned to make them brighter for numismatic purposes. Potter was very interested in research and later discussed many of his ideas with such United States numismatists as John Jay Pittman and John J. Ford, Jr.

In due course another numismatist, Maurice Lafortune, an employee of the Royal Canadian Mint, became interested in the curious dots on the 25-cent pieces, and researched the matter in depth. In due course the story of their creation was revealed. Although more 25-cent pieces were located in various grades, "Dot" cents and 10-cent pieces remained great rarities, and today only a few are known of these two denominations. It is believed that the hole in the die that caused the dot was filled with metal or grease, thus creating "dotless" coins.

Mintage: 153,322.

Prince Edward (1894-1972), the Duke of Windsor, ascended to the throne of England on December 11, 1936, and expected to have his coronation ceremony in 1937. Meanwhile, he had been romantically and scandalously involved with Baltimore divorcée Wallis Warfield Simpson and decided to marry her, and after much controversy abdicated the throne. In a story that is well known even today, upon Edward's abdication, George VI became king. Edward and the erstwhile Mrs. Simpson, known as the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, devoted much of the rest of their lives to altruistic social causes or to their personal excesses (depending upon which accounts you read).

Although no pattern coins of Edward VIII are known to have been struck for Canada, a set of these was produced for England. Nearly all were kept at the Mint and later repressed, save the brass threepence, examples of which were intended to replace the silver threepence then in use. At least two British sets "escaped," one of which, from the penny to the five-pound gold, was sold by A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., to the Norwebs. To acquaint coin-in-the-slot machine operators with the new format—larger and of polygonal outline—examples of Edward VIII threepence were distributed in 1937 to various vending device companies, probably to the extent of several dozen pieces. Today, these are highly prized rarities. The writer has handled two circulated Edward VIII threepence pieces and one Proof. In 1956 the New Netherlands Coin Co. (John J. Ford, Jr., and Charles M. Wormser) sold an example of the Edward VIII brass threepence to the portrait subject, then known as the Duke of Windsor, who maintained a residence in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Ford recently related to the cataloguer that "Charles [Wormser] had a hard time closing the sale, because his wife, the Duchess, felt that the purchase price of $600 was too high."

George VI 1937-1952

353 1937 Specimen-62. Steel gray toning over mirror surfaces. From the Specimen set of the year.

First coinage of the reign of George VI. Obverse with monarch facing left (the same direction as George V, a break with tradition inasmuch as coinage of Edward VIII in the interval did not materialize). It is said that George VI stated this was his "good" or "camera" side, and his request was honored.

The obverse is by T. Humphrey Paget. The reverse, depicting a male caribou, was by Emanuel Hahn, who also created the *Bluenose* 10-cent piece and the 1935 silver dollar reverse dies.

Mintage: 2,690,176; Specimens, 1,295.

The master dies for the reverse design of this and other new motifs of 1937 were made at the Paris Mint in France, as it was desired to launch the coinage at an early date in view of the new king's coronation in May.

Emanuel Hahn entered several designs in a competition to select new motifs for the reverse of 1937 issues from the cent to the 50-cent piece, these to feature Canada-related motifs. He submitted several entries for a 25-cent piece: a polar bear on an ice floe and two with Canada geese, one with the wings upward and the other with downward wings. In December 1934 in another context Hahn had made several sketches including the full side view of a caribou or moose for a 50-cent piece. The committee selected the head of this caribou for use on the 1937 25-cent piece. Cf. "The Canadian Coinage of 1937," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, July-August 1983, and other sources.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

354 **1937** MS-65. Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces.
From Wayte Raymond, 1952.

Superb Gem Specimen 1938 25¢

Believed Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

355 **1938 Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-65 (PCGS).** A superb coin with champagne and light golden toning changing to wisps of blue at the border, particularly the reverse. Deep mirror fields.

In viewing this coin and calling it a Specimen-66, Brian Cornwell noted that it was far above the highest graded by ICCS, a Specimen-64. He commented that other Specimens he had seen of this date were hairlined, some extensively so. The Norweb Collection coin is a pleasing exception.

Mintage: 3,149,245; Specimens, very few.

356 1939 MS-64. Delicate champagne toning.

Mintage: 3,532,495.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

357 1940 MS-66. Light golden and gray toning. Not a rarity, but very pretty.

Mintage: 9,583,650.

From Hans M.F. Schulman, June 15, 1953.

358 1941 MS-65, prooflike. Acquired long ago as a Specimen striking, a status later verified by an independent appraiser hired by the estate. Delicate golden and blue toning over lustrous surfaces. Possibly worthy of a "hopeful" look by the intending buyer.

Mintage: 6,654,672.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1943 Specimen 25¢ Rarity

359 **1943 Specimen-62.** Light champagne toning over mirror surfaces. Some marks are visible under magnification but are mostly hidden by toning. Very rare, as are all Specimen strikings after 1937 and continuing into the 1940s, especially during the World War II era.

Mintage: 13,559,575; Specimens, only a few (cf. David W. Akers commentary to cataloguer).

Incredibly Rare 1944 Specimen 25¢

360 **1944 Specimen-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant. Some hairlines in field keep this from a higher grade. One of only three Specimen strikings seen by Brian Cornwell (the other two were assigned Specimen-64 status). Exceedingly rare in this format as are virtually all Specimen strikings from the World War II years.

Mintage: 7,216,237; Specimens, only a few, but slightly more than 1943 (cf. David W Akers).

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

361 1944 MS-65. Gorgeous light gold toning. Business strike. Duplicate.

Mintage: 7,216,237.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

362 **1945 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 5,296,495; Specimens, a few dozen.

Compare to the Kissel-Victoria:4167, Specimen-63, which was the center of a spirited bidding contest, as those present will remember.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

363 1945 MS-65. Delicate lilac toning. Business strike. Duplicate of this date.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

364 **1946 Specimen-65.** Brilliant. Very rare, especially at this magnificent gem level.

Mintage: 2,210,810; Specimens, a few dozen.

365 **1946 Specimen-65**. Brilliant. Duplicate, and what a gem duplicate this is!

366 **1947 Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 1,524,554; Specimens, several dozen.

367 1947 MS-67. Mottled light golden and brown toning over frosty surfaces. Duplicate, this one in business strike format.

368 **1947 Maple Leaf. Specimen-66.** Brilliant. Not an expensive variety, but certainly very historic. This coin is a gem.

Mintage: 4,393,938; Specimens, a few hundred.

Struck in early 1948 from dies dated 1947, with the time of minting distinguished hy placing a tiny raised maple leaf to the lower right of the date, a technique used in other denominations as well.

369 **1947 "Dot." MS-65.** Somewhat fanciful issue; a 1947 Maple Leaf coin on which the maple leaf recess in the die was partially filled with metal during the striking process; not a distinctly created variety with a purpose.

Mintage: Part of the Maple Leaf figure given above.

There is no accounting for what hecomes a popular and much sought-after variety and what does not. The 1947 "Dot" 25-cent piece is philosophically similar to the 1922 "Plain" Lincoln cent, the latter valuable rarity heing struck from a defective 1922-D die.

370 **1948 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 2,564,424; Specimens, a few hundred.

371 1948 MS-66, prooflike. Delicate golden and magenta toning. Business strike. Duplicate of date.

372 1949 MS-64. Light golden and iridescent toning. Acquired as a Specimen striking, and quite prooflike.

Mintage: 7,988,830; Specimens, perhaps fewer than 25.

373 **1950 Specimen-65.** Vivid blue, gold, magenta, and iridescent toning. Quite dazzling overall.

Mintage: 9,673,335; Specimens, a few hundred.

From John Jay Pittman, 1954.

374 **1951 High Relief portrait. Specimen-66.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 8,290,719; Specimens, probably fewer 50.

375 **1952 Low Relief portrait. Specimen-65.** Lacquered. Brilliant.

Mintage: 8,859,642 (combined relief styles); Specimens, perhaps over 100, combined styles.

376 1952 High Relief. MS-67. Mottled light golden toning and traces of fingerprint toning (probably easily removable). Attractive overall.

Elizabeth II 1953 to Date

377 1953 Small Date, Shoulder Fold. Specimen-67. Golden toning.

Mintage: 10,456,769; Specimens, thousands.

378 1953 Small Date, Shoulder Fold. Specimen-67. Delicate champagne toning. Duplicate.

379 **Norweb Collection of Elizabeth II 25-cent pieces 1953 onward,** gems averaging MS-66 and MS-67, nearly all with prooflike surfaces. Lightly toned to brilliant. Various issues. Contains: ☆ 1953 Large Date, No Shoulder Fold (2) ☆ 1954 (2) ☆ 1955 (2) ☆ 1956 (2) ☆ 1957 (2) ☆ 1958 (3) ☆ 1959 (2) ☆ 1960 (2) ☆ 1961 (2) ☆ 1962 ☆ 1963 (2) ☆ 1964 ☆ 1965 (5) ☆ 1966 (2) ☆ 1967 (6) ☆ 1971 ☆ 1973 (2) ☆ 1974 (2) ☆ 1975 ☆ 1978 ☆ 1979 ☆ 1982. (Total: 45 pieces)

380 Balance of 25-cent pieces, various eras and dates: ☆ 1880-H Narrow 0. VG-8 ☆ 1881-H Net VF-30, but AU-50, polished long ago, and since retoned ☆ 1937 Specimen-60. Lightly cleaned long ago. Mottled golden toning on mirrored surfaces ☆ 1941 MS-64. Delicately toned ☆ 1942 (2). MS-63. Light gray and golden toning. MS-62. Brilliant with a few splashes of toning ☆ 1943 MS-64. Delicate golden toning. A beautiful gem ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-64. Brilliant with a few splashes of light brown toning ☆ 1950 Prooflike-65. Mottled light golden toning ☆ 1951 MS-65. Hints of light toning over frosty surfaces. (Total: 10 pieces)

END OF SESSION

SESSION TWO

Friday Evening, November 15, 6:00 PM Sharp

Canadian Coins; Provincial Coins;
Pattern Coins: Lots 381-741

DOMINION OF CANADA

50-Cent Pieces

Victoria 1870-1901

Rare 1870 50¢ Variety
Without Shamrock or L.C.W.
Plain Edge

381 **1870 Without Shamrock. Without L.C.W. on truncation. AU-50 (B&M/PCGS).** Dig on obverse between the ribbon ends, not dramatically noticeable, but requiring mention. Otherwise somewhat prooflike, light silver surfaces with hints of gold. Nicely struck and quite attractive overall.

Exceedingly rare in all grades. The mintage of 450,000 for this year probably included a few tens of thousands of the without-shamrock or L.C.W. issue, the earlier of the two styles. A classic variety, highly prized. One of the highlights of the present series. One of the top half dozen finest to come on the market in recent years. Burhop:3179, a notable piece, was graded as EF-40.

Mintage: 450,000 (all varieties, mostly with shamrock and L.C.W.); Specimen mintage: very few.

The obverse and reverse dies were made with great care (in comparison to smaller silver denominations for Canada), the only repunching of note being the 5 in the denomination. The wreath details, including stems and branches, are of a higher order than found on small denominations.

First 50-cent piece issue of Canada. Known in two main varieties, that with shamrock behind front cross and with L.C.W. (for engraver Leonard Charles Wyon) on neck truncation; and another and the presently offered rarer variety lacking these features.

Obverse with Queen Victoria wearing a diadem. Reverse with wreath of maple surmounted by crown, value and date enclosed within. These pieces were struck in 92.5% (sterling) silver at a weight of 179.334 grains (a standard which was rounded slightly upward to 180 grains in 1910).

Superb Gem Specimen 1870 50¢

With Shamrock, L.C.W.

Incredible in Aspect and Importance

Ex. W.W.C. Wilson Collection

Plain Edge

382 1870 L.C.W. on truncation. Shamrock behind front cross. Plain edge. Dies oriented in same direction. Specimen-67 (B&M) or Specimen-66 (PCGS/Brian Cornwell).

From the Specimen set of this year. Second main style of 1870. A glittering coin, *challenging perfection,* not only from a technical numerical point but from an aesthetic aspect as well. The surfaces are light lilac, blue, and gold. This coin must rank as one of the most beautiful and at the same time one of the most rare Canadian Victorian issues of the 19th century.

Brian Cornwell assigned Specimen-66 to this coin, noting it was "by far the finest seen," the runner-up being a Specimen-63.

L.C.W. appears on the neck truncation, not punched with any particular care; the top of the C is doubled and the periods are distant and imperfect; the W is too low. On the reverse there is repunching at 5, N, and 187.

Two "Fremantle Proofs" are in the British Museum; die variety not known.

R.C. Willey, in his study, "A New Look at the Canadian Coinages of Queen Victoria," 1968, commented: "Three heads are known on the 50-cent piece. The earliest is a youngish one, with a smooth chin and prominent lips. There is a variant of this head, with the letters LCW on the truncation and slightly different jewels in the diadem, used only in 1870. The second head has a smooth chin and less prominent lips, and is of somewhat older mien. The nape of the neck shows more hair below the fillet. The third head on the 50-cent piece is older, with a prominently bridged nose. There is a deep depression over the eye. All three heads on the 50-cent piece have been clearly illustrated recently in sales catalogues. There are some double-punchings listed recently for many dates. There are considerable variations in spacing and alignment of legends and dates."

From the W.W.C. Wilson Collection, 1925, Lot 599.

Rare 1870 50¢ Variety

With Shamrock, L.C.W.

Reeded Edge

383 **1870 With Shamrock and L.C.W. Reeded edge. AU-58 (PCGS).** Mostly frosty surfaces with lightly mottled and gray toning. Very well struck. An outstanding example of a business strike issue which is typically seen in lower grades.

Obverse from identical die as preceding. Reverse from another die, this with repunching at 5, 0, and 18. Thus, this and the preceding two coins represent three different reverse dies.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1871 50¢

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

384 **1871 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-64 (PCGS)**, the reverse mounting a serious challenge to Specimen-66, in the opinion of the cataloguer. A gorgeous coin, gem quality overall, with the obverse having some slight contact marks and thus assigned a slightly lower grade. Light heather surfaces with splashes and areas of blue, gold, and iridescence. Brian Cornwell notes that it is the only Specimen that has come under the purview of ICCS.

At the time of issue the 1871 50-cent piece attracted virtually no numismatic attention. Thus, few were saved. Among the populace at large, the high face value of the coin, easily equal to a day's wages in some endeavors, militated against examples being set aside as souvenirs.

With the background that high-grade business strikes are all but unobtainable, the existence of this special Specimen striking is all the more important. Most probably, this was part of the William B. Tennant Collection, gathered many decades ago, and from there went into the Norweb Collection.

Mintage: 200,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

On the obverse, base of R in VICTORIA is triple punched; some slight double punching of a few other letters including final A in VICTORIA, GIN, and the C and A in CANADA. On reverse minor double punching at 50, C, N, and 7.

A particularly nice example is in the Pittman Collection, being the only gem Uncirculated Victorian 50-cent piece in that cabinet (cf. David W. Akers). In our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale Lot 4171 was described as MS-63, prooflike.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Gem Mint State 1871-H 50¢

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

385 **1871-H MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A gorgeous gem, quite possibly the finest known. Lustrous surfaces with delicate golden, gray, and blue toning. Superb strike. A very special coin, a highlight among rarities in the Victorian series of Canadian coins. First issue of the Heaton Mint. Brian Cornwell noted it far surpassed its closest rival, a MS-62, itself a marvelous condition rarity.

The low mintage suggests that few would have been saved, but even more important considerations are the lack of collecting interest at the time and the high face value of the coin, as noted above under Lot 384, the 1871 Royal Mint version of this denomination.

As is true of nearly all Norweb Collection coins, even though the numerical grade may be high or even the finest reported, beyond that the aspect of aesthetic appeal is unsurpassed. Further, it is virtually impossible to overstate the importance of Victorian 50-cent pieces in Mint State. Often, leading collections do not include even a single example of any date.

Mintage: 45,000. Specimen mintage: The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained a beautiful Specimen striking, according to a recent report given to the cataloguer by David W. Akers."

Obverse with slight triple punching at C of CANADA. Some arc like minute die breaks are seen among the inscription letters. Reverse with 50, E, N, S, and 187 repunched. Within the bottom of the S there is a tiny raised arc.

From Stack's Straus Collection, May 1, 1959.

Incredible Specimen-67 1872-H 50¢

Unsurpassed Showpiece

386 **1872-H Specimen-67 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS)**. A splendid, superb coin which must rank as the finest known example. Far and away the finest seen by us or known to us. A coin that will forever rank high in the annals of Canadian numismatics. One of the prime showpieces of the Norweb Collection.

Light magenta surfaces change to delicate blue at the borders. One can envision that if a collection were to have but a single Canadian coin of the Victorian era, this would be a candidate! The Norweb Collection was gathered over a long period of time, during which period many beautiful collections were examined for their treasures. Thus, the opportunities in the present sale are unprecedented, and this 1872-H is certainly representative of that fact.

Mintage: 80,000; Specimen mintage: very few. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State piece.

Regular (not error repunching) V in VICTORIA. On the obverse G's and the C of CANADA are double punched. On reverse 50 repunched, N over a slightly smaller N, TS repunched, 7 dramatically repunched.

Remarkable Business Strike 1872-H 50¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

387 **1872-H MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Extremely lustrous surfaces, frosty and coruscating. The obverse is delicate gold and brown gently changing to gunmetal-blue at the borders. The reverse is a nice mixture of gunmetal-blue (primarily) and gold. Beautiful in every aspect. A fitting mate to the Specimen offered above. Another prize coin, a confirmation that good things, indeed, are sometimes found in pairs. Finer than Boyd, Brand & Ryder:5316 sold in 1990 and Edmonton:2118 sold in 1993, both described as MS-63.

Normal V in VICTORIA. A in REGINA over smaller, erroneous A, a dramatic error when viewed under magnification. On reverse repunching at 50, NTS, and 7.

Following this coinage, no 50-cent pieces were produced until 1881, there being an adequate supply of silver in circulation at the time, mostly of the more popular lower denominations.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Splendid Gem 1881-H 50¢

Tied for Finest Seen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

388 **1881-H MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell, this being the finest seen by both entities) or MS-63 (PCGS).** Light gray-gold surfaces. Lustrous and frosty. Some lightly mottled brown toning on the reverse, almost in a raindrop pattern. A splendid piece which must have been carefully preserved since the time of issue. Tied with our Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3188.

Mintage: 150,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Our Edmonton:2120 coin sold in 1993 was graded as MS-63 and was quite notable. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Beginning about this time the numismatically memorable die-punching idiosyncrasies of the 1870s give way to stereotypy, although minor repunchings and letter outlines are found on some dies.

From O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

Rare Specimen 1888 50¢

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

389 **1888 Specimen-62 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Mostly brilliant surfaces with some splashes of toning. Some traces of lacquer on the obverse are probably removable. ICCS has no record of having certified a Specimen of this date in any grade.

An early impression from the dies, this piece shows prominent striations particularly on the obverse beneath the chin and neck truncation and on most of the reverse. These details are primarily visible under medium magnification. The overall aspect of the coin is very beautiful, and this piece will take its place as an honored showpiece in the finest cabinet.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 70,752; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 35,376; net number of good coins struck: 60,000; Specimens, only a few.

L.C.W. on portrait truncation now in bolder letters with very large periods. 18 in date (two-digit logotype) repunched.

Re: lacquering, see note under Lot 52.

Choice 1888 50¢

390 **1888 MS-62 (PCGS) or close to it (B&M).** Light iridescent and gold toning. On the reverse there are hints of prooflike character. Sharply struck and very beautiful. Rare! Another example of this scarce (in higher grades) issue.

1 in date is repunched, first 8 also repunched, but less so.

Desirable 1890-H 50¢

Lowest Mintage of Series

391 **1890-H EF-45 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gray and iridescent toning. Splendid for the grade. Remarkable for its low mintage. Examples of 1890-H are elusive in any and all grades. The extremely low mintage of 1890-H must be noticed as well.

We reiterate that in the era in which this and its contemporary 50-cent issues were struck, there was virtually no interest in collecting them.

Mintage: 20,000, the lowest production figure of its series. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Specimen striking (per evaluation by David W. Akers); this appeared in Paramount's section of Auction '84.

John J. Ford, Jr., related that in several decades of specializing in Canadian coins he has seen only about four pieces (conversation with cataloguer).

From the 1960 ANA sale, Lot 1776.

High-Quality 1892 50¢ Rarity

One of Finest Known
West to British Columbia!

392 **1892 AU-58 (B&M/PCGS)** with some claims to MS-60. Mottled light brown and gray toning with splashes of gold, over frosty surfaces. The reverse, if held at a certain angle to the light, displays some prooflike character. Rare so fine. Fifty-cent pieces of the Victorian era are the rarest of the rare among silver issues, and high-grade examples are in all instances highly prized today. No examples of the 1892 50¢ have been graded over AU-50 by ICCS or handled by Bowers and Merena Galleries.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 159,881; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 10/8; average number coined per die pair: 17,765; net number of good coins struck: 151,000.

The entire mintage of this issue was shipped to British Columbia and placed into circulation there. Thus, examples today are somewhat more elusive than would be the case if they had been circulated in the eastern provinces.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

393 **1894 VF-30** with some aspects of the EF grade level. Cleaned long ago. Light silver surfaces with hints of champagne toning. Second lowest mintage of its era and type. Highly desired in any and all

grades. None graded in Mint State by ICCS.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 33,534; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 33,534; net number of good coins struck: 29,036.

From Mowry, August 20, 1953.

Lustrous Mint State 1898 50¢

Absent From Most Cabinets

394 **1898 MS-62 (B&M/PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with light champagne toning overall. Some splashes of gold at the obverse rim, and on the reverse some areas of gunmetal-blue.

Remarkable for being a Mint State coin, never mind that it is not a gem. Only a few exist at the Mint State level, and the number that have surfaced in collections could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand with one or two left over. Finer than our 1989 Kissel-Victoria coin described as MS-60 to 63, itself a memorable example.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 107,395; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 53,697; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

High-Level 1899 50¢

395 **1899 AU-58 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gold iridescent and silver surfaces with some splashes of blue. Exceedingly rare at this grade level. "Aside from one example that ICCS has graded MS-65, this AU-55 [*sic*] is the finest that we've seen" (Brian Cornwell).

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 53,427, net number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/0; average number coined per die pair: 53,427; net number of good coins struck: 50,000.

J.C. Levesque commented: "Obviously, the number of reverse dies used was at least 1 and not '0' as reported. Judging by the figure listed as the average number of coins struck per pair of dies it would be reasonably safe to assume that one obverse and one reverse die were used to strike Canadian 1899 50-cent pieces."

During the time that this coin was minted there was a great interest in Canadian coins within Canada herself and also in the United States. The *American Journal of Numismatics* had carried several definitive studies by R.W. McLachlan and others, and *The Numismatist* offered articles as well, mostly of lighter fare. However, emphasis was on the rich panoply of Canadian and provincial tokens, not on decimal issues.

Prize 1900 50 Cents

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

396 **1900 MS-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-62 (PCGS).** A splendid coin with light gray toning on the obverse, with some splashes of iridescence. The reverse is likewise gray but with some areas of magenta. Nicely struck. Another prize 50-cent piece, an issue that when seen is apt to be well worn. In any level of Mint State it is a prime rarity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 120,750; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/2; average number coined per die pair: 34,500; net number of good coins struck: 118,000.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

397 **1901 AU-55 (B&M/PCGS).** Somewhat prooflike. Light gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Incredibly beautiful. Worthy of close inspection by the connoisseur. Last Victorian coinage year.

Mintage: 80,000.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 83,355; number of obverse and reverse dies used 3/1; average number coined per die pair: 41,677; net number of good coins struck 80,000.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

Edward VII 1902-1910

Gem 1902 Edwardian 50¢

398 **1902 MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** A gem coin with light lilac, gold, and iridescent toning. A few scattered marks are visible under magnification and account for the grade, but to the unaided eye this will stand on its own with any piece that might be called MS-65 or MS-66. Not only is it of a high technical grade, but the aesthetic appearance is second to none we have ever seen of this date, the first of the reign of Edward VII.

Design types similar to that of the smaller denominations. Obverse with robed, crowned portrait of monarch as interpreted by G.W. DeSaulles. Reverse with wreath, crown (now of the domed style), and value. The word CANADA, on the obverse of the Victorian coinage, is now found on the reverse.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 123,365; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 8/3; average number coined per die pair: 22,430; net number of good coins struck: 120,000. Unlike other denominations of Edwardian coinage, more obverse than reverse dies seem to have been used for 50-cent pieces.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Gem 1903-H 50 Cents
Only Heaton Issue of Type

399 **1903-H MS-64 (B&M) or MS-63 (PCGS).** A superb, splendid gem coin—as pretty as the proverbial picture. Light golden and lilac toning at the center of the obverse changes to a circular frame of blue at the rims. One has but to look at this coin to become excited about Canadian issues in general and to realize the dramatic importance of the Norweb Collection offering. Certainly few equivalents to this exist anywhere in numismatics.

Mintage: 140,000. Only Heaton Mint 50-cent piece of the Edwardian reign.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

400 **1904 Net AU-50,** with a small edge bump, but with the overall appearance of a coin challenging Mint State or even full Mint State. Attractive medium gray surfaces with some splashes of iridescence. Second lowest mintage of the type. Rare in all grades.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 61,214; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 61,214; net number of good coins struck: 60,000.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Low Mintage 1905 50 Cents

401 **1905 AU-58 (B&M/PCGS).** Lustrous silver fields and devices with some light toning. Most probably among the top 10 finest known of this, the lowest mintage date of the Edwardian 50-cent series.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 41,406; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/1; average number coined per die pair: 27,604; net number of good coins struck: 40,000.

In this era both the British Empire with King Edward VII and the United States with President Theodore Roosevelt had "Teddy" heads of state. In America, Roosevelt was called Teddy, and after he spared a tiny bear tied to a tree, set up for him to shoot as sporting game, "Teddy Bear" stuffed toys became popular. In England, Edward VII was known as a roué, and "wild" youth of the era, continuing to later times as well, were designated as "Teddy boys."

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

402 **1906 Net AU-55.** Of the overall quality of Mint State, but with a nick or mark on the rim between W and A of EDWARD. Apart from that we would call it MS-60 to MS-62. Pleasing light gray toning with splashes of gold and blue. As there is a wide swing in value between AU and Mint State, in-person examination by prospective bidders is recommended. It is a *really nice* coin!

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 354,993; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 9/4; average number coined per die pair: 54,614; net number of good coins struck: 350,000.

We reiterate the thoughts expressed under Edwardian 25-cent pieces; namely, that the portrait relief of King Edward coinage was high on the coin and readily exposed to coin-to-coin contact and marking. Thus, a typical coin may have acquired many abrasions before it left the Royal Mint. Add to this the jostling received during the sea transit from England to Canada, and it becomes apparent why choice Mint State coins are virtually non-existent.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 218.

403 **1907 AU-50.** Light silver gray surfaces with areas of blue. Elusive in all high grades.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 307,226; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/4; average number coined per die pair: 68,272; net number of good coins struck: 300,000.

404 **1908 Specimen-63 (PCGS).** A gorgeous striking. Light silver gray surfaces with splashes of gold and iridescence.

Mintage: 128,119; figure includes an estimated 1,000 Specimens, not all of which were distributed—certainly only a fraction survive today.

The occasion for striking this and other 1908 Specimen coins was the opening of the Ottawa Mint (beginning in 1931 it was known as the Royal Canadian Mint).

From 1908 forward, all issues have the obverse and reverse dies aligned in the same direction (in contrast to the continuing practice of the United States mints and the Royal Mint of orienting the dies 180° apart).

405 **1908 MS-65 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Business strike issue. The obverse has light golden toning at the centers changing to hints of magenta and, at the rims, electric blue. The reverse is a pleasing mixture of light gold and blue. An outstanding coin of a quality seldom seen or equaled.

In gem business strike form the 1908 is very elusive and far more difficult to find than with Specimen finish, although this issue is more available in Mint State than some others, as, apparently, examples were saved as souvenirs of the first Ottawa Mint coinage.

406 **1908 MS-64.** Light golden and lilac toning with hints of blue. Another high-quality business strike.

407 **1908 MS-62.** Mostly silver surfaces, highly lustrous, with whispers of champagne and blue. Some surface marks are mainly visible under high magnification, but to the unaided eye the piece appears as a gem. Another opportunity to acquire a nice business strike of the first Ottawa Mint 50-cent piece.

Wondrous 1909 50 Cents

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

408 **1909 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS) or MS-64 (Brian Cornwell).** Here is a "wonder" coin. Lilac toning at the center changes to blue and then to gold, with nicely blended iridescence overall. Certainly one of the very finest early 20th-century Canadian silver 50-cent pieces in existence regardless of date. The fact that 1909 is a rarity at Mint State simply gilds the lily and enhances the desirability of this world-class piece.

Brian Cornwell commented: "This is by far the *prettiest* 1909 half that I've seen, although ICCS has graded one other at MS-64."

Mintage: 203,118.

The entire subject of numerical grading admits, of course, the possibility for endless debate. An ideal situation is perhaps not feasible in today's world which demands precision and numbers that can be put in lists and crunched by computers. Such an ideal situation would, in our opinion, consist of the obverse and reverse of a coin being graded separately and some type of further consideration being given to the aesthetic appeal and overall quality (admittedly difficult to quantify).

As it is, among coins in a given numerical grade, the aesthetic appeal is apt to vary widely. In grading service population reports there is no clue as to the *quality* of the coins within a given bracket. Thus, in the real world of numismatics, the bargain-seeker is apt to acquire unattractive pieces and the connoisseur will wait a long time and pay more for really beautiful coins. Emery May Holden Norweb was never in a hurry, and she did not mind waiting years until the "right" coin came along. When it did, price was no object if the quality was correct. In the present sale, the connoisseur will probably find that no matter what record price is paid, he or she will be amply repaid years hence when, in turn, it comes to presenting his or her collection for sale.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

Amazing 1910 50 Cents

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

409 **1910 Victorian leaves. MS-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Still another "wonder" or "dream" coin, the quality of which would be hard to find anywhere in numismatics. A beautiful companion to the preceding lot. The centers are light gold and magenta giving way to blue and gold at the rims. Certainly this will be a centerpiece in the collection of its next owner.

Brian Cornwell commented: "This is tied with one other that ICCS has graded in MS-65, none higher, and I think is the prettier of the two."

Mintage: 649,521.

Last year of the Edwardian coinage.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

George V 1911-1936

Gem Matte Specimen 1911 50¢

410 **1911 Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-63 (PCGS).** Medium gray and lilac surfaces with splashes of gold and blue. Exquisitely struck, beautifully detailed, and a gem in every respect. The oft-quoted Brian Cornwell commented: "While 1911 Specimen halves are fairly common or at least they show up once in a while this is by far the best that I've seen." The cataloguer would not disagree if someone were to call it a Specimen-67, but Specimen-66 seems just fine.

First year of the new reign. General types are similar to other silver denominations. DEI GRA: was omitted this year, but added in 1912.

Mintage: 209,972; Specimens, several hundred.

Reminiscences (more): In traveling extensively in the British Isles in the 1960s in search of various coins, we encountered many Canadian issues, but these were mostly of lower denominations and often were well worn.

Occasionally a Canadian Specimen set would be found of 1908 or, less often, in fact, rarely, 1911. Sets of 1937 were encountered with some frequency. The typical collector in Britain, if interested in Canadian coins (and only a few were), preferred the first year of a given reign. Thus, the rare 1911 and the somewhat plentiful 1937 fit the bill exactly, but 1908 was not particularly important as coins of this year represented a distant event (opening of the Ottawa Mint), not a new monarch or anything newsworthy in England.

The three leading numismatic firms of the day were these:

Spink & Son, Ltd., under the numismatic direction of Douglas Liddell, who was a very affable, knowledgeable person and generous as well. He was a fine friend of Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb and supplied them with many choice items in all series including Canadian pieces. The Numismatic Department of Spink (which also dealt in antiques, art, and had a separate Medal Department) was accessed by a quaint, small elevator cage.

Although the Norweb family had a British tradition of its own by heritage, whose noblesse oblige manner was warmly received, other Americans—present writer included—were apt to be treated as being a bit too "commercial." However, commerce was essential to the Spink bottom line, and I bought many outstanding coins from them and they from me. Quite a bit more could be written if the present catalogue were devoted to English rather than Canadian coins.

In the Canadian series, Spink had an occasional Specimen set, most often of 1937, but occasionally of 1908 or, infrequently, 1911, plus a stock of the cellophane-wrapped cardboard "prooflike" sets (as they were called) issued by the Royal Canadian Mint for collectors. Among single Canadian coins their inventory, like that of other British dealers, was typically a mixed bag, probably consisting mostly of pieces brought back to England by travelers to Canada.

A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., the second dealer I will mention here, was viewed by me as more of a museum, a firm with vaults filled with undisclosed treasures. Favored clients—and the Norwebs were in this category—were allowed to make purchases from their private reserve, which, it was said, included collections and packages purchased decades earlier and not examined closely since.

My visits to Baldwin were always cordial and appreciated, but I was only allowed to look at their "commercial stock," consisting of coins laid in open drawers, each with a tag identifying it. The principals at Baldwin including Fred Baldwin and Peter Mitchell thought English Victorian coins to be "modern" and not worthy of a great deal of attention, except for certain classics such as the Proof sets, 1847 Gothic crown, and other such pieces. Coins from Edward VII onward were considered to be trifles. I recall buying some gem 1918 and 1919 British pennies made at the King's Norton Mint, pieces that were very fascinating to me, and being viewed as sort of peculiar by Baldwin's; why would anyone want such pieces? I do not recall seeing any significant Canadian coins in their "commercial stock."

The firm of A.H. Baldwin & Co. had access to many privileged inner circles on both sides of the Atlantic, and the Norweb family purchased many gem Canadian rarities from them—coins that were never offered to sale to anyone else or publicized by Baldwin. Appreciative of the favor, the Norwebs commissioned the Baldwin staff to bid on their behalf at certain auction sales or to negotiate private purchases (such as Heaton Mint hoard coins from Paramount International Coin Corporation, who had bought many of these outright and had auctioned a few others).

B.A. Seaby, Ltd., operated by Bert Seaby (who had founded it in 1927) and his son Peter, was viewed as more of a modern, "commercial" dealer than were the traditional, old-line Spink and Baldwin firms. Of course, I thought there was nothing wrong with a

dealer being commercial, for that is what dealing is all about. The people at Seaby's were always willing to make up special packages, to sell wholesale lots, and to look around their nooks and crannies to see what could be off-loaded to visiting American dealers such as I, who were viewed as being long on money and short on numismatic knowledge, especially concerning coins more than a couple hundred years old.

I bought many things in various series from Seaby over the years, but today I do not recall anything significant in the line of Canadian coins, although there may have been a few pieces.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 20, 1953.

Gem Business Strike 1911 50¢

411 **1911 MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light golden and champagne toning on the obverse over satiny, lustrous fields. The reverse is slightly deeper gold over comparable lustre. A splendid gem of great importance and rarity, even more elusive than a Mint State 1912 (itself a great rarity). Rarer than an equivalent grade 1911 Specimen coin, although the Burhop Collection included two gem business strike 1911s.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Memorable Gem 1912 50¢

412 **1912 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Brian Cornwell says 65. A superb coin with light lilac toning changing to gold. Another "rarest of the rare," or "most beautiful of the beautiful." Quality such as this is difficult to envision, but here it is in actuality. One of the finest known of this year.

By 1912 the novelty of the new reign of George V had faded, and in the absence of any widespread collecting interest in high-denomination Canadian decimal coins, nearly all pieces went into circulation (in 1911, pieces apt to be saved were Specimens, not circulation strikes). Today even an MS-60 1911 or, in the present instance, 1912 coin would be worthy of notice.

The numismatic importance is further enhanced by its status as the first year in this reign with DEI GRA: added to the obverse inscription.

Mintage: 285,867.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

Gem 1913 50 Cents

413 **1913 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS) or MS-64 (Brian Cornwell).** Delicate lilac and iridescent toning over satiny, lustrous surface. Another truly memorable Canadian 50-cent piece from an era in which any date at this grade level is an ultra rarity.

Finest seen or handled by us. Among the top three seen by Brian Cornwell. The rarity of gem early 20th-century Canadian 50-cent pieces cannot be overemphasized.

Mintage: 265,889.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Breathtaking 1914 50 Cents

Superb Gem—Possibly Finest Known

"By Far the Rarest of the Type"

414 **1914 MS-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Heather, blue, and gold toning over sharply struck, frosty surfaces. A superb gem shading Burhop:3208, graded MS-64, and as the finest certified at the time (earlier this year) by PCGS.

Brian Cornwell, who came to our offices and in two days examined some of the highlights of the Norweb Collection, commented, "This is by far the prettiest and finest graded by ICCS." David W. Akers commented that in this grade, the 1914 is "by far the rarest date of the design type." In Mint State, this gem eclipses in rarity the far more famous 1921.

Again, the significance of a gem early 20th-century Canadian 50-cent piece cannot be overemphasized. To view this coin in another perspective, if it were included as part of a typical Canadian collection crossing the auction block, it would probably be singled out as the key coin in the entire cabinet! As it is, the Norweb Collection is replete with many gems and rarities. However, all too quickly these coins will be widely dispersed internationally, and the opportunities of today will be but pleasant, nostalgic memories.

Mintage: 160,128.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

415 **1916 Net AU-55** due to a long-ago cleaning, but sharp, desirable, and very attractive. Sharply struck and very lustrous. Light silver surfaces with some blushes of iridescence.

Mintage: 459,070.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem 1917 50 Cents

416 **1917 MS-65 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Delicate gold and magenta toning over satiny, lustrous fields. A truly memorable example of this year. Seldom seen in grades even approaching this. Our Edmonton:2124 coin sold in 1993 was MS-64 as was Burhop:3210.

Mintage: 752,213.

These were boom times in the economy in Canada and in the United States as well, as both countries' factories were strained to capacity to fill orders for war materiel for the European conflict. The need for circulating coins increased, and mintages in both countries reached record highs during this era.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Memorable 1918 50 Cents

417 **1918 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Another superb coin, lilac toning with hints of blue and gold. A simply spectacular example, a highlight of the connoisseur's cabinet. Finer than the MS-64s in our Edmonton and Burhop collections, those being remarkable pieces.

Mintage: 854,989.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1953.

418 **1919 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Light silver surfaces with a hint of toning. Satiny lustre. Not easy to find at this level, but more available than issues of a few years previous.

Mintage: 1,113,429 (of which it is believed that 144,200 were melted in 1920).

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Dazzling 1920 50 Cents

Possibly "Prettiest of Them All"

419 **1920 MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate champagne toning with blushes of gold and a few hints of blue over satiny, lustrous surfaces. The nicest we have ever seen! Brian Cornwell, who suggested a grade of MS-64, stated that while he had seen two others he called MS-65, *"This may be the prettiest of them all."*

Mintage: 584,429 (in 1929 480,392 pieces of this denomination were melted, consisting of 1920 and 1921 coins).

First year of the new silver standard, 80% silver instead of the former 92.5%.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

"The King of Canadian Coins"

Obverse of Lot 420

Classic 1921 50 Cents Rarity

Superb Gem

"The King of Canadian Coins"

420 1921 MS-67 (B&M/PCGS), alternatively, Specimen-67. Brian Cornwell commented, "I think this is a Specimen, not a business strike. I would rate it as Specimen-67. It certainly is the highest that ICCS has ever graded." Another viewer commented, "If Specimens were made this year, this certainly is one."

The cataloguer (QDB) does not disagree with the Specimen designation, but is aware that not everyone agrees that *any* Specimen silver coins were struck this year. Hence, the conservative route.

The 1921 50-cent piece is front row center as the most famous rarity in the regular Canadian decimal series. There are other coins that are rarer in terms of absolute numbers known in Mint State, but none have achieved the long-lasting fame accorded to the 1921. Many paragraphs and pages have been written about this issue, and the appearance at auction of an example in any grade is always heralded.

The Norweb Collection coin represents the finest the Norweb family was able to acquire in many years of Canadian numismatic activity. Superb in every regard, the coin is virtual perfection. Delicately mottled golden, lilac, and iridescent toning over virtually flawless surfaces. One can envision that this was set aside at the time of mintage, possibly for a gift or presentation purposes, but certainly with careful preservation in mind. It would be difficult to envision an example that would seriously mount a challenge to this fantastic gem.

The rarity of the 1921 50-cent piece may be explained by the conventional belief that although 206,398 pieces were minted, there was no call for additional coins in the channels of commerce. Undistributed coins of earlier dates had piled up in vaults, and the melting of 144,200 coins in 1920 had done little to alleviate the problem. Meanwhile, additional 50-cent pieces had been minted in the same year, 1920. Years later in 1929, a vast holding of 480,392 50-cent pieces of earlier dates went to the melting pot. It is presumed that this included nearly the entire mintage of 1921.

In *The Numismatist* in 1962, in "The Decimal Coinage of Canada & Newfoundland," Fred Bowman commented:

> The rarity of the 50-cent pieces of this date requires explanation. The Mint Report shows 206,398 of these coins were executed, but it was found that the demand for them was very small. They were carried over and issued in subsequent years as necessitated by the demand, until 1928 when the balance remaining on hand were melted and recoined in the new strikings of 1929. Only 24,000, presumably all of the 1921 date, were issued for circulation during these years. This figure is largely borne out by the difficulty of finding the coins in circulation.

Bowman's comments notwithstanding, whether *any* 1921 50-cent pieces were ever distributed into circulation is a matter of conjecture. It is estimated that today about 50 to 100 examples exist, many if not most of which show friction or wear. These may have been coins sold as souvenirs to visitors to the Ottawa Mint in 1921 and succeeding years until newer-date coins were available in 1929. James A. Haxby (1984) estimated that "only about 75 or so seem to have escaped destruction." Once their novelty value ceased, the coins were spent. There was no indication in the 1920s that the 1921 would ever become a rarity or would be numismatically prized. Its status was not recognized until long after the fact.

Taking a page from the book of B. Max Mehl, who called the 1804 silver dollar the "King of American Coins" ("American" meaning "United States"), pioneer publisher and price researcher James E. Charlton called the 1921 50-cent piece the "King of Canadian Coins."

In the May 1983 issue of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, R.C. Willey contributed an article, "The King of Canadian Coins," picking up on the same subject. He noted that early Wayte Raymond catalogues of the 1930s and 1940s did not list the 1921 as rare—such information had not been sorted out yet by numismatists—but the 1952 edition did. The published mintage figure of 206,398 had acted as a red herring, and only a few knowing ones were aware that a rarity was at hand. Meanwhile, some clever numismatists sought to ferret out 1921 50-cent pieces in the hands of the public and posted newspaper notices seeking to buy them. Willey suggested—perhaps generously—that only about 100 examples of this coin had ever left the Ottawa Mint. Thus, the chances of finding one in pocket change were exceedingly remote, although he reported that a well-worn coin graded Very Good was found in a small town north of Toronto circa 1963. The same writer stated that when the investment market for Canadian coins slumped in 1965, this had almost no effect on the "King," and that when the market improved in the 1970s, the 1921 50-cent piece "led the advance."

While several high-grade 1921 Canadian 50-cent pieces have come on the market in recent decades—including in our own sales (*e.g.,* Kissel-Victoria, 1989, Lot 4201; Frontenac, 1991, Lot 5165; Edmonton, 1993, Lot 2128)—on an absolute basis the issue is indeed a rarity, as the mint-release estimate of 75 to 100 indicates. How many are known today? The best estimates seem to suggest about 50 to 100, a range which would seem to indicate that just about all are accounted for. Gems are very elusive and are especially highly prized.

In 1964 John J. Ford, Jr., cataloguer of New Netherlands Sale 58, Lot 1090, noted that a "Choice Uncirculated" 1921 Canadian 50-cent piece was "the first Mint State specimen to be offered at public sale in the United States in years, and a splendid example of the best known and most popular Canadian rarity."

The present gem 1921 Canadian 50-cent piece, being in superb condition and with the incomparable Norweb Collection pedigree, is bound to attract a great amount of attention when it crosses the auction block.

Mintage: 206,398, but, apparently, only a few distributed. As noted above, in 1929 480,392 50-cent pieces of earlier dates were melted including what is believed to be the vast majority of the 1921 coinage, by that time still in storage.

At one time the Norweb Collection contained two examples of the 1921 50-cent piece, the other, an About Uncirculated coin, having been found in 1952 in Dublin, Ireland, by the father of Jerry Eisenberg, sold to New Netherlands Coin Co., and from there into the Norweb Collection in April 1953. The coin was consigned to Christie's in the 1980s and sold at that time.

It is not known today if Specimen sets were struck in 1921, but if they were, the presently offered coin is a good candidate for attribution as a Specimen. Indeed, the commentary of Brian Cornwell, who has been on the leading edge of Canadian coin grading and evaluation in recent years, suggests the Specimen designation, as noted.

In the *Canadian Numismatic Association Bulletin* (predecessor of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*), July-September 1951, an article, "Register of Owners of Rare Coins of Canada and Newfoundland," suggested that Specimen strikings could have been made in 1921, but it was not known whether any actually were. This expressed uncertainty from 1951 may be more accurate than later comments that Specimens were, indeed, it's a fact, struck. Often in numismatic circles, last year's rumor becomes yesterday's theory and today's fact.

A 1921 set described as a special striking was offered in Glendining & Co.'s London sale of the A.N. Brushfield estate on July 30, 1945, but in the absence of examining these specific coins today, it is not known if the 50-cent piece is any different from the Norweb Collection coin offered here.

To reiterate, a likely scenario for the 1921 50-cent pieces is that they were struck as souvenirs and kept on hand for visitors to the Ottawa Mint. It does not seem likely that they were from different dies, or with special finish, although some in existence today are more satiny-prooflike than others. All high-grade coins seen by the writer seem to have been struck with care, and some—such as the present Norweb Collection coin—were certainly preserved with care.

It is quite probable that visitors to the Ottawa Mint for the next several years could also obtain Mint State 1921 fifty-cent pieces upon request, for in the absence of any subsequent coinage of this denomination until 1929, the 1921 was the most current date on hand.

If any were made up as "Specimen sets," they were not given any special cases (cf. James A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, *Coins of Canada*, p. 118, which lists "Specimen sets," noting that in fine preservation they can be designated "Mint State-65," and noting that no special holders exist).

"A Survey of the Availability of Eight Key Date Decimal Coins," by Michael W. Hurley, *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, September 1984, suggested that an approximation of the number of survivors in all grades of the 1921 50¢ is 52 to 100, a range that seems to square with the opinion of several others.

Probably, all the facts surrounding the 1921 50-cent piece will never be known. Meanwhile, this rarity wears its crown comfortably as "The King of Canadian Coins."

From New Netherlands Coin Co., July 2, 1953.

"The King of Canadian Coins"

Reverse of Lot 420

Gem 1929 50-Cent Piece

Possible Specimen Striking

421 **1929 MS-66.** Splashes of gray, magenta, and gold toning over satiny, lustrous surfaces. Sharply struck. A gorgeous coin, beautiful in every aspect, and certain to be a highlight in the collection of its next owner.

Brian Cornwell ranks this as MS-65, "although it does look a bit like a Specimen."

Mint State or Specimen, it is a gorgeous gem example of the first 50-cent piece struck since 1921.

Mintage: 228,328.

From Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953.

Superb Gem 1931 50¢

Pristine Gem!

422 **1931 MS-67 (PCGS) or MS-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Satiny, lustrous surfaces are accented with delicate shades of blue and lilac. A pristine gem, a superb example worthy of any adjective that you care to apply. Even finer than the notable MS-65 in our recent Gary L. Burhop Collection sale.

Mintage: 57,581.

These were difficult economic times, and the mintage of the 1931 50-cent piece was thus remarkably small, but lower figures were to come. In the United States the economic situation was similar, and no 50-cent pieces were struck between 1930 and 1932.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

Celebrated 1932 50¢ Rarity

"RRR, Very Important!"

423 **1932 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS) or MS-63 (Brian Cornwell).** A splendid example, mostly brilliant with delicate golden toning in areas. Some bagmarks keep this from a higher grade, but from an aesthetic viewpoint it would be difficult to envision any piece having a finer aspect than this one.

The 1932 is a celebrated rarity of the 1930s, having as it does far and away the lowest mintage. In this Depression year, few were saved. Years later, when collecting Canadian decimal coins became popular, high-grade pieces were found to be virtually nonexistent. In reviewing the manuscript for the present catalogue, John J. Ford, Jr., suggested we mark it "RRR, Very Important!" Done. (Also see comment under Lot 128.)

Mintage: 19,213.

From the Canadian Numismatic Association auction, 1959, Lot 597.

Remarkable Gem 1934 50¢

Low Mintage

424 **1934 MS-67 (B&M/PCGS).** Another stunningly beautiful 50-cent piece, this one displays a mixture of delicate gold, blue, and magenta over virtually flawless, satiny lustrous surfaces. A truly exciting 50-cent piece of this low-mintage date.

Mintage: 39,539.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

Notable Gem 1936 50¢

425 **1936 MS-65.** Light heather and golden toning over surfaces that are virtually flawless. Still another notable gem.

Mintage: 38,550.

Last year of the coinage of George V.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

426 **1936 MS-64.** Light steel gray, gold, and other hues over satiny lustrous surfaces. Some bagmarks are mostly hidden by toning. Another piece with tremendous aesthetic appeal.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

George VI 1937-1952

427 **1937 Specimen-66.** Gunmetal-blue toning with some blushes of gold. Mirror finish.

First year of King George VI. Obverse portrait by T. Humphrey Paget as used on other coinage of this year. Reverse by George Edward Kruger-Gray depicts a Canadian-motif coat of arms of a rather "open" configuration, so as to permit much of the plane or field part of the die to show through. The master dies for the reverse design of this and other new motifs of 1937 were made at the Paris Mint in France, as it was desired to launch the coinage at an early date in view of the new king's coronation in May.

Mintage: 192,016; Specimens, 1,295. David W. Akers suggests that only about 10% to 15% of the pieces from this number have the mirror finish.

Coins of the first year of this reign were widely saved by numismatists and the public alike, the coronation of George VI coming as it did after the confusing and controversial events leading up to the abdication of King Edward VIII. After 1937 the novelty of the George VI coinage faded, and far fewer were saved of any date of the ensuing decade.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

428 1937 MS-64/65. Light golden toning over surfaces that are a mixture of lustrous and prooflike. Business strike.

From O.B. Windau, October 15, 1953.

Remarkable Gem Specimen 1938 50¢

429 **1938 Specimen-67 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A remarkable gem, a breathtakingly beautiful piece that will enhance the finest collection ever formed. The portrait on the obverse is a frosted cameo, lightly golden toned, with the fields being a mixture of gold and light blue. The reverse is a delicate blend of silver, magenta, gold, and blue. Incredible!

Mintage: 192,018; Specimens, very few.

Probably not more than a handful of Specimen sets were made. The Norweb Collection set is found distributed throughout the various denominations in the present catalogue and in the aggregate constitutes a remarkable offering.

Brian Cornwell noted that the few Specimens he has seen of this date—Norweb Collection coin excepted—have been hairlined, some very much so.

430 **1938 MS-65 (Brian Cornwell) or finer (B&M).** Mottled light to medium golden and gray toning over surfaces that are partially prooflike.

Mintage: 192,018.

One of only two coins graded at the MS-65 level by ICCS.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

431 1940 MS-64/65. Splashes of golden and light blue toning over lustrous and somewhat prooflike surfaces.

Mintage: 1,996,566.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

432 1941 MS-64/66. Mottled golden toning over lustrous and somewhat prooflike surfaces. Traces of an old fingerprint can be found in the toning, sort of like an old-time puzzle. Who did it?

Mintage: 1,714,874

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

433 1943 MS-65/67. Brilliant with the obverse being somewhat prooflike. Some delicate golden toning just beginning to form.

Mintage: 3,109,583.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

1944 Specimen 50¢ Rarity

Seldom Seen

434 **1944 Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-63 (Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant with glittering mirror surfaces. A memorable example, a great rarity.

Mintage: 2,460,205; Specimens, very few.

The mintage of Specimen coins of this year is not recorded, but it was probably no more than several dozen. From these sets, most of the 50-cent pieces were later spent, as this denomination is exceedingly rare today in Specimen finish. Over the years ICCS has graded just three examples.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

435 **1944 MS-65/66.** Brilliant with a whisper of golden toning. Struck from dies with much prooflike character. The portrait is frosted. Head and shoulders in quality over the typical MS-65 business strike encountered, and thus worthy of special notice, although not a rare date.

From Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

1945 Specimen 50¢ Rarity

436 **1945 Specimen-64.** Brilliant with a hint of champagne toning. Incredibly beautiful. Exceedingly rare in Specimen format.

Mintage: 1,959,528; Specimens, a few dozen.

From J. Douglas Ferguson, 1960.

437 1945 MS-66. Brilliant. Not a rarity, but certainly beautiful.

Mintage: 1,959,528.

Some *raised* die lines are seen, indicating that this is an early impression of the dies. Such are finish lines and should not be confused with marks made after a coin is struck.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1946 Specimen 50¢ Rarity

Incredible!

438 **1946 Specimen-67 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A splendid coin. Brilliant and attractive. Exceedingly important and desirable in Specimen format. Incredible quality!

Mintage: 950,235; Specimens, a few dozen.
Two have been graded at this level by ICCS, none higher.

439 **1946 MS-67.** Mottled light golden toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces, particularly on the obverse. The reverse surfaces are uniformly frosty. Not rare in lower Mint State grades, but this one is special.

440 **1947 Straight 7. Specimen-64.** Brilliant with a few toning flecks. Rare in Specimen format.

Mintage: 424,885 (business strikes, all varieties combined); Specimens, a few dozen.
Two styles of the 7 digit were used this year. The "Straight 7" has a pointed tail oriented slightly to the left and is similar to that used on 1937 coinage. The "Curved 7 has a scimitar-like scallop at the lower right of the tail, and the tail tip points downward.

441 1947 Straight 7. MS-64/66. Light gold and magenta toning over surfaces that are a mixture of frost and prooflike. Another attractive piece.

From Sol Kaplan, June 1, 1953.

442 1947 Curved 7. MS-64, prooflike. Brilliant with delicate toning. Slightly scarcer than the Straight 7, but hardly rare.

From Hans M.F. Schulman, May 20, 1959.

443 **1947 Straight 7, Maple Leaf. MS-65.** Mottled light gold and blue toning on the obverse, mostly light gold on the reverse. Splendid in appearance.

Mintage: 38,433 (Maple Leaf issues, Straight 7 and Curved 7 combined).
Low mintage issue, but a number of the Straight 7 were saved, so it is not the rarity that would otherwise he the case.
As is the case with other 1947 Maple Leaf issues, these coins were struck in calendar year 1948, hut dated 1947, with the Maple Leaf furnishing the key to differentiate them. This was the time that new 1948 dies omitting mention of India were not ready.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., December 2, 1953.

1947 Curved 7, Maple Leaf 50¢

Modern Rarity

444 **1947 Curved 7, Maple Leaf. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-65 (Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant. A superb gem that has been carefully kept since the very time of striking.

This coin is not a great rarity in an absolute sense, but within the context of modern issues it is, indeed, a landmark. Brian Cornwell reports that ICCS has graded fewer than 10 at the gem level. Always popular, this variety attracts a strong following in every coin market season. Another easy winner for the connoisseur, a combination of superb quality, Specimen status, and historical interest. A *great* coin to own!

Mintage: Included as a small part of the 38,433 Maple Leaf figure.
"A Survey of the Availability of Eight Key Date Decimal Coins," by Michael W. Hurley, *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* Septemher 1984, suggested that an approximation of the number of survivors in all grades of the 1947 Curved 7, Maple Leaf 50¢ is 269 to 401.
R.C. Willey in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* June 1890, commented: "It cannot be determined how many were struck from each die, hut it is known that those with the short seven and maple leaf are by far the rarer of the two varieties. It is rarer than the 50-cent piece of 1890-H." In our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale a Specimen-64, Lot 4212, was a highlight.

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

445 **1948 Specimen-65.** As is the case with the better known silver dollar of the same date, the 1948 50-cent piece has always attracted a lot of attention due to its low mintage figure. Most of the 50-cent pieces struck in calendar year 1948 were of the 1947 date with Maple Leaf. Specimen format coins are especially desired today.

Mintage of pieces dated 1948: 37,784; Specimens, several dozen.

446 **1948 MS-64/66.** Struck from dies that are highly prooflike, particularly on the obverse. Delicate golden and gray toning. A beautiful gem of this low-mintage date.

In the 1960s there was a flurry of interest in picking out worn 1948 50-cent pieces from circulation, but unlike the market speculation for the 1948 10-cent pieces (see earlier comment under Lot 267), the price held firm and later increased. Prohahly, relatively few (compared to 10-cent pieces) were plucked from pocket change, due to their higher face value.

447 **1949 Specimen-67.** Light golden toning over mirror surfaces. Although Specimens are very rare, regular business strikes of this

year are apt to have somewhat prooflike surfaces, thus absorbing some of the market demand for high-grade gems of attractive appearance.

Mintage: 858,991; Specimens, a few dozen (Brian Cornwell estimate).
From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

448 1949 MS-64/66. Light golden and champagne toning over mirror surfaces. A few bagmarks on the obverse account for the split grade.

449 **1950 Lines in 0. MS-67.** Brilliant.
From the Canadian Coin Co., June 6, 1953.

450 1950 No lines in 0. MS-60/63. Brilliant with some splashes of gold.

The variety with no raised die lines within the last date digit is considered to be several orders rarer than the variety with this feature. The absence of lines is from the die preparation process and does not reflect a design change.

451 **1951 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 2,421,730; Specimens, several hundred.
From John Jay Pittman, August 23, 1954.

452 **1952 Specimen-65.** Brilliant.

Mintage: 2,596,465; Specimens, perhaps 50 (Brian Cornwell estimate).

453 Balance of George VI 50 cents collection: ☆ 1939 MS-60/63. Mostly brilliant with just a hint of toning ☆ 1942 MS-63. Brilliant with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1950 MS-63/65. Light golden and magenta toning ☆ 1951 MS-63/65. Light lilac and blue toning. Superb ☆ 1952 MS-63/65. Mottled light golden toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

Elizabeth II 1953 to Date

454 1953 Large Date, No Shoulder Fold. MS-64. Delicate golden toning. Scarce variety.

Mintage: 1,630,429; Specimens of various varieties, hundreds.

455 **1953 Large Date, Shoulder Fold. Specimen-65.** Always popular.

456 **The Norweb Collection of Elizabeth II 50-cent pieces,** balance of this reign. The following range from MS-63 to Specimen-67, from attractively and lightly toned to brilliant, and represent as a group exceptional quality—coins that have been very carefully preserved over the years since their issue: ☆ 1953 Small Date, No Shoulder Fold (2) ☆ 1954 (2) ☆ 1955 (2) ☆ 1956 (3) ☆ 1957 (2) ☆ 1958 (2) ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960 (2) ☆ 1961 (2) ☆ 1962 (2) ☆ 1963 (2) ☆ 1964 ☆ 1965 (5) ☆ 1966 (2) ☆ 1967 (6) ☆ 1971 Nickel ☆ 1973 (2) ☆ 1974 (2) ☆ 1975 ☆ 1978 ☆ 1979 ☆ 1982. (Total: 45 pieces)

DOMINION OF CANADA

SILVER AND LATER DOLLARS

George V 1935-1936

Gem Matte Specimen 1935 Dollar

Incomparable!

Designer Hahn's Personal Specimen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

457 **Specimen-67 (PCGS) or Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell). The coin owned by its designer, Emanuel Hahn.**

A breathtakingly beautiful, superb coin with satiny surfaces overlaid with delicate champagne toning. A piece that must have been specifically set aside at the time of first coinage. Incomparable! None graded finer, to our knowledge. And, the pedigree lends a quintessential aspect that no other coin can duplicate.

Mintage: 428,707 of which 587 may have been mint errors and were not issued and were probably melted. Net distributed coinages was 428,120. Specimens, very few.

This represents the first year that the silver dollar denomination was made for circulation (although patterns were made in 1911). It is also the first commemorative issue for Canada, as it was made to observe the 25th anniversary of the accession of George V to the throne in 1910 (although George V coinage of various denominations did not appear until 1911).

Obverse with portrait of George V by Percy Metcalfe (1895-1969), the presentation being more cameo-like than the Sir E. Bertram MacKennal image used on other denominations (which were made beginning in 1911) and from which it was adapted. The king wears a crown, in keeping with the preference at the time that the monarch appear with a bare head on English coins and crowned on coins of outlying countries in the British Empire. This policy varied earlier (as with certain coins of Victoria, uncrowned) and later (beginning with George VI).

The reverse, by sculptor Emanuel Hahn, depicts a *voyageur*, the French name for a fur-trapping company agent such as were essential to the economy in the rural districts, especially in the 19th century. Cargo in the canoe is marked "H.B.," for the Hudson's Bay Company, which after 1821 had a virtual monopoly on the Canadian fur trade (1821 being the year the competing North West Company was merged into it by an act of Parliament). In the background is an aurora borealis behind tall pines. This general motif was continued on the reverse of the silver dollar for many years later, although its use was punctuated by commemorative designs.

Weight: 360 grains of 80% silver (by comparison the United States dollar was 412 grains of 90% silver).

The silver dollar of 1935 was highly acclaimed and well received and set the stage for an illustrious series that would continue for decades thereafter.

The *Coin Collector's Journal*, February 1935, reprinted this commentary:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Canada's first silver dollar will be minted and circulated next May as a commemorative token of the 25th anniversary of King George's accession to the throne. It will be called the 'George dollar' and will bear a likeness of the King.

"For about 18 years the Currency Act has contained authority for the minting of a Canadian silver dollar but none has been placed in circulation. The extent of their popularity will determine the amount of currency to be issued in this form but the first minting will run to at least $100,000. Slightly larger in circumference than the 50-cent piece, the new coin will be thicker and convenient for handling."

The *Royal Canadian Mint Report* included this in 1935: "There was a steady demand for these coins from the first issue in May until the end of the year, when their coinage was discontinued, and it is considered that a large number of them have been placed in collections or have been retained as souvenirs, and are not likely, for some years at least to form part of the general circulation....

"The average number of pieces struck per pair of dies was 69,244, ranging from 295,153 pieces struck from each pair of one-cent dies to 7,500 from each pair of dollar dies, the unusually high consumption of dollar dies being due to the difficulties experienced in the preliminary work on this large coin."

Emanuel Hahn had been interested in Canadian coinage motifs for a long time and, in fact, had prepared some sketches as early as 1930. In December 1934 he created sketches showing various design changes including a copper cent featuring a partridge, a five-cent coin with a goose, a 10-cent piece with a deer, a 25-cent coin with a polar bear, a 50¢ piece with a moose or caribou, and a 100-cent piece with a canoe, the last being a precursor of the silver dollar design. He went on to enter with success a 1936 competition for new 1937 designs of other denominations.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., Sale 59, June 13, 1967, Lot 904. Earlier from Elizabeth Wyn Wood, widow of the designer, Emanuel Hahn.

Duplicate Matte Specimen 1935 $1

458 **1935 Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** Delicately blended heather, gold, magenta, and blue toning over flawless surfaces, somewhat prooflike. Another spectacular coin, a duplicate, and almost unbelievable as such. Among the top four or five finest Specimens in existence.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

459 **1935 MS-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Mottled light golden toning over lustrous surfaces, the obverse being somewhat prooflike. A superb business strike.

This piece is a hand-selected gem. One can envision that in 1935 someone carefully picked this piece from among many others. Numerical grade is one thing—and the numerical grade of this gem is notable—but equally important is aesthetic appeal to go with it.

For business strikes each pair of dies was used to make about 7,500 impressions, a sharp contrast to the average of 295,153 impressions from a one-cent die at the time (cf 1935 *Royal Canadian Mint Report*).

460 **1936 MS-65.** Delicate golden toning over virtually flawless satiny surfaces. Gorgeous.

Mintage: 339,600 of which 306,100 were struck in 1936 and issued that year; an additional 33,596 were made from 1936 dies in 1937, 33,500 of these were released, and 96—presumably mint errors—were melted.

Second and scarcer issue of this reign. Quite elusive in the quality offered here.

The *Coin Collector's Journal*, April 1936, included "Canada's New Dollar," by Howland Wood. The *CCJ* was published by Wayte Raymond, who did more in the 1930s to popularize Canadian coins than did anyone else. In Howland Wood's words:

"The dollar struck by Canada for 1936 presents about the same appearance as the one struck in 1935.... The previous one commemorated the silver jubilee of the late King, while the present one is a regular mintage. Consequently the legend on the obverse had to be changed from GEORGIVS V REX IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV to GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP:. There are also minor details in the bust, the head is a trifle smaller and is placed higher up in the field, the cross on the crown breaking the legend. The rendering of the mantle is somewhat different and more of the collar of the Order of the Garter is shown. The truncation of the bust does not go to the edge of the coin. The reverse is identical with that of 1935."

From the Canadian Coin Co., June 6, 1953.

George VI 1937-1952

461 **1937 Specimen-63.** Gunmetal-blue toning. Mirror-style finish.

Mintage: 207,406 of which six pieces are believed to have been melted in 1938; Specimens, 1,295. Issued in two formats—mirror (as offered here—and matte, the latter being more plentiful and not as attractive).

Obverse design by T. Humphrey Paget, the motif used on other denominations. The reverse is Hahn's fur-trading voyageur, a motif already on hand (thus obviating the necessity to have the Paris Mint make master dies under contract, as was done for the new motifs on lower denominations—the Royal Canadian Mint's facilities being taxed to the limit at the time).

Struck to observe the coronation and first year of reign of George VI.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

462 1937 MS-64. Light golden toning. Business strike.

From O.B. Windau, October 15, 1953.

Gem Specimen 1938 Silver Dollar

Possibly Finest Known

463 **1938 Specimen-67 (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-66 (Brian Cornwell).** A splendid gem, virtual perfection. Delicate blue and lilac toning over mirror fields and devices. "This is by far the finest graded by ICCS" (Brian Cornwell).

An incredible opportunity to acquire a gem Specimen, a classic rarity with this finish. This could well be the keystone in a specialized collection of Canadian silver dollars.

Mintage: 90,304 of which 310 pieces are believed to have been melted in 1939, these probably being mint errors, number of obverse and reverse dies used 3–1, average number coined per die pair 45,152. Specimens, several dozen or so, more Specimens than were made of smaller denominations.

In our Frontenac Collection sale 1941 Lot 5263 was described as Specimen 62

464 1938 MS-62. Light gray toning with golden iridescent hues at the rims. Not common in Mint State, as the low mintage indicates.

465 **1939 Royal Visit issue. Specimen-65, matte.** Grade suggested by Brian Cornwell; we rated it a bit higher. Golden toning with some hints of magenta over mirror surfaces.

Mintage: 1,363,816; 1,329,300 actually issued (business strikes, of which tens of thousands were melted from 1939 and 1945); number of obverse and reverse dies used: 188/104; average number coined per die pair: 9,341. Specimens, very few; the literature is virtually silent on the subject. This one is of the matte-finish style.

A new reverse was employed for this year only. Designed by Emanuel Hahn, it depicts the main section of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The inscription FIDE SVORVM REGNAT above refers to "By the faith of the people he reigns." The occasion for the coin's issuance was the visit to Canada of George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

In addition to normal commercial channels of distribution, 369,500 coins were sent to branches of the Post Office with the anticipation that this would permit anyone to acquire one of these as a souvenir with ease. The Bank of Canada received 959,800 pieces. Undistributed pieces remained on hand and in November 1939 some 108,568 were returned to the Mint, followed by 15,000 more in February 1940. These were melted as were 34,519 unissued coins in the Mint's storage vaults in 1945.

Royal Mint Report: "The Press Room was engaged to its utmost capacity on domestic coinage and commemorative medals. The heavy demand for dollars of the new design to commemorate the Royal Visit necessitated the purchase of an additional press. A new type of coining press was procured from Messrs. Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham, England, to coin 80 to 100 pieces per minute up to two inches in diameter at a maximum pressure exerted at bottom of stroke of 250 tons."

In this year Wayte Raymond, New York City coin dealer and publisher, obtained 50 to 100 mirror Proof-finish 1939 silver dollars from J. Douglas Ferguson (president of Spencer Supports, Ltd., corset manufacturer; prominent Canadian numismatist for many years and one-time president of the American Numismatic Association), who had them made to his order by the Royal Canadian Mint (cf. John J. Ford, Jr., conversation). These differ in finish from the piece offered here. One of these mirror-finish coins, Specimen-64, was Lot 4250 in our 1989 Kissel-Victoria Collection sale.

From Wayte Raymond, November 1, 1953.

466 1939 MS-61. Brilliant. Duplicate, a business strike, of this relatively plentiful date.

From David M. Bullowa, April 21, 1953.

Specimen 1945 Dollar

467 **1945 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant with just a hint of toning. Brian Cornwell reports grading just one coin higher. Low mintage issue. Rare and desirable. Our Kissel-Victoria coin, Lot 4254, was Specimen-63 and was described as being among the finest known.

Mintage: 38,391 of which 38,300 were released in the same year, the remaining 91 in 1946; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 8/12; average number coined per die pair: 3,839. Specimens, a few dozen or so.

First Canadian silver dollar after 1939, the exigencies of World War II having precluded any in the meantime. Beginning this year, chrome-plated dies were employed, giving normal business strikes a prooflike aspect. As a carefully preserved business strike can be a splendid gem, a Specimen striking, although much rarer, is not greatly different in appearance to the casual glance. Thus, Specimens tend to sell for less money than their true rarity might indicate.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

468 **1945 MS-65.** Brilliant with light gray and golden toning. Fairly difficult to find in this gem business strike grade level. Worth a strong bid.

Superb Specimen 1946 $1

469 **1946 Specimen-66 (PCGS) or Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant. A superb example of this rare issue. Few cabinets display comparable coins (Kissel-Victoria Lot 4258 was Specimen-64).

Mintage: 93,055 of which 90,909 were issued in the same year followed by 2,146 in 1947; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 48/35; average number coined per die pair: 2,242 (an exceptionally low figure). Specimens, a few dozen or so.

470 **1947 Blunt 7. Specimen-65.** Brilliant with a hint of champagne toning.

Mintage: 65,595 (business strikes; total for Blunt and Pointed 7 combined). Specimens, relatively few.

Both the Pointed 7 and the Blunt 7 varieties are scimitar-shaped. The Blunt 7 really is not blunt at all but, rather, is truncated or abbreviated in its length.

471 **1947 Blunt 7. MS-64 or finer.** Partially prooflike. Some original planchet surface is still seen on the cheek.

Various United States (in particular) and Canadian coins, especially of the 20th century, show the original planchet surface on certain areas of a coin's design, these being the highest-relief portions. The planchet surface squeezed into the die orifices, but not sufficiently to obliterate the characteristics that were on the planchet surface when it was blank.

In the Canadian series this phenomenon is most often seen on silver dollars, but some 50-cent pieces, especially those of prooflike appearance (thus highlighting the contrast), show this as well. Among United States coins there are numerous instances, virtually all among business strikes, with the 1916-1947 Liberty Walking half dollar and the 1921-1935 Peace silver dollar being the most notable. On the former, original planchet surface is typically seen on the high areas of Miss Liberty's skirt on the obverse. On the Peace dollars, the high part of the eagle's wing is the usual location. Virtually nothing has appeared about this in print over the years.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

472 1947 Blunt (and slightly repunched) 7. MS-61. Brilliant with delicate golden toning, especially on the reverse.

473 **1947 Blunt 7, Maple Leaf. Specimen-64 (B&M; Brian Cornwell says 63).** Brilliant.

Mintage: 21,135, all struck and issued in 1948; Specimens, a few dozen or so.

An ever popular variety. As noted under earlier series, coins with the Maple Leaf were struck early in calendar year 1948, but using 1947-dated dies identified with the Maple Leaf icon to the lower right of the date. New dies omitting ET IND: IMP; (reference to India) were not yet ready.

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

474 **1947 Blunt 7, Maple Leaf. MS-64.** Mostly brilliant surfaces with light gray and golden toning.

475 **1948 Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Brian Cornwell suggests Specimen-64. The 1948 stands today as one of the most desired of all Canadian coins of the modern era, its low mintage figure glowing like a beacon and attracting many bidders.

Mintage: 18,780, of which 8,808 were issued in 1948 and 10,700 in 1949; Specimens, a few hundred or so if the H.E. MacIntosh purchase of this year is included, these being bought at a premium and having deep mirror surfaces; a few dozen otherwise. One can only dream about the MacIntosh pieces. He was the owner of Tatham Stamp & Coin Co. and generally sold to the public, rather than numismatists. Doubtless, many survive here and there in safe deposit boxes and other such places.

476 **1948 MS-63/65.** Brilliant surfaces, somewhat prooflike. Some obverse marks suggest the split grade. Mottled light golden toning. A business strike example of this "Holy Grail" date.

In the early 1950s, when interest in Canadian coins was in its infancy and the population of collectors was small, there was always a strong market for the 1948 dollar. As time went on, the silver dollar series became one of the most popular disciplines in Canadian numismatics. There were and still are no "impossible" rarities, and a high-grade set was within the price reach of just about every serious collector. As nearly all coins after 1945 are highly prooflike, examples in lower Mint State ranges are apt to be heavily nicked and bagmarked, these marks being very obvious against a mirrorlike surface. On earlier dollars 1935-1945, the frosty mint lustre would have absorbed or masked most such marks.

With regard to business strike 1948 dollars, the vast majority in existence today are significantly marked, especially on the obverse.

From James F. Kelly, July 21, 1953.

Glittering Specimen 1949 $1

477 **1949 Specimen-66 (PCGS) or Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant. Very elusive today in Specimen format, but as business strikes are virtually (if not completely) all prooflike, the demand for Specimens is lessened. This is one of the top four or five Specimen pieces seen by Brian Cornwell, this being a significant indication of the elusive nature of the issue.

Mintage: 672,218 (business strikes including 40,718 struck in calendar year 1950 but from 1949 dies); Distribution of these dollars dragged out over several years: 1949 (631,400 distributed), 1950 (39,362), 1951 (501), 1952 (131), and 1953 (19). Mintage of Specimens: somewhat over 50 (Brian Cornwell estimate).

Commemorative reverse observing the entry on April 1, 1949, of the island of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada, thus becoming its 10th province. Depicted is the sailing ship *Matthew*, aboard which was John Cabot who is widely credited with the "discovery" of the island in 1497 (although Norsemen had established an ephemeral settlement there several centuries earlier). The inscription FLOREAT TERRA NOVA, or "may the new [found] land flourish." The reverse design is from a model of the ship designed by Ernest Maunder, with the die cut by engraver Thomas Shingles, who ignored the technology of the Janvier reducing machine and other such devices, and created the design by hand on a 1:1 ratio. A related motif was used on a commemorative postage stamp.

From John Jay Pittman, October 1, 1954.

478 1949 MS-67. Brilliant with delicate champagne toning.

From David M. Bullowa, April 21, 1953.

479 **1950 Specimen 66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Champagne toning over mirror surfaces. ICCS has graded none higher.

Mintage: 261,002 (business strikes, mostly normal water lines). Distribution trailed over the next several years: 1950 (260,351 issued), 1951 (501), 1952 (131), and 1953 (19). Mintage of Specimens: several hundred.

From John Jay Pittman, 1954.

480 **1950 Arnprior. MS-67.** Light gray and golden toning over mostly mirror surfaces.

Popular variety with two and a partial third water line to the right of the canoe, in contrast to the normal four.

481 1950 Arnprior. MS-65, prooflike.

482 **1951 Specimen-64 to 65.** Brilliant. Scarce.

Mintage: 416,395 including 411,395 struck in 1951 and 5,000 in 1952; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 111/65; average number coined per die pair: 4,372. Distribution of 1951-dated dollars was as follows: 1951 (410,566 issued), 1952 (724), 1953 (880), and 1954 (4,225). Mintage of Specimens: hundreds.

From John Jay Pittman, August 23, 1954.

483 1951 MS-64, prooflike. Light champagne toning.

484 **1952 Short water line variety. Specimen-65 (Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant.

Mintage: 406,148 (all varieties combined); number of obverse and reverse dies used: 82/58; average number coined per die pair: 5,802. Distribution took several years: 1952 (400,983 issued), 1953 (1,103), 1954 (2,687), and 1955 (1,375). Mintage of Specimens: hundreds.

485 1952 Normal water lines. MS-67. Light champagne and golden toning.

486 1952 No water lines. MS-67. Delicate golden toning with some hints of blue.

Elizabeth II 1953-1967

487 1953 Shoulder Fold. MS-67. Light golden toning.

Mintage: 1,073,218 (business strikes; Shoulder Fold and No Shoulder Fold varieties combined); number of obverse and reverse dies used: 166/82; average number coined per die pair: 8,655. Distribution was as follows: 1953 (1,060,549 issued), 1954 (12,687), and 1955 (1,342). Mintage of Specimens: many including, perhaps, 150 or so of the No Shoulder Fold and over 1,500 of the Shoulder Fold style.

First year of Queen Elizabeth II. Obverse portrait created by Mrs. Mary Gillick whose M.G. initials are on the shoulder truncation. The Shoulder Fold issue was modeled by engraver Thomas Shingles after the Gillick portrait.

488 1954 MS-67, prooflike. Champagne toning.

Mintage: 241,306; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 20/15; average number coined per die pair: 13,788.

489 1954 MS-67, prooflike. Brilliant. Duplicate.

490 1955 Normal water lines. MS-67, prooflike. Light champagne toning.

Mintage: 260,155 (all varieties combined); number of obverse and reverse dies used: 25/11; average number coined per die pair: 14,453.

491 1955 Normal water lines. MS-67, prooflike. Medium golden and magenta toning. Duplicate.

492 1955 Arnprior variety. MS-67, prooflike. Delicate heather toning.

In a shipment of 2,000 1955 silver dollars sent to the Playtex Company in Arnprior, Ontario, for use as Christmas bonuses, it was discovered that the coins had just 2-1/2 water lines to the right of the canoe, instead of the typical four. This captured the fancy of many dealers and collectors, and such pieces came to be known as "Arnprior dollars." Dollars of other dates were examined for their water line count, and certain issues of 1950 and 1951 dollars with fewer than normal lines picked up the Arnprior nomenclature as well. The lack of water lines was caused by die polishing, not by any design change.

493 **Balance of the Norweb Collection of Queen Elizabeth II dollars,** various issues. These examples, of overall outstanding quality, range from lightly and attractively toned to brilliant. Most have prooflike fields and are superb gems ranging from Prooflike to Specimen-65 to 67, unless noted: ☆ 1953 No Shoulder Fold. MS-64 ☆ 1956 (2) ☆ 1957 (2) ☆ 1958 (2) ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960 (2) ☆ 1961 (2) ☆ 1962 ☆ 1963 (2) ☆ 1964 ☆ 1965 (6) V-1. One is MS-63 ☆ 1965 (3) V-2. One is MS-62 ☆ 1965 V-3. MS-62 ☆ 1965 V-4. MS-64 ☆ 1966 Large Beads (3) ☆ 1967 (6) ☆ 1971 Nickel (2) ☆ 1971 Silver ☆ 1972 Silver ☆ 1973 Nickel (2) ☆ 1973 Silver ☆ 1974 Nickel ☆ 1974 Silver ☆ 1975 Nickel ☆ 1975 Silver ☆ 1978 ☆ 1978 Silver ☆ 1979 Nickel ☆ 1979 Silver ☆ 1981 Silver ☆ 1982 Nickel ☆ 1982 Silver. (Total: 54 pieces)

DOMINION OF CANADA

GOLD COINS

1908-1919

Gold sovereigns (equivalent to one pound sterling in British funds) were made at the Ottawa Mint from 1908 to 1916. The designs were the same as sovereigns made elsewhere in the British Empire and were identified as being of Canadian origin only by their C mintmark. The Canadian and other British Empire pieces bore no mark of denomination, and were mainly used as international trade coins. Some numismatists have suggested that these are British, not Canadian coins, but as they were struck at the Ottawa Mint and bear C mintmarks, virtually every Canadian specialist we have encountered desires examples as part of an advanced cabinet.

In 1908 gold coins of the United States were readily available at Canadian banks in medium- and large-size cities, as they had been for many years. The $2 gold issues of Newfoundland 1865-1888 had been popular at one time, but were mostly withdrawn beginning about 1894, due to a financial crisis on that island. When plans were laid in 1901 for the Ottawa Mint, gold from the Klondike and British Columbia was plentiful, and a generous annual production of Canadian gold coins was anticipated, perhaps up to two million a year. However, by 1908 when the Ottawa Mint opened, newly refined gold supplies had diminished sharply. Thus, given the American gold coins already in circulation and the smaller incoming quantities of raw metal, the need for domestically minted gold coins lessened.

Fewer than a thousand gold sovereigns were struck in Ottawa in 1908, these all being matte Specimens intended for souvenirs and numismatic purposes, after which production quantities increased, but never even remotely challenged the two-million capacity. These gold sovereigns did not replace the United States issues, but were primarily used in export transactions or acquired by travelers desiring to go to other countries in the British Empire, throughout which sovereigns were ubiquitous. Most Canadian sovereigns of the 1908-1919 years thus found their way to foreign banks. The writer recalls that in the late 1960s and early 1970s cloth bags of unsorted British Empire sovereigns were a popular investment with "hard money" advocates. Most such quantities came from Swiss banks. Among the pieces, which were mostly made in England, would be found a few coins with worldwide mintmarks including C for Ottawa. The typical grade of such coins was EF to AU with lustre.

The Coinage Act of 1910 authorized Canadian denominations of $2.50, $5, $10, and $20 in 90% gold and of weights of 64.5, 129, 258, and 516 grains. However, only the $5 and $10 values were ever struck. Under this legislation Canadian $5 gold coins of slightly heavier weight and of different design were made 1912-1914, were denominated as FIVE DOLLARS, and were used within Canada (and also in the export trade). Canadian coins denominated TEN DOLLARS were made from 1912 through 1914 inclusive. The reverse design of the $5 and $10 gold coins, by W.H.J. Blakemore, displays a Canadian coat of arms depicting the four founding provinces (clockwise from upper left): Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Both of these denominations differed from the "generic" gold sovereigns in that the $5 and $10 pieces had inscriptions specifically relating to Canada. An effort was made to call these coins "Georges" and "Double Georges," but the cognomens never took hold.

In 1928 strong consideration was given to the revival of Canadian gold coin production, and patterns were struck in bronze. However, no circulating coinage materialized. After 1933, when the United States discontinued striking gold coins, the thought of Canadian gold issues became even more distant. In 1967 gold commemoratives were issued and sold at a premium, but by this time no world country had a circulating coinage in this metal. Later, additional gold commemoratives were produced. To cater to demand for bullion gold, Canada has issued "Maple Leaf" gold discs from 1979 to date.

CANADIAN GOLD SOVEREIGNS

1908-1919

Specimen 1908-C Gold £1

Matte Style

494 **1908-C Edward VII. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant.

Mintage: 636 matte-finish Specimens for cabinet and souvenir purposes. However, many if not most remained unsold and were placed into circulation. The gold was refined in the Assay Department of the Mint, there heing no separate refinery facility (nor would there be until 1910).

Edward VII portrait by G.W. DeSaulles. The reverse is the classic St. George and Dragon motif made generations earlier hy Benedetto Pistrucci and popularized on British coinage of the 19th century.

The first examples of this new denomination were made from gold mined in two rich districts of Canada: British Columbia and Larder Lake in northern Ontario.

In *The Numismatist*, May 1909, Edgar H. Adams reported this concerning the 1908 issue: "Six ingots, containing between sixty and seventy ounces of gold, were sent to the Ottawa Mint from the Reddick mine in the Larder Lake district, and this was the metal used to make the Canadian sovereigns. All are marked with the letter C. The intrinsic value of each piece is $4.86-2/3, although specimens already have been sold for $25."

The amount of gold mentioned above, a minimum of 360 ounces (six ingots times at least 60 ounces each) more than sufficed for 1908 coins and must have been utilized in 1909 as well.

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Specimen 1908-C Gold £1

Another

495 **1908-C Edward VII. Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Brilliant with matte-style surfaces as always.

496 **1909-C Edward VII. MS-62.** Brilliant. Somewhat elusive so fine.

Mintage: 16,273.

From the Canadian Coin Co., May 1, 1954.

497 1910-C Edward VII. AU-55. Brilliant with most original lustre still remaining.

Mintage: 28,012.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., January 15, 1956.

498 1911-C First year of George V. MS-62. Lustrous and frosty.

Mintage: 256,946.

James A. Haxby in *The Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian Coinage*, p. 92, relates that the new dies featuring George V did not arrive in a timely manner, and that one official proposed using 1910-dated dies of Edward VII. However, the new dies arrived on February 20, 1911, and coinage featured the new monarch.

499 **1913-C George V. AU-58.** Virtually fully lustrous. The reverse on its own could be graded full Mint State. Well known as a key low-mintage date, a prime object of acquisition desire for the numismatist.

Mintage: 3,715.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., 1957.

500 1914-C George V. MS-62. A splendid lustrous coin.

Mintage: 14,891.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., October 27, 1955.

Famous 1916-C Sovereign Rarity

Canadian Gold Classic

501 **1916-C George V. MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Lustrous surfaces with relatively few contact marks. Brilliant. A splendid example of *the* rarity among regular issue Canadian gold coins. At the time the Norwebs acquired this it was believed that there were just three known.

As time went on, more examples came to light. In an article in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* August 1969, "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," John McKay-Clements listed this as his No. 7 in the list, commenting: "Sovereign minted in Canada. 1916-C. I know of four.... Some of my friends will leap onto Item 7. I can hear them saying, 'The sovereigns are *British* coins.' True but the 1916-C was minted in Canada from Canadian gold and is therefore part of the Canadian numismatic scene...."

In his 1984 work, *The Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian Coinage,* James A. Haxby estimated that 10 are known, and commented that the rarity of the issue was caused by most being shipped to the U.S. Treasury Department and melted. In 1996 John J. Ford, Jr., the most active dealer in Canadian coins in the 1950s and 1960s, recalled that he handled just three 1916-C sovereigns over a long period of years. The example in our remarkable Kissel-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, Lot 4311, was described as AU-50 (ICCS); our Frontenac Collection piece, 1991, Lot 5193, was an AU-55 (PCGS).

Mintage: 6,111.

During World War I many gold sovereigns of various dates were sent from Canada to the United States in payment for war materiel on behalf of England, "thus eliminating the risk of sending British gold across the Atlantic from England" (cf. R.C. Willey, "Gold Coinage in Canada," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* March 1984).

From Spink & Son, Ltd., May 22, 1958.

502 **1917-C George V. MS-60 to 62.** Brilliant. An elusive issue in all grades.

Mintage: 58,845.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., 1954.

503 **1918-C George V. MS-60.** Brilliant. Fairly difficult to locate in Mint State.

Mintage: 106,516.

From John Jay Pittman, September 1, 1954.

504 1919-C George V. AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous.

Mintage: 135,889.

From Kemm, August 19, 1954.

CANADIAN GOLD $5

George V

1912-1914

505 **1912 MS-62.** Brilliant and frosty.
Mintage: 165,680.
From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 1, 1953.

506 1913 AU-58 to MS-60. Brilliant.
Mintage: 98,832.
From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 1, 1953.

507 1914 AU-50. Some traces of cleaning, particularly in the obverse field. A sharp example of the lowest mintage issue among the three $5 dates.
Mintage: 31,122.
From Hollinbeck Coin Co., May 29, 1953, Lot 1272.

CANADIAN GOLD $10

George V

1912-1914

508 **1912 MS-62.** Brilliant and frosty. An exceptional example of Canada's largest regular denomination. Lowest-mintage issue of the three years the $10 coins were produced.
Mintage: 74,759.
From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 1, 1953.

509 **1913 MS-60/62.** Somewhat satiny lustre. Brilliant. Elusive in all grades, fairly scarce in Mint State.
Mintage: 149,232.
From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 1, 1953.

510 **1914 AU-58 to MS-60.** Brilliant and frosty. Some bagmarks, especially on the obverse, keep this out of the Mint State category.
Mintage: 140,068.
From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 1, 1953.

LATER CANADIAN GOLD

511 1967 $20. Specimen-63. Brilliant.
Mintage: 337,688.
Issued to mark the centennial of the Confederation. Obverse portrait modeled by Myron Cook from an image by Arnold Machin. Reverse modeled by Myron Cook (who was engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint from 1964, when he followed Shingles, to his resignation in 1970) from Thomas Shingles' Canadian coat of arms. 90% gold, 10% copper.

512 1978 $100. Specimen-67. Brilliant.
Mintage: 350,000.
Issued to assist with the raising of funds for the XXI Olympiad. Obverse modeled by Walter Ott from portrait by Arnold Machin. Reverse designed by Dora de Pedery-Hunt and modeled by her and Walter Ott. 91.7% gold, 8.3% copper.

COINAGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

As is the case with other districts of British North America, coins in circulation in New Brunswick in the early days were a curious admixture of United States, British, and other foreign issues to which were added examples from a New Brunswick halfpenny and penny coinage of 1843 and 1854 struck for the province by private firms in England (Soho Mint and Heaton Mint respectively).

In 1850 and 1851, discussions were held concerning the adoption of a decimal system, culminating in a meeting of various agents of British North America districts held in Toronto on June 1 of the latter year. At the time the American dollar was in the widest use in local trade, but England preferred that its scheme of pounds, shillings, and pence take precedence. The ideas of residents of New Brunswick were often at odds with those of the English authorities to whom they reported. Moreover, what was happening in distant New Brunswick and the needs of that province seemed to be of minor importance in England.

Among proposals made in the 1850s and 1860s was for a gold coin to be smaller than a British gold sovereign, equal to $2 or 100 pence, and to be called a ducat or royal. Another suggestion was for a North American gold "pound" to contain 92.877 grains of pure gold. By mathematics it was determined that as a British gold sovereign had 113 grains of gold and was worth close to $4.87 in United States funds, this North American pound would be worth $4 U.S., and the half pound would be worth $2. The coinage of a gold dollar was also considered, but confreres believed that the United States had found this denomination too small for convenience, and the thought was dropped. Although New Brunswick never had its own gold coins of any denomination, the Newfoundland $2 issue of 1865 was a direct result of these monetary discussions.

In 1858 the Province of Canada placed an order for decimal-based coins with England, prompting New Brunswick to consider similar action. On April 9, 1860, the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick approved a request that $10,000 worth of bronze cents, $5,000 in silver five-cent coins, $15,000 in 10-cent pieces, and $30,000 face value of 20-cent pieces be struck in England. The designs were to be similar to the Canadian issues of 1858, except for the marking NEW BRUNSWICK instead of CANADA.

Across the Atlantic Ocean, the British Colonial Office felt that it would be a mistake for New Brunswick to have 10- and 20-cent coins made, as they had heard via Inspector General A.T. Gault that Canada was experiencing difficulty distributing its similarly denominated issues of 1858. The office suggested that values of 12-1/2 cents and 25 cents be coined instead. No matter, the Executive Council in New Brunswick wanted the coins it had originally ordered, and reiterated the request. Meanwhile, there was a coin shortage in New Brunswick, and between October 29, 1860, and October 31, 1861, $8,000 face value of Canadian bronze cents—presumably mostly dated 1859—were brought in. Apparently, others were brought in as well, as a number of Canadian numismatic texts place the number of coins at 100,000 (or $10,000 face).

On November 22, 1861, 12 reverse dies for New Brunswick were made at the Royal Mint, London. Two major errors were made in the process. Instead of following the instructions to adapt Province of Canada designs by changing the wording to NEW BRUNSWICK, someone at the Royal Mint decided to use *Nova Scotia* designs instead, the latter province having ordered copper coins at around the same time. The reverse motif of the Nova Scotia pieces, designed by C. Hill and cut by Leonard Charles Wyon, was of Nova Scotia flavor and depicted a wreath of roses and mayflowers well known in that district, but not relative at all to New Brunswick. Apparently, Wyon thought that one British North America province was about the same as another. On a later occasion in 1862, the Province of Canada maple leaf design was arbitrarily assigned to the reverse of the New Brunswick silver 20-cent piece.

In another misjudgment, 12 reverse dies were made at the Royal Mint for a New Brunswick *half cent*, although that province had placed no such order (but Nova Scotia had). Once again, the coinage interests of New Brunswick were of little importance to the British authorities, and certain of the resulting issues differed from what had been requested.

While Canadian cents of 1858 and 1859 had been struck to the ratio of 100 coins per one pound weight avoirdupois, the cents of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were made at the weight of 80 to the pound, concurrent with the new British halfpenny standard adopted in 1860. The diameter of one inch was the same as the Canadian cent, however.

The first New Brunswick silver coins were received from the Royal Mint on August 18, 1862. Silver issues with a face value of $50,206.65 cost the province $48,165.62, thus the seignorage was negligible, unlike the bronze issues which yielded a large profit.

As it turned out, coinage for New Brunswick was ephemeral and lasted only through 1864. In that year the province joined with Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia to form the Dominion of Canada, thus ending the need for a local coinage. Further historical details are given under the individual descriptions below.

One of the finest books ever to be published on a Canadian specialty, Richard W. Bird's *Coins of New Brunswick*, is recommended for readers interested in the fascinating historical details and other aspects of the coinage. Certain of the coins illustrated are from our past auction sales.

BRONZE HALF CENT

1861

Gem 1861 Half Cent

New Brunswick

Much-Discussed Issue

513 **1861 Queen Victoria. MS-64, red and brown.** A nice blend of mint red and light brown toning. Gorgeous. One of the most discussed of all Canadian-related coins of this era.

Today, examples are scarce—as they always have been—and beautiful gems such as the Norweb Collection coin are *rare*.

Mintage: Said to have been 222,800, of which all but a few hundred may have been melted; actual facts are scarce. In 1937 the Royal Mint, London, disclosed that an old accounting entry for $1,114 in half cent pieces made for *Canada* in the early 1860s had actually been made for New Brunswick. The present cataloguer is quite wary of such Royal Mint pronouncements and has no clue as to the actual mintage, which would seem to be quite a bit less.

The 1's in date appear as capital I's on this and other New Brunswick copper coinage of the period. The obverse design is that of the contemporary British farthing (1/4 penny).

In the *American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1883, R.W. McLachlan gave the story of these coins:

"There is no mention in the Mint records of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, nor was there an order given for any by the government. The specimen in my collection was found among a number of Nova Scotia half cents ordered from the government at Halifax soon after their issue. It would seem that having received the order from New Brunswick for cents only, and from Nova Scotia for cents and half cents, the die cutters at the mint must have supposed that both orders were to be alike, and half cent dies were prepared for New Brunswick, and the coins struck from them sent out with the Nova Scotia shipment."

P.N. Breton commented in his 1894 guide to Canadian coins: "There were no half cents ordered for New Brunswick, but a small lot was struck by mistake at the Royal Mint and sent out with those ordered by Nova Scotia."

Numismatic historian Richard W. Bird in his 1993 book noted that a numismatist in 1884 sent a query to the *Telegraph* newspaper in St. John, New Brunswick, asking about the New Brunswick half cents, noting that while Nova Scotia half cents were common, "during several years of collecting coins I have seen only a few hailing from this province [of New Brunswick]." Inquiry made to authorities at Fredericton, New Brunswick, failed to disclose any record of their having been ordered or minted. Sentiments such as this prompted Fred Bowman to list the New Brunswick half cent as a pattern coin.

The Charlton *Standard Catalogue* states forthrightly that 222,800 New Brunswick half cents were minted, but "most were melted prior to issue." The Haxby-Willey *Coins of Canada* seconds this figure and comments that possibly *only a few hundred* business strikes were ever released, these by mistake and mixed among Nova Scotia half cents. Again, theory, not fact.

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Note: Although a couple of notices of an *1864* New Brunswick half cent have appeared in print in past years, Richard W. Bird was not able to confirm their existence. One ascribed the British Museum collection cannot be located now and may represent a typographical error.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

BRONZE CENTS

1861-1864

514 1861 Queen Victoria. MS-64, red and brown. A superb example with a blend of bright mint red, light brown toning, and some splashes of iridescent blue.

Mintage: 1,000,000, net 998,942 actually shipped (apparently, the rest were defective).

Some raised circular portrait lathe marks are visible on the portrait under high magnification. Obverse shows what appears to be machine doubling (rather than repunching) of many letters.

These coins were struck at the Royal Mint, London, and were ready for shipment by December 16, 1861, along with copper coins for Nova Scotia. The New Brunswick cents were consigned to the banking firm of Baring Brothers, London, which shipped them to W.J. Coleman of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who in turn transshipped them to New Brunswick.

On March 29, 1862, the provincial secretary of New Brunswick reported the receipt of 84 boxes of cents with a total face value of $9,989.42 (equal to 998,942 coins) which had cost the province $4,310 to have minted and shipped—thus yielding a handsome profit. There was no accounting for the 1861 New Brunswick half cent, which in due course became a numismatic mystery coin (see preceding offering).

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.

515 1861 MS-63, red and brown. Somewhat prooflike fields. Mint red changing to light brown with some splashes of iridescent blue. Duplicate.

On the obverse some stray raised marks (from irrelevant punches) are seen at E in REG and the following F.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1862 Specimen Cent Rarity

New Brunswick Classic

Norweb Cabinet Highlight

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

516 **1862 Specimen-64 RB (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-63 (Brian Cornwell).** Toned fields with areas of blue. Perhaps issued as a bronzed Proof (but this is not certain). First ever *seen* by Brian Cornwell. First ever handled by us. Call it Specimen-63 or call it 64—either way, here is a world class opportunity.

Richard W. Bird (1993) has written that in the course of submitting some silver coin samples to Queen Victoria in 1862, the master of the Royal Mint included some examples of the 1862 New Brunswick cent, perhaps a dozen or so, for the same writer suggests that about that number exist today.

The 1862 New Brunswick cent is so rare that most advanced dealers in Canadian issues have never handled one, and leading cabinets do not possess an example. Certainly this is one of the great classics in the Norweb Collection. In reviewing the manuscript for the present work, John J. Ford, Jr., commented that this is a *great* rarity, and its offering is most impressive and important.

Mintage: No record of a business strike coinage. A few were made for inclusion in Specimen sets. Charlton lists these under NB-3, but in our opinion these have no pattern status.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

517 **1864 MS-60, brown.** Lustrous medium brown surfaces. Some tinges of mint red on the reverse. Several orders rarer than the 1861 issue.

Mintage: 100,000.

Obverse with some machine doubling on letters (die chatter).

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

518 1864 AU-55, prooflike. Brown toned surfaces. Highly prooflike fields. Duplicate.

From Stack's, 1953.

SILVER FIVE CENTS

1862-1864

Gem 1862 Five Cents

First Year of Issue

Among Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

519 **1862 Queen Victoria. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate champagne and lilac toning over satiny fields. Broad rims. A gem example of the first circulating silver issue of the province. Where can you find another of this quality?

Mintage: 100,000.

On the obverse there are some interesting breaks including one between the D and : (the colon), a complex group among the two periods to the right of K, a break through the E of NEW, and a large break through the I of BRUNSWICK; late die state. Reverse with repunching at 5. Center struck lightly due to metal flow requirements with the deep portrait opposite in the dies. Date logotype 18 plus single punches for 6 and 2.

Silver coins for New Brunswick were not made until 1862. The arrival of the first shipment was announced by the provincial secretary on August 18, 1862. The total order amounted to a face value of $50,026.65 produced at a cost to the province of $48,165.62, thus, unlike the copper coins, yielding little in the way of profit.

At first it was requested to make the silver coins of a design used on certain 1858 Canadian silver *patterns*, but the order was modified to make them similar to the regular 1858 Province of Canada designs except for the NEW BRUNSWICK wording.

In 1865 a similar obverse motif except for the inscription was used for the Newfoundland silver five-cent piece.

Re: Proofs of this issue: A Specimen is in the British Museum, date described by H.W.A. Linecar as having the figures on different levels. The W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), Lot 577 consisting of five cents, 10 cents, and 20 cents was described as "Proofs with plain edge."

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Gem 1864 New Brunswick 5¢

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

520 **1864 Small 6. MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-63 (PCGS).** Light gold and blue toning. Tiny scratch under portrait is visible under magnification. Brian Cornwell calls it far and away the finest seen. Not a single Mint State coin, not even an MS-60, has passed through the portals of ICCS.

An opportunity of the highest order and importance. No equivalent examples have been noticed in any cabinets or past sales reviewed by us. A numismatic dream coin!

Mintage: 100,000.

On the obverse, left bottom serif of T in VICTORIA is missing. On the reverse the 4 has a triangular appendage (as normal for this particular number punch) at the top part of the crossbar beyond the vertical element as also seen on 1864 copper coinage of this province. This is very interesting under magnification. T in CENTS heavily repunched at bottom; several other letters show repunching as well.

The order for these was placed with the Royal Mint in 1863 to the amount of $15,000 face value, in effect duplicating the request of 1860 (which was not delivered until 1862). The Royal Mint did not receive the authorization to coin these and other silver coins until January 5, 1864, accounting for the reason that no five-cent pieces were dated 1863.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

1870 Five Cents

New Brunswick

"One of Canada's 10 Rarest Coins"

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

521 **1870 Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-63 (PCGS).** 36.2 grains. 17.7mm. Mottled light blue and gray toning. Absolutely superb.

Exhibition or cabinet coin made in 1870, probably at the behest of Charles W. Fremantle, to illustrate the design. Charlton notes of this and five related varieties: "The following six pieces, NB-5 to NB-10, obviously have nothing to do with contemplated designs for New Brunswick, since they bear dates after the Confederation. It is believed that they were struck for exhibition purposes where only the type was considered important."

This is, of course, the same rationale that led to the production of the famous United States 1804 silver dollar of the "original" or Class I type. Although the 1870 New Brunswick issue has been listed among "patterns" it most certainly is not, as, in fact, Charlton says while listing it as such.

Both dies are well cut.

Although Charlton (NB-5) credits the National Currency Collection with having an example, Hillel Kaslove, 1994, stated that this is not the case. The only example known to Fred Bowman in 1957 in his "Canadian Patterns" article was in the Wickham Collection.

In 1969 in "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," Fred Bowman expanded his commentary, noting that there was an example in the Saward Collection Sale, 1910, that went into the Wickham Collection, then circa 1950 to Hans M.F. Schulman. Further, "one was in the King Farouk Sale in 1955." Actually, the Farouk sale was held in 1954. Most probably, the Schulman coin went to Farouk, as Schulman was the king's prime supplier among American coin dealers.

The main suppliers to Farouk when he was on the throne of Egypt were Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) and Hans M.F. Schulman. To a lesser extent, Robert Friedberg sold coins to the monarch. Farouk had to have any payments of $10,000 or more approved by the Egyptian Treasury. To circumvent this nuisance, he would send multiple checks for $9,999 each to Numismatic Gallery for purchases running into high six figures.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 578, was described as "Proof with milled edge" and was *not* called a pattern (although other coins in the sale were).

Remarkable 1875 Five Cents

New Brunswick

Classic Rarity

522 **1875 earlier design, but struck circa 1875 for cabinet purposes. Specimen-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** 18.0 grains. 15.3 mm. Silver. Dies are medal alignment. Mottled light to medium gray toning with some splashes of blue. Gorgeous.

The obverse is the anachronistic design used on coins made for New Brunswick by the Royal Mint, with Queen Victoria and NEW BRUNSWICK inscription. Reverse is a regular 1875 Dominion of Canada die of that year, but lacking the H mintmark found on regular Canadian coins. No 1875 Canadian business strike coins of this denomination were struck without the H mintmark, although some special cabinet coins were.

Some double punching including at U in BRUNSWICK.

Listed as Charlton's NB-9. The reverse die was also used on the 1875 (without H) Canadian five-cent Proof rarity, Charlton's DC-16.

In 1957, Fred Bowman noted that the only example known to him was the H. Montagu Collection coin which went to J.B. Caldecott, then to W.W.C. Wilson in Montreal, in whose sale it was offered in 1925 as part of Lot 578.

SILVER 10 CENTS

1862-1864

Exquisite Gem 1862 10 Cents

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

523 **1862 Queen Victoria. MS-66 (B&M/PCGS)** with some claims to MS-67. Light champagne and gray toning over superb surfaces. Satiny lustre. Exquisite strike. A marvelous gem example of the first silver 10-cent piece of the province and, as such, ideal for inclusion in a first-rank type set.

Mintage: 150,000.

Late state of obverse die with breaks extending from the rim through front of laurel, right of R in REG: and through W in NEW. Reverse with 8 slightly repunched.

The arrival of the first shipment of silver five- and 10-cent pieces was announced by the provincial secretary on August 18, 1862, a long delay as the order had been placed with the Royal Mint, London, in 1860.

A Proof (Specimen) is in the British Museum, the date numerals described by H.W.A. Linecar as having the figures on different levels, but not as dramatically so as an 1862 five-cent silver Proof in the same collection. Another Proof 10-cent piece in the British Museum apparently has a normally aligned date.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., 59th Sale, June 13, 1967.

Marvelous 1862 Double-Punched 2

New Brunswick 10¢

Classic Diecutting Error

Believed Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

524 **1862 Blundered Date, Double-Punched 2. MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Finest seen or graded by Brian Cornwell, the runner-up being a distant AU-58. Light champagne toning over silvery, satiny surfaces. A hint of blue is seen at one point on the obverse. A splendid coin in every regard.

This blundered die is no doubt another of many indications of the relative lack of interest paid at the Royal Mint to coin orders from British North America. Notwithstanding their reflection of sloppiness in London, such die-punching gaffes are heartily appreciated by numismatists today, of course.

Brian Cornwell further notes: "It is also very underrated relative to the normal date which is in itself scarce in anything above AU. Clearly a candidate for finest known. I know of none better."

Mintage: 150,000.

Obverse with some interesting small breaks. Reverse with dramatically double-punched date, the first being about 20% below the normal position, with the final cut over it leaving the original mostly visible. The 8 in the date is repunched as well, and the 6 is out of line and is too high. The diecutter must have been daydreaming when cutting this die! This variety is so dramatic that, unlike many other repunchings of the era, it is well known and listed in standard references.

Apparently, the digits of the date were punched singly (no two-digit logotype for 18). For the record, the 1 in 10 is lightly repunched.

A Specimen in the British Museum is from the Clark Thornhill Collection in 1935.

From O.B. Windau, 1956.

RRR Mint State 1864 10¢

New Brunswick

Believed Finest Known

525 **1864 MS-63**. Light steel blue and gray toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces. Exceedingly rare in Mint State. Not a single coin has been graded even at MS-60 by ICCS, and virtually every collection ever offered has lacked an example at this level.

Mintage: 100,000 (in some accounts, 150,000).

Obverse with machine doubling and minor repunching combined, an interesting combination. Reverse with 10 and T lightly double punched.

The order for these was placed with the Royal Mint in 1863 to the amount of $10,000 face value, in contrast to the $15,000 worth ordered in 1860 (but not delivered until 1862). The Royal Mint did not receive the authorization to coin them until January 5, 1864, accounting for the reason that no 10-cent pieces were dated 1863.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

1870 Ten Cents

New Brunswick

Plain Edge, Possibly Unique

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

526 **1870** 35.8 grains. 17.7mm. **Plain Edge.** Dies medal turn. **Specimen-63 (Brian Cornwell/PCGS) Specimen-64 (B&M).** Beautiful electric blue toning with splashes of heather and gold. Absolutely superb. **Possibly unique** as a plain edge striking. Unpublished until recent times.

This is an exhibition or cabinet coin made in 1870, probably at the behest of Charles W. Fremantle, to illustrate the design. Similar to the related New Brunswick 1870 five-cent silver coin offered in the present sale.

Obverse with repunching on numerous letters. U in BRUNSWICK completely doubled at bottom. A carelessly made die. Reverse with repunching at 10 denomination and in date, slightly at 1 and more so at 8.

Listed as Charlton NB-6. Charlton notes that the National Currency Collection has a reeded edge example and the Norweb Collection (the coin here offered) has a plain edge piece. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 578, was described as "Proof with milled edge" and was *not* called a pattern.

Our Frontenac Sale:5413 was a reeded edge example, dies aligned parallel, graded Specimen-63 by PCGS and Specimen-64 by ICCS. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection sold in 1925, part of Lot 578, had a reeded edge.

Silver 20-Cent Pieces

1862-1864

527 1862 Queen Victoria. AU-50. Lilac and light blue toning. Closely approaches Mint State. Very attractive. A quality example of an issue that is not often seen in this or higher grades.

Mintage: 150,000.

On the obverse U in BRUNSWICK is double punched. Reverse die cut by an amateur. CEN is on a lower level than TS in the same word; N is sharply double punched, letters N and T touch but do not overlap (but see following coin); digit 2 in date is tilted left.

Writing in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1883, R.W. McLachlan described the issue: "Obv. VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEW BRUNSWICK: Rev. A wreath of maple leaves; near the top the seeds of the maple are shown; at the top is a crown, and enclosed by a wreath is 20/CENTS/1862. Silver.... The wreath on these 20-cent pieces differs materially from that on those issued for the Province of Canada in 1858."

The reverse wreath is very unusual in that it is not at all a close copy of the Canadian issue of 1858, which displays 21 maple leaves in groups of two and three. The leaves on the New Brunswick version appear scattered and the wreath less cohesive. Nor are the leaves consistent in format on the same wreath, as some of the outer leaves are differently designed. The reverse was adopted from a rejected 1858 pattern for Canada (variety known today as PC-4). The reverse has a foreboding connotation inasmuch as the motif was also used, complete with coinage denomination for an obituary medalet (listed by Charlton as a "pattern" NB-4; one side shows the inscription 20 CENTS 1862, and the obverse simply says G.W. WYON / OBIT / MARCH 27TH 1862 / ÆTAT / 26 YEARS). The connection is to George William Wyon (who died on March 26,1862, at the age of 26; he had held the post of resident engraver at the Royal Mint since 1860), one of several engravers in that distinguished family.

Further, the New Brunswick 20-cent pieces and other coins had been ordered in 1860, and by 1862 the project was far behind schedule.

Perhaps the borrowed, earlier unadopted reverse design of the 20-cent piece and the use of the motif on a funeral medal are another fitting commentary of how little the authorities in England cared about what was happening in New Brunswick in the 1860s. Meanwhile, the United States and the Confederacy were busy fighting the Civil War, and large amounts of American coins "fled" north to the provinces, where no doubt they handily outnumbered the modest mintages imprinted with the New Brunswick name.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1955.

528 **1864 MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Light golden, magenta, and sea green toning. A very attractive example. One of the finest to be offered in our generation.

Mintage: 150,000.

The reverse shows repunching on the first two date digits, C, and N. Letters NT run into each other at their tops. Repunching of some numerals or letters on silver coinage of the 1860s seems to be inevitable on Canadian and provincial coins of the 1860s and 1870s.

The order for these was placed with the Royal Mint in 1863 to the amount of $30,000 face value, the same amount as per the 1860 order (delivered in 1862). The Royal Mint did not receive the authorization to coin them until January 5, 1864, accounting for the reason that no New Brunswick silver pieces were dated 1863.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

COINAGE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Coins minted for Newfoundland represent the largest subcategory in the decimal series associated with Canada. Dating from the early 1860s to 1947, the series ranges from the bronze cent through the silver 50-cent piece, after which is found the only circulating gold coin issue of a Canadian province, the illustrious $2 issues minted from 1865 to 1888.

Although numismatists paid little attention to Canadian decimal coins in the 19th century, it seems that *no attention at all* was given to the related issues of Newfoundland. Accordingly, some of the silver issues of Queen Victoria are completely unknown today in Mint State, despite generous original mintages. All slipped away, unnoticed, into circulation.

The Norweb Collection holding of Newfoundland coinage has no equal anywhere in the annals of numismatics, although one can read, weep, and wish that it included Lot 606 in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925) described as: "1865 double Proof set, gold 2 dollars, silver 5, 10, 20 cent, pattern cent 1864. In original case arranged to show obverse and reverse. Very rare."

In fact, there has never been even a close contender to the Norweb Collection of Newfoundland coins, although the aforementioned Wilson Collection had a nice selection of scattered Proof dates. Suffice it to say that anyone aspiring to have a quality cabinet of this elite series must of necessity compete vigorously for the lots to follow.

BRONZE CENTS

1865-1947

1864 Specimen Cent

Newfoundland

Struck for Inclusion in Sets

Dated a Year Early

529 **1864 bronze cent dated one year prior to the regular issue.** 86.7 grains. 25.5 mm. Plain edge. **Specimen-64 RB (B&M/PCGS) or Specimen-63 (Brian Cornwell).** Brown with hints of blue and iridescence. Sharply struck. A splendid gem.

Obverse and reverse similar to the adopted design in 1865, except that it is dated a year earlier. Not a pattern. **Struck for cabinet purposes for the 1865 Proof set.** James E. Charlton comments: "As the adopted design, except for the date. This is the piece that is believed to have been included in the specimen sets of 1864-1865. Proofs of the adopted design of the cent dated 1865 seem not to have been produced."

Listed as Charlton NF-18. Compare to Frontenac:5419 and 5420.

Two examples were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of that sale's Lot 606, mentioned above in the introduction to Newfoundland coins in the present Norweb Collection sale; a further Wilson Collection piece appeared separately as Lot 615.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

530 **1865 Queen Victoria. MS-63, red and brown.** Mixture of mint red and iridescent blue. Not easy to find in choice Mint State, despite its modest market value; much more elusive than the following.

Obverse design by Leonard Charles Wyon. Reverse engraved by T.J. Morehen (assistant to Wyon) after a design by Horace Morehen featuring a wreath of pitcher plant (*sarrancenia purpurea*, which is insectivorous) and oak. Dies are aligned in the same direction on business strike Newfoundland cents except for the 180° orientation of 1872-H. A more realistic form of the pitcher plant would be used years later on the cent of 1938.

Mintage: 240,000.

Sans serif letters and numerals on this and other dates of the Newfoundland coppers of Victoria. Periods are squares, not circles. Some minor repunching on both sides. In the date the 8 is repunched and the 6 has a "ghost" inner circle in the loop. Acquired by the Norwebs as "recut date."

531 1872-H MS-63/65. A mixture of red and brown, primarily the latter. Somewhat prooflike. Excellent quality as are the other Newfoundland coins offered here. First Heaton Mint copper issue for this island.

Mintage: 200,000; believed by McLachlan (*American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1884) to be 100,000, now corrected to the figure given here. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained 152 Mint State pieces kept aside as samples for potential customers to demonstrate that private mint's prowess.

Among business strike Newfoundland cents dies are aligned coin-wise (180° apart) only on the 1872-H.

Repunched A in VICTORIA. On reverse there is some minor repunching. Dot-like defect within 2. Date widely spaced.

Gem Specimen 1873 Newfoundland 1¢

Probably Finest Known

532 **1873 Specimen-65 RB (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Only Specimen ever *seen* by Brian Cornwell or us. A splendid coin in every aspect. The mirror fields are a mixture of mint red and vivid iridescent blue. Gorgeous! Another truly remarkable opportunity for the connoisseur.

Mintage: 200,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

Dies with some minor repunching plus, notably, doubled bottom to colon after REG. In NEWFOUNDLAND the U tilts to the left. Numeral 3 in date wide and open.

Auction '84 included a Specimen-63 example.

From James E. Charlton.

533 **1873 MS-60.** Rich brown surfaces with some splashes of mint lustre and iridescent blue. A very scarce date within its decade, indeed the key issue of the 1870s.

Mintage: 200,000.

Minor repunching on both sides. Obverse with first I in VICTORIA too high and twice as close to the border as the second I. Numeral 3 in date wide and open.

534 **1876-H MS-65.** Lustrous mint red with natural brown toning just beginning to form. A splendid coin which must have been preserved very carefully over a long period of time. Absolutely gorgeous.

Mintage: 200,000 (reported as 20,000—a typographical error—in *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1884). The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) is said to have contained two Mint State pieces.

On reverse E in ONE too low and sharply repunched; E in ONE repunched. Date numerals well aligned at bottoms; 6 tilts slightly to right.

From Stack's,, Knowles Collection, Lot 2908, May 20, 1953.

Famous 1880 Narrow 0 Cent

Newfoundland

535 **1880 Narrow 0. Specimen-60,** cleaned at one time, now retoned a light orange-brown. In-person inspection is recommended. Well-known rarity with distinctive final date numeral. Seldom seen or offered in any high grade level.

Mintage: 400,000 (all varieties).

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem 1880 Wide 0, Low Date Cent

Newfoundland

Brian Cornwell: "Underrated"

536 **1880 Wide 0, Low Date. MS-65 RB (B&M/PCGS).** Satiny lustre, bright mint red-orange just beginning to naturally fade to hints of brown. A gorgeous coin. Finest seen by Brian Cornwell, who suggested MS-64, red, and went on to comment: "Highest graded by ICCS so far are two examples both MS-60. Relative to the other varieties of this date, this particular one is very underrated in terms of scarcity and generally perceived market value."

Some repunching on both dies. Zero in date slightly low (by optical measurement; to the unaided eye it appears to be lower than it is) and out of alignment. U tilted to left.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

537 1880 Wide, High 0. MS-64, red and brown. Mostly brown on the obverse, mostly red on the reverse. Both sides are somewhat prooflike if held at a certain angle to the light.

Last digit is noticeably out of alignment and too high (a more significant displacement than on the "Low Date" above).

538 1880 Wide 0, Even Date. MS-62/65, brown. Rich reddish brown surfaces, a nice mixture of both colors.

Central two digits sharply repunched.

From Stack's, circa early 1950s.

Famous Low-Mintage 1885 Cent

Newfoundland

Only 40,000 Made

Gem Specimen Striking

539 **1885 Specimen-65 RB (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-65 BN (PCGS).** Proof surfaces toned iridescent blue and with ample splashes of original bright mint red. A superb coin from an aesthetic point of view. An incredible example of this landmark rarity, by the lowest mintage of its type, a Newfoundland numismatic classic.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 41,160; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 41,160; net number of good coins struck: 40,000. It would seem that if just one die pair was used, there would be just one die variety; however, compare descriptions of the reverses of lots 539 and 540. Specimen mintage: very few.

Minor repunching of a few obverse letters including A in VICTORIA triple punched. 885 in date repunched, the 8's dramatically so with inner loop doubling. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins *should have* these characteristics, but see following lot.

This is the only Specimen-format piece ever seen by Brian Cornwell. An example in our Kissel-Victoria Sale, Lot 4387, was graded Specimen-63, an unlisted (at the time) format, and brought $2,310 in spirited competition. An example, die characteristics not known, in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 614, was described as "Proof. Scarce."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Uncirculated 1885 Cent

Newfoundland

540 **1885 MS-65 RD (B&M/PCGS).** Satiny red-orange surfaces just beginning to tone to a light brown. A superb coin that will please the most advanced specialist, the most fastidious collector. Another wondrous example of this landmark Newfoundland cent. Finest business strike seen, handled, or heard of by us!

Obverse die as preceding. Reverse also with 885 repunched, with 8's similar to preceding, *but with 5 repunched differently.*

541 1888 AU-50. Medium brown surfaces. A finer than usually seen example of this elusive date.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 53,965; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/9; average number coined per die pair: 7,196; net number of good coins struck: 50,000. Second lowest mintage of the type.

Dramatic repunching (one of the most notable repunchings observed in the Newfoundland series) at third digit of date. The digit 8 punch used in this era is misshapen, with the lower right curve being much thinner than the lower left curve; this feature is common to all dies seen of the decade until 1890 when it was replaced by a properly proportioned punch.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

542 1888 EF-45. Medium brown. Duplicate of this date (but with different reverse die).

From O.B. Windau.

543 1890 0 in date distant from 9. MS-60.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 201,600; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/9; average number coined per die pair: 31,015; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

In the date the 8 is repunched and leaning to left, 9 with particularly sharp tail (differently formed in comparison to the 9 used in 1894).

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

544 1894 MS-64, brown. Rich, lustrous brown surfaces. Somewhat prooflike.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 204,885; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/5; average number coined per die pair: 45,530; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

Wide space between 8 and 9, so-called Wide Date. Digit 8 repunched; 4 large size, somewhat ungainly in appearance, and aligned too low.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 614, was described as "Proof. Scarce."

545 1894 MS-63, red and brown, mostly red. Some tinges of verdigris.

Narrow date. Digit 9 repunched; 4 large size, somewhat ungainly in appearance, and aligned too low.

546 1896 MS-64, red and brown. Lustrous red and brown surfaces.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 208,600; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 8/10; average number coined per die pair: 23,178; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

In the date the 8 is repunched; 9 and 6 from same punch, one inverted, the punch having the serif or tail extending too far and beyond the curve above (or below) it.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 614, was described as "Proof. Scarce."

547 **1904-H Edward VII. MS-64, red and brown.** A beautiful blend of red and brown, slightly more of the latter color. Rarest Edwardian issue in Mint State.

Mintage: 100,000.

First and only Heaton Mint issue of the reign. Edwardian cents were made only of the 1904-H, 1907, and 1909 issues. Digit 4 compact and entirely unlike that used a decade earlier in 1894.

The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3307, was similarly graded.

From Fred Bowman, April 14, 1960.

548 **1907 MS-66, red and brown.** A superb example in every respect. Rich reddish brown surfaces with some blue iridescence. Not a rare date, but certainly memorable in this preservation. Finest seen by us.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 201,600; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/6; average number coined per die pair: 40,320; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

Variety with short tail to 7.

From Fred Bowman, April 14, 1960.

549 1909 Narrow 9's in date. MS-66, red. Reddish orange lustrous fields.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 201,600; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/3; average number coined per die pair: 67,200; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

Compare to our Edmonton Sale:2310 in similar grade, that one noted as tied with one other as finest from PCGS.

From Fred Bowman, April 14, 1960.

550 1913 George V. MS-66, brown. Satiny fields toned unbelievably beautiful rich brown with hints of iridescent blue. Reddish brown.

Mintage: 400,000.

Round bottom to 3 in date. Cents of this reign were minted intermittently from 1913 to 1936. Coins of this quality are very difficult to locate, even though they are generally regarded as "common dates."

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957.

551 1917-C MS-66, red and brown. How many can exist in this high grade?

Mintage: 702,350.

Coinage accomplished at the Royal Canadian Mint (instead of the Royal Mint in London); with C mintmark. England was busy fighting the World War. While the Royal Mint and Heaton Mint both had provided earlier coinages in even amounts to correspond with orders (the excess being melted or carried over to another order), the Ottawa facility shipped whatever was coined including overruns; thus the C-mintmarked coins of various denominations of the 1917-1920 era have irregular mintage figures.

Gem Specimen 1919-C Cent

Newfoundland

552 **1919-C Specimen-65 RB (B&M)** or **MS-66 RB (PCGS).** Call it as you wish. One of the finest known of this issue. A few very small toning areas; old fingerprint removed professionally (with acetone, by the cataloguer). Seldom seen in a high quality level such as this. Sold as a Proof by New Netherlands in 1967.

Mintage: 300,000; Specimens, probably no more than two or three.

From New Netherlands' 59th Sale, 1967.

Described by New Netherlands as follows: "Pale golden red Proof. With a satin semi-matte finish most similar to that found on the 1922 five cents nickel Proof (in our 58th sale), and the 1930 10 cents Proof (Lot 817, this offering) pieces of Canada. Of extraordinary sharpness, equal to the two Proofs just mentioned, and showing the identical details never fully visible on normal Uncirculated examples: all seven jewels on the very lowest edge of the crown, every hair in the King's beard, the initials B.M. in full clarity, and on the reverse, the five jewels or studs on the furry lowest band of the crown. Without 'cartwheel' and with completely uniform surfaces, well separated border beads, and exceptionally broad rims....

"The British Museum collection contains Proof Newfoundland large cents dated 1929 and 1936 (the last two years of the George V design), but lacks similar examples of the four earlier dates. Like the Canadian Proof 1930 10 cents earlier offered, this cent is, in our experience, unmatched; we have never heard of another."

Gem Specimen 1920-C Cent

Newfoundland

553 **1920-C Specimen-65, brown (B&M) or MS-66 BN (PCGS).** Lustrous brown with hints of red. Exquisitely struck details. Fine-grain matte surfaces without any trace of coruscating lustre or sheen as seen on business strikes. Exceedingly rare in Specimen format. First we have seen or handled. Brian Cornwell suggests this might be a high-level Mint State coin, not a Specimen, with a gem Mint State coin still being a notable rarity.

Mintage: 302,184; Specimens, probably no more than two or three.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.

554 **1929 Specimen-65 BN (B&M/PCGS).** A fantastic coin, quite possibly made for presentation purposes, and in any event very "special." Obverse from polished dies with some parallel striae visible under close examination. Reverse from very highly polished dies. First we have seen or handled.

Mintage: 300,000; Specimens, probably fewer than five.

A Specimen is in the British Museum and was examined by H.W.A. Linecar.

Acquired by the Norwebs in the 1970s; a later addition to the collection.

555 1936 MS-66, red. Rich orange-red surfaces just beginning to tone. An outstanding example of the last "large" cent of the island.

Mintage: 300,000.

A Specimen is in the British Museum and was examined by H.W.A. Linecar.

556 **1938 George VI. Specimen-65 BN (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** A splendid coin, brown with iridescent blue. Absolutely gorgeous.

Mintage: 500,000; Specimens, probably fewer than 10 distributed in *numismatic* circles. The new reverse design depicting a pitcher plant attracted attention, and various British officials requested examples—presumably Proofs (Specimens)—and these were provided by the Royal Mint. Most of these are probably now lost to collectors.

First year of the small size cent. No Newfoundland cents were made in the first year of George VI's British Empire coinage, 1937.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, Lot 765.

557 **1947-C Specimen-60** or a bit finer. Somewhat prooflike surfaces and rim. Marks on rim.

Mintage: 313,772; Specimens, very few.

Brian Cornwell reported seeing one other Specimen of this issue, that one evaluated at the 66 level.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

SILVER FIVE CENTS

1865-1947

558 1865 Victoria. EF-45. The obverse of this issue is stylistically similar to the 1862-1864 New Brunswick five-cent pieces. The reverse depicts an *arabesque* design of loops and arches (style called *fret work* by Wayte Raymond, 1925, in the W.W.C. Wilson catalogue; cf. Lot 581).

Mintage: 80,000.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Obverse letters well punched and with only trivial repunching of a few. In the date the 1 is a capital I; center of 5 is defective and appears "pinched." C in CENTS is too low (as it is on later-dated dies as well).

First five-cent piece of Newfoundland. Apparently this satisfied all needs, for no more were made until 1870.

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known. Two Proofs were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of that sale's Lot 606, a double Proof set.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Landmark 1870 Five Cents

Newfoundland

Prooflike Gem

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

559 **1870 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS), prooflike obverse, possible Specimen.** Light gray, gold, and iridescent toning. Considered by the Norwebs and A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., to be a Proof, which it may be. However, we are inclined to attribute this as a business strike, primarily based upon the reverse which is highly lustrous (rather than prooflike). Such attributions are often subjective.

Mintage: 40,000.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Numerous repunching of letters. Rim break extends inward through D of NEWFOUNDLAND. On reverse E and S are repunched as are 187 digits.

Purchased from A.H. Baldwin & Sons, London, on April 1, 1957, as a Proof striking.

560 1872-H. VF-30. Some marks.

Mintage: 40,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces.

An unusual feature of the Newfoundland five-cent pieces of this era is that the H mintmark is below the portrait of Queen Victoria instead of being on the reverse; this position was continued with the later 1873-H and 1876-H coinage as well.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

561 1873 EF-45 with some surface marks. Satiny lustre. Light gray toning. Fairly scarce in all grades. Most are well worn.

Mintage: 40,000 (all varieties combined).

No period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Top of 3 in date aligned below other three digits; 3 punch has a small top section and overly large bottom (also used in other 1873 coins listed below).

562 1873 VF-20. Rare. ICCS has graded no Mint State coins.

Mintage: 40,000.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND is visible but weakly impressed. Date numerals evenly aligned.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Landmark 1873-H 5¢ Rarity

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Known

Enigmatic Issue

563 **1873-H MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Superb iridescent lavender and electric blue surfaces, a gem of breathtaking beauty. This variety is not listed in mint reports and was not known to exist until the 1950s (see details below).

Today, the few examples in collections are typically well worn. The finest graded by ICCS is EF-40. No examples were present in any of the classic Canadian collections to come on the market years ago, and the Heaton Mint itself had neither a record of its coinage nor a reference example. Jerome H. Remick estimated that about 50 to 75 coins exist in all grades.

The Norweb Collection coin is simply spectacular, and for the connoisseur and specialist represents one of the foremost highlights of the present sale.

Mintage not known, but prohahly a tiny part of the 40,000 reported for the Royal Mint (London) this year. *Royal Mint Reports* are only of peripheral use with regard to estimating the rarity of just about any Victorian era Canadian or provincial coin.

No period after NEWFOUNDLAND.

The *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, April 1956, reported that the first example of the 1873-H Newfoundland silver five-cent piece was found by Wayne S. Rich (of Concord, New Hampshire), apparently in 1953, around the same time that another example was found in a collection by a Canadian numismatist, the latter graded Good to Very Good with "the S in CENTS almost worn off."

Robert Friedberg, who operated the Coin & Currency Institute and managed leased coin boutiques in numerous American department stores, also acquired two coins in the 1950s and sold them to a "prominent Canadian collector" whose name was not disclosed. However, it was none other than J. Douglas Ferguson (cf. John J. Ford, Jr.).

R.C. Willey in "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1991, advanced the theory that as the Heaton Mint returned the dies of the 1872-H coinage to the Royal Mint, in 1873 when the Royal Mint struck examples of the silver five-cent piece, the H-mintmark obverse die was inadvertently used.

If the R.C. Willey scenario is the correct one, perhaps the 1873-H can be die-linked to an extant 1872-H coin. With this in mind, here is a detailed description of the obverse die: H mintmark double punched, with "blob" below left upright; right upright appears to be very slightly higher, due to the presence of a under-letter H fragment. In VICTORIA, C is slightly doubled at the opening, O is doubled at the inside bottom, A is slightly doubled at the left tip of the lower left serif. In DEI minute doubling at upper left serif, hairline die break from border through G to head.

Further, if the 1873 reverse was used on a Royal Mint (London) coin, but with another obverse lacking the H, the following description may aid in its identification: Very slight doubling to lower left and upper right outside curves of 8; horizontal die finish lines at border below dot in interior of arabesque loop at lowest part of design. (This is not the same obverse die used for the preceding 1873 silver five-cent piece.)

Choice Mint State 1876-H 5¢

Newfoundland

One of the Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

564 **1876-H MS-64 (PCGS) or MS-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Silver gray surfaces with some hints of gold. A splendid coin that ranks among the top five or ten known.

Mintage: 20,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

On the obverse the H mintmark is somewhat filled. On reverse 18 logotype is slightly doubled.

Memorable 1880 Five Cents

Newfoundland

An Early Die Impression

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

565 **1880 MS-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS),** prooflike obverse. Silver gray surfaces with a hint of gold. A very early striking from the die combination as evidenced by die striae (which wear off the die after prolonged use).

Obverse prooflike as noted. Reverse lustrous and frosty. Acquired as a Proof by the Norwebs, and, if so, it is a one-sided Proof (a format which has its counterparts elsewhere in 19th-century coinage).

Mintage: 40,000.

Obverse with trivial repunching at base of L. Reverse with 188 repunched, the 8's dramatically so. Curious large raised "blobs" to left and right of tip of top serif of C; E repunched at bottom, N slightly repunched.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 612, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Another Notable 1880 5¢

Newfoundland

Incredible Prooflike Example

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

566 **1880 MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-63 (PCGS).** Prooflike on obverse and reverse. Silver gray surfaces with hints of gunmetal-blue. Another notable piece, an incredible coin. Acquired as a Proof.

Different obverse die from foregoing; identical reverse die, now highly polished.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, Lot 706.

Prooflike 1880 Five Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

567 **1880 MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Lilac toning with hints of magenta. Dies partially prooflike. Superb. Another high-grade example of an issue that is rarely seen at the Mint State level.

Some slight doubling of letters at the lower left obverse appears to be machine doubling, an artifact of the striking (not die-making) process. Reverse from different die than the preceding; trivial repunching at 18.

568 1880 AU-55. Lustrous surfaces with light brown and gray toning. Mostly brilliant. Double profile evident at Victoria's nose and lips. Scarce variety.

Reverse die as preceding.

From Halle.

Maximum Expenditure Option

Take advantage of our "Maximum Expenditure" option listed under our Terms of Sale. In this way, you can bid on up to eight times the amount you actually wish to spend, and we will keep track of your bidding until that amount is reached. For example, if you wish to spend $5,000, you can bid on up to $40,000 worth of coins! Try our "Maximum Expenditure" option. It has worked for others, and it will work for you.

Prooflike 1881 Five Cents

Newfoundland

Superb Gem

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

569 **1881 MS-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Highly polished dies with striae (indicating an early impression). Attributed by the Norwebs as a Proof. Light iridescent surfaces displaying a mixture of gold, magenta, and steel gray. Superb strike, partial wire edge, excellent definition of detail. Among the top two or three known. A gem, gem, gem!

Mintage: 40,000.

From the era of stereotypy of dies, and differences worth noting are fewer as the years progress. Date apparently from a two-digit 18 logotype (ever so slightly lower on the present coin) followed by two single punches. During this era, obverse dies were made with or without a period after NEWFOUNDLAND, but, apparently, dies used in a given year were of the same style.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 612, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

570 **1881 MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Silver gray. Exceedingly sharp strike. Some clash marks on obverse and reverse. Duplicate.

Reverse with date alignment as foregoing, but from a different die with 5 in denomination repunched.

Superb Gem 1882-H 5¢

Newfoundland

None Finer Seen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

571 **1882-H MS-67 (B&M) or MS-66 (Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A virtually perfect gem. Frosty, satiny surfaces with a hint of light toning. Exquisite strike. A truly remarkable coin that will certainly attract a great deal of attention when it crosses the block. By far the finest seen of this issue, a truly wondrous coin.

Mintage: 60,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces.

Mintmark on the reverse this year, unlike the Heaton Mint coinages of the preceding decade. Obverse with two breaks at right side of N in NEWFOUNDLAND, die break or raised defect within U. On reverse 18 slightly doubled

From O.B. Windau, 1958.

572 **1882-H AU-50.** Light gray and heather toning. Duplicate.

Obverse from a different die; break between O and R of VICTORIA, break at N in NEWFOUNDLAND (but different from the breaks on the preceding lot)

Marvelous Gem Specimen 1885 5¢

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Specimen Extant

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

573 **1885 Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Finest seen or graded. A superb gem coin. Brilliant fields with splashes of electric blue and green. Some die striae are visible under magnification. Most probably a special presentation coin, and one that has been kept very carefully ever since the time of issue.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 17,365; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 17,365; net number of good coins struck: 16,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

On reverse 8 and 5 of date are repunched at right. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins *should have* these characteristics, but see following lot.

While Dominion of Canada silver coins of Queen Victoria are first-class rarities in gem Mint State or Specimen preservation, coins of the provinces are rarer yet in equivalent preservation.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, Lot 720.

Another Incredible 1885 Gem 5¢

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Business Strike

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

574 **1885 MS-66 (Brian Cornwell/PCGS) to MS-67 (B&M).** A superb gem coin, this one a business strike with satiny surfaces and heather and blue toning. A truly outstanding example. Far and away the finest business strike seen by ICCS. Low mintage, gem quality. This coin has it all!

The appearance of even an MS-60 1885 Newfoundland five-cent piece would be unusual in a collection. These two gems are indeed memorable.

Mintage: 16,000.

In the date the 18 numerals are slightly doubled; *different reverse die from foregoing.*

Far finer than the MS-60 to MS-63 coin, itself remarkable, crossing the block as our Kissel-Victoria Sale: 4390.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.

Breathtaking Specimen-66 1888 5¢

Newfoundland

Probably Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

575 **1888 With Period. Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-65 (PCGS).** Light gray and magenta toning. A superb coin, sharply struck, well detailed, and desirable in every respect. Exceedingly rare. Only Specimen seen at *any* level by ICCS.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 40,926; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/6; average number coined per die pair: 7,442; net number of good coins struck: 40,000. Specimen mintage: only a few.

In the date the 18 numerals are slightly doubled, there being, in addition, some "ghosting" near the bottom of the 1; seemingly a slightly too small logotype was first used and then corrected.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Choice Mint State 1888 5¢

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

576 **1888 With Period. MS-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Small scratch on obverse in field below chin. Light brown toning with some iridescence. Highly prooflike fields. Rare in all Mint State grades. How unusual it is to have two high-level examples in the same collection!

Reverse die as preceding, but in a later state, now with hairline break at lowest arabesque element.

Superb Gem Specimen 1890 5¢

Newfoundland

From the Virgil M. Brand Collection

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

577 **1890 Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** The only Specimen striking seen by ICCS and one of only two or three con-

firmed to exist. Almost indescribably beautiful light lilac, blue, and iridescent toning.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 161,126; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/6; average number coined per die pair: 35,806; net number of good coins struck: 160,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

Obverse with R in VICTORIA doubled at left. In the date the 89 digits are repunched. 5 and CENTS repunched, quite dramatically so (if viewed under magnification). High-relief rounded top surface to ball of 5 in denomination.

When sold by them in 1967, this was described by New Netherlands as follows:

"Extremely Rare Proof 1890 Five Cents. Type as in 1882-H. 89 strongly recut. A magnificent, rainbow toned Gem Proof. The details of the portrait are extremely sharp, the borders broad, and the beading unusually clear, just as one would expect on a regular British Proof of the period. High wire rim. Absolutely splendid, and to our knowledge the first specimen to be publically [*sic*] offered in this country in 42 years! Ex Virgil M. Brand collection.

"Lot 612 of the celebrated W.W.C. Wilson 1925 offering contained an 1890 Newfoundland five cents. This particular piece is believed to be part of Lot 372 of the 1912 J.B. Caldecott sale, sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. Lot 372 also contained the 1890 Newfoundland Proof 10 cents and 20 cents. The latter, from the same consignor as the present coin, was Lot 1093 in our 58th sale, September 1964.

"The British Museum Collection contains two 1890 denominations in Proof, the 20 cents and the five cents, gifts of Sir C.W. Fremantle, onetime Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint. While discussing the British provenance or background of these coins, we might also add that the high-wire rim or edge is commonly called a "knife edge" in British numismatics, cf. *English Copper, Tin and Bronze coins in the British Museum, 1558-1958,* by C. Wilson Peck."

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 612, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From New Netherlands Coin Co., sale of June 13-15, 1967, earlier from the Virgil M. Brand Collection.

Notable Gem 1890 Five Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

578 **1890 MS-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Light yellow, blue, and magenta toning. Lustrous and frosty. Another truly remarkable Newfoundland piece. Without a doubt, the successful bidder on multiple lots in the present sale will go a long way toward having the *definitive* collection of Newfoundland coinage, as the crown will pass from the Norweb family.

Obverse die as preceding. Reverse with repunching at CENTS (but different from preceding), repunching at 18 and 0 of date (with bottom rim of 8 missing). Flat top surface to ball of 5 in denomination.

579 **1890 MS-62.** Gold and iridescent toning. A third and final example of this date.

Obverse with break at V in VICTORIA, R sharply double punched (differently than on preceding lot), some ghost-like repunching at E in REG. On reverse, repunching at 8 in date (but, seemingly, not at 1, which may indicate that all numerals were punched separately).

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1894 Rarity

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

580 **1894 Specimen-65 (Brian Cornwell; finest and only Specimen seen) to Specimen-66 (B&M); MS-65 (PCGS).** Gunmetal-blue and golden surfaces. Obverse with many lines in the field, indicating an early impression from the dies. Reverse from a more highly polished Specimen die. A superb coin with somewhat satiny surfaces.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 164,264; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/5; average number coined per die pair: 54,755; net number of good coins struck: 160,000. Specimen mintage: only a few.

On the obverse R in VICTORIA is slightly doubled. On the reverse C, E, S, 8, and 4 are slightly doubled.

Concerning the delineation of die features, this will strike the investor or casual collector as unnecessary, as it may well be. However, in the spirit of R.C. Willey (in particular) and others who have described dies in the past, the cataloguer believes that such information should be recorded. Once the Norweb Collection is dispersed, much information now available easily will be difficult to find or entirely lost.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., probably in the 1940s or 1950s.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

581 **1894 MS-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Silver surfaces with mottled light brown toning. Lightly struck at reverse center (probably not worth mentioning). Highly frosty. Very attractive. Second finest business strike graded by ICCS.

On reverse some minor doubling on certain letters of CENTS, but not sharply enough impressed on this particular striking to permit a detailed description here. 8 in date is lightly repunched.

This was the year of the famous bank crash in Newfoundland, and in these perilous times it may have been the case that the citizenry preferred to hold coins rather than paper. If so, relatively few 1894 Newfoundland coins have survived in Mint State down to the present time.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1896 Five Cents

Newfoundland

Parallel Die Alignment

582 1896 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS). Obverse and reverse dies aligned in the same direction (whereas business strikes have the dies 180° apart). Struck at least twice, possibly thrice, on a medal press, and with some subliminal evidence of the multiple striking visible among the obverse letters upon very close examination. First Specimen we have seen or handled; part of a remarkable 1896 Newfoundland silver Specimen set offered individually in the Norweb Collection sale.

Champagne toning over mirror surfaces. Needle sharp. Some die finish lines are still visible, especially under high magnification. This gem is certainly a truly remarkable coin that will attract strong bidding attention. Only one seen or graded by ICCS. Notably absent from just about every specialized cabinet in existence now or in the past, although a gem Specimen is in the Pittman Collection (cf. David W. Akers). Another spectacular opportunity.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 414,051; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 7/5; average number coined per die pair: 69,008; net number of good coins struck: 400,000. Specimen mintage: only a few.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

583 1896 MS-62. Business strike, standard (180° opposition) die alignment. Light lilac and light blue toning.

On the obverse there is a repunched E in REG and a die break through U. On reverse 18 repunched, 6 leans slightly to right.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

584 1903 Edward VII. MS-63. Golden and gray matte surfaces, with the reverse being especially matte. First five-cent issue of the new reign. Apparently, very few were saved as novelties, for the 1903 in this grade is scarcer than the later 1904-H of comparable mintage.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 102,018; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/5; average number coined per die pair: 29,148; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

From Halle, October 10, 1955.

585 1903 AU-50, cleaned.

Cleaned with an abrasive. Purchased as a Matte Proof by the Norwebs, and if so, it was prepared by brushing the surfaces after striking, so as to give them a matte finish (cataloguer's opinion here). In-person inspection is suggested, as opinions may differ. Anyone wishing to bid a "Matte Proof price" is, of course, welcome to do so.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1955.

586 1904-H MS-65. Silver with hints of toning, particularly at the rims. One of three five-cent silver pieces of Edward VII and the only variety struck at the Heaton Mint.

Mintage: 100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained 21 Mint State pieces.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

587 1908 MS-63. Medium gray toning over frosty, satin-like lustre.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 408,864; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/8; average number coined per die pair: 62,902; net number of good coins struck: 400,000.

From Gimbel's (Robert Friedberg), September 9, 1953.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

588 1917-C George V. MS-64. Lustrous silvery surfaces with hints of mottled gold and iridescent toning. Absolutely gorgeous!

Struck at the Ottawa Mint and to the Canadian standard of a slightly reduced weight of 18 grains (instead of 18.18 grains as used earlier), a standard used for later issues as well. In practice, mint procedures were such that variances in coinage existed this side of two decimal places, and the change is numismatically unimportant.

Mintage: 300,319.

Purchased in Ottawa, vendor not recorded, September 8, 1955.

589 **1919-C MS-62 (B&M/PCGS).** One of the finest known to exist. Several have called it a Specimen, but the cataloguer calls it a business strike, this perhaps being all for the best (see footnote). Fairly scarce in all grades. A key issue. No Mint State coins have been graded by ICCS.

Mintage: 100,844.

Brian Cornwell notes that Specimen strikings of this issue and also 1917-C "all look terrible; dull, lifeless, grayish, somewhat better than average strike but not great."

590 1929 MS-62. Light gray surfaces with mottled brown toning.

Mintage: 300,000.

Gem Specimen 1938 Five Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

591 **1938 George VI. Specimen-64/65.** Brilliant with a hint of champagne toning. Exceedingly rare with Specimen finish.

Mintage: 100,000; Specimens, very few.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957.

592 **1938 MS-67.** Delicately speckled gold and light brown toning over satiny fields. Gorgeous!

Mintage: 100,000.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

593 1940-C MS-63. Bright silver. Lustrous.

Mintage: 200,000.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

594 **1946-C MS-64, prooflike.** Brilliant. Remarkable for its low mintage.

Mintage: 2,041 (said to he on good authority, hut not official).

This variety has long been one of the cynosures in Canadian coinage, its low production figure casting a hright aura around examples in all grades. The writer recalls that in the early 1950s, when interest in Canadian coins was not particularly widespread, the 1946-C Newfoundland silver five-cents attracted a hit of notice and was well known among even heginning collectors. At the time these pieces, in theory, could still he found in Newfoundland, and it is a sure thing that pocket change was picked over carefully throughout the island. Most examples in existence today grade EF or AU. Mint State coins—especially choice ones—are elusive, although eight Mint State pieces have been graded by ICCS. Time seems to increase the fame of this variety, and its continuing popularity seems assured.

The order for the 1946-C five-cent pieces was received in Ottawa late in 1946, and coinage was not accomplished until January 1947, at which time dies dated 1946, 1947, and possibly 1945 were used (cf. James A. Haxby, *The Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian Coinage*). The mintage figure for this issue is absent from Royal Canadian Mint reports, and the quantity of 2,041 is said to have come from a Mint official (cf. R.C. Willey, "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 1991, also the Charlton *Standard Catalogue*).

Compare to Frontenac:5334, MS-64, sold to a huyer who wanted just *one* Newfoundland coin, and this was picked.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

595 1947-C MS-65. Mottled light champagne toning. Highly prooflike fields as usually seen for 1947-C, giving it a very "special" appearance. Attributed by the Norwebs as a presentation Proof.

Mintage: 38,400 (estimated).

Variety with upper right tip of 7 in date below space between T and S of CENTS

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

SILVER 10 CENTS

1865-1947

Gem 1865 10 Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

596 **1865 Queen Victoria. MS-65 (B&M/PCGS).** Satiny surfaces with light gold, gray, and gunmetal-blue toning. An absolutely superb coin that eclipses our Edmonton Collection coin, Lot 2322, MS-64, sold in 1993. Quality such as this is virtually priceless. The 1 in the date is in the shape of an I.

Mintage: 80,000.

Obverse with dot after NEWFOUNDLAND on all dies this year. Some minor repunchings, but nothing memorahle. Die breaks from rim at T (VICTORIA), G (REG), and W (NEWFOUNDLAND). Some raised radiating irregular lines can be seen under magnification on cheek. On reverse 186 in date repunched, the 6 dramatically so at lower right. Some minor repunching among the letters. 1 in denomination as a Roman I (also used in 1870).

Identical obverse dies were used in some instances to strike Newfoundland ten-cent pieces and $2 gold coins, both being of the same diameter. Specific die linkages in this regard await further study.

Specimens of *1864* and 1865 are in the British Museum; die variety not known. Two Proofs were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of that sale's Lot 606, mentioned in the introduction to Newfoundland coins just before Lot 529 in the present Norweb Collection sale.

From the Taffs Collection sale, Lot 817a, November 21, 1956.

Gem 1870 10 Cents

Newfoundland

Finest Known to Us

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

597 **1870 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS)**, obverse field prooflike, rim frosty. The reverse is frosty. Light iridescent toning is seen over very attractive fields. Possibly the finest known. We have never seen another.

Mintage: 30,000.

Obverse with machine doubling of many letters. Reverse with 1 in denomination as a Roman I (similar to style of 1865). All figures in date are repunched, the 0 dramatically so.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 611, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957.

598 **1872-H MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Lustrous silver surfaces with a few toning areas. Extremely well struck. Rare so fine.

Mintage: Included in 40,000 mintage figure reported for the extremely rare 1871-H muling (not offered here). The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces, one of which may have appeared in the Edmonton Collection, 1993, Lot 2323.

Obverse struck from well-used dies with radial stress marks visible under magnification. Mintmark H under portrait and well punched. Reverse with normal 1 digits in denomination and date. In the date the 8 leans slightly left and is repunched, 2 repunched.

In our Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections sale, 1990, Lot 5527 was an elegant MS-66; our Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5337 was described as MS-62.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

High-Grade 1873 10¢ Rarity

Newfoundland

599 **1873 AU-58.** Edge nick on obverse. Medium gray surfaces. One of the finest known examples of this pivotal rarity, and the finest we have seen in private hands. The best graded by ICCS is EF-45.

Mintage: 20,000.

7 in date lightly repunched at bottom of horizontal element.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From Stack's, September 4, 1953.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

600 **1876-H MS-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Deeply lustrous surfaces, frosty and attractive. Delicately mottled golden and gray toning remarkable for its quality.

Mintage: 10,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained four Mint State pieces.

Obverse with die crack from rim through O (VICTORIA), cusp-shaped raised artifact in field past A in same word; similar cusp-shaped defect within D, subsequent EG (lightly repunched); L and D (NEWFOUNDLAND) with some raised artifacts, A in same word with nearly filled top opening. H mintmark partly filled. Reverse with repunching at 876; the 8 leans slightly left and the 6 slightly right. During this era the word CENTS typically shows very light repunching in areas.

From O.B. Windau, October 12, 1954.

Superb Gem 1880 8/7 10¢

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

601 **1880 8/7. MS-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell), prooflike or MS-63 (PCGS).** A superb gem. Gorgeous surfaces, prooflike on the obverse and frosty on the reverse. Delicate blue, magenta, and iridescent toning.

Mintage: 10,000.

Some machine doubling on the obverse. Reverse with some light cracks around the periphery. All examples of 1880 are from dies with second 8 over 7. This indicates that the dies were made with three digits, 187, then left unfinished. In the present instance, the 1880s came around, and the die was corrected accordingly.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 611, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From Stack's, Knowles Collection, Lot 1905, May 20, 1953.

602 1880 EF-45, polished. Light gray and golden toning. Lightly cleaned long ago, and since retoned.

Dies as preceding, also with machine doubling on the obverse, but more prominent. (Machine doubling is caused by die chatter and no two strikings are precisely alike.)

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957.

603 1882-H AU-55. Delicate magenta toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 20,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces.

Obverse die (in a slightly later date here) was used earlier to coin Lot 690, the 1882-H $2 in the present sale.

On the reverse some interesting die-finish lines are visible within the 8's of the date and the H mintmark. The Arabic 1 in date has a peaked or pointed top, in contrast with the normal flat top used on most Arabic 1's on dies of this era.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Rare Gem Specimen 1885 10¢

Newfoundland
Classic Rare Date
Fantastic Quality!

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

604 **1885 Specimen-65 (PCGS) or Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Brilliant with some light mottled golden toning. Frosty devices.

The 1885 is a classic key date in any high grade, and even an MS-60 would be a prime offering. This gem Specimen is fantastic! Another truly memorable Norweb Collection landmark.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 8,537; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 8,537; net number of good coins struck: 8,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

Reverse with dramatically repunched top to 1 in date. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins *should have* these characteristics. Obviously, the *Royal Mint Report* was in error—as it often was—for the next lot, another 1885, is from *different dies.*

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, "Proof."

Memorable Gem 1885 10¢ Rarity

Newfoundland
Virtually Unimprovable!
MS-68?!

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

605 **1885 MS-68 (PCGS).** A splendid gem of virtually unimprovable quality. Light blue and lilac toning on the obverse, lilac and magenta on the reverse. Absolutely gorgeous!

Certainly this is one of the very finest Canadian-related coins from any era graded MS-68. The fact that this is a 19th-century Victorian issue makes the accomplishment even more spectacular!

Mintage: 8,000.

Obverse with break at first I (VICTORIA), double punched D, doubled G, and break at left side of U. *Different dies from the preceding lot.*

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, "Uncirculated."

Elegant Gem Specimen 1888 10¢ Rarity

Newfoundland
Of Exceeding Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

606 **1888 Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light blue, gold, and iridescent toning. Gorgeous, superb. Worthy of every adjective that one can apply. Virtually if not completely unknown in gem Mint State, thus enhancing the aura of this Specimen striking.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 34,450; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 34,450; net number of good coins struck: 30,000. Specimen mintage: only a few.

On reverse NT repunched (more than usual). First, second, and fourth date digits repunched, the last dramatically so. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

607 **1890 AU-58.** Light blue and gray surfaces with some gold at the rims. Virtually unobtainable in Mint State.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 107,721; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 53,860; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

On reverse in denomination, 18 in date repunched, final 0 slightly low. Repunching at top right of bottom curve of S is seen on this and certain other dies of the era and was probably on the master die, as repunchings vary elsewhere on certain dies while this S feature is retained.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 611, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From O.B. Windau, June 23, 1953.

Prooflike Gem 1894 10¢

Newfoundland
None Finer Seen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

608 **1894 MS-65 (B&M/PCGS) or MS-64 (Brian Cornwell),** prooflike. A beautiful gem. Delicate champagne and blue toning with some hints of magenta. A coin of breathtaking beauty. One of the top several finest known to us, none *finer* seen.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 106,702; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 106,702; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study "The *Royal Mint Report* quotes the number of dies used as being 1 obverse and 1 reverse. However, as listed in the third edition

of Haxby and Willey's *Coins of Canada*, the 1894 Newfoundland 10 cents comes with two different obverses: #2 and #3. Therefore, at least two obverse dies were used to strike the 1894 Newfoundland ten-cent piece. This does not necessarily imply that these two obverse dies were sunk in 1894. It is certainly possible (and probable) for either die to have been made during a previous year and used in 1894."

Repunching on the reverse includes 1 of denomination (stray spine on left of upright), TS, and all date numerals. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins *should have* these characteristics, but, as quoted above, this is not the case. Also see following lot.

In our Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5339 was described as MS-63. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

609 1894 AU-50. Light gold and magenta toning.

Different reverse die from preceding, with virtually no repunching (S feature mentioned two lots earlier is present, however).

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Memorable 1896 10¢ Specimen Rarity

Newfoundland

Only One Seen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

610 **1896 Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS). Dies aligned in same direction.** Electric blue, magenta, and gold toning. Another remarkable piece. Part of the 1896 Specimen set offered in the present catalogue.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 238,400; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/3; average number coined per die pair: 79,467; net number of good coins struck: 230,000. Specimen mintage: only a few.

Minor repunching at 1 of date. S defect is less obvious than on earlier-dated dies. Repunching at C of CENTS.

Acquired before 1953.

611 1896 AU-50 or finer. Light golden toning over silver surfaces.

Mintage: 230,000.

Normal (180° opposition) die alignment. IC in VICTORIA repunched. On reverse T notably repunched (repunching is normal on CENTS on dies of this era, hut is usually light).

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957.

Possibly Finest 1903 10¢

Newfoundland

Rare Specimen Striking

612 **1903 Edward VII. Specimen-62 (PCGS).** Medium gray surfaces, somewhat matte. Incredibly rare as a Specimen issue. Even Mint State coins are rarities, thus adding to the appeal of this remarkable coin.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 100,755; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 100,755; net number of good coins struck: 100,000. Specimens, only a few.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1955.

613 **1903 MS-60.** Lightly toned, frosty surfaces. The date repunching is very light and is primarily seen on the second digit. Another opportunity to compete for a Mint State rarity.

Mintage: 100,000.

From New Netherlands Coin Co.

Gem 1904-H 10 Cents

Newfoundland

614 **1904-H MS-66.** Champagne, magenta, and blue toning over superb satiny fields. A breathtakingly beautiful gem!

Mintage: 100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained 21 Mint State pieces.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

615 **1912 George V. MS-67.** Light golden and iridescent toning over superb, frosty surfaces.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 159,965; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/2; average number coined per die pair: 106,643; net number of good coins struck: 150,000.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, Lot 752.

Gem 1917-C 10 Cents

Newfoundland

616 **1917-C MS-65 (B&M) or MS-64 (Brian Cornwell, finest seen).** Light golden and gray toning. Superb satiny surfaces. Elegant quality. A major rarity at this grade level. Burhop:3319, from a truly outstanding cabinet gathered carefully by a connoisseur, was MS-63.

Mintage: 250,805.

First year of Ottawa Mint coinage for Newfoundland, thus first year with C mintmark. On reverse there is a raised ridge at left side of downward part of 7 in date.

From Stack's on September 4, 1953.

617 1919-C AU-55. Light golden toning.

Mintage: 54,342.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

618 **1938 George VI. Specimen-65.** Brilliant with hints of speckled champagne toning. A superb coin. Exceedingly rare in Specimen format.

Mintage: 100,000.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, April 1, 1957.

619 1938 MS-64. Golden gray toning over satiny surfaces. Rare in gem Mint State preservation.

Mintage: 100,000.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., 1955.

620 1940 MS-64. Delicate champagne toning.

Mintage: 100,000.

621 1944-C MS-64. Splashes of gold and iridescent toning on silver surfaces.

Mintage: 151,471.

From Gimbel's (Robert Friedberg), September 13, 1953.

622 1946-C MS-63. Brilliant with delicate toning.

Mintage: 38,400 (not reported; this figure is from an unidentified Mint official).

From O.B. Windau as "Proof."

623 **1947-C MS-65.** Brilliant and somewhat prooflike with delicate champagne toning. A superb coin and rare as such.

Mintage: 61,988.

From J. Douglas Ferguson.

Increase Your Chances

Increase your chances of bidding success. Do you have a certain amount in mind? By means of our "Maximum Expenditure" option—refer to the Terms of Sale, No. 15—you can bid on coins up to eight times the amount you want to spend, and we will bid on your behalf until that limit is reached. This will vastly increase your chances of success. It's just like being at the sale in person!

SILVER 20 CENTS

1865-1912

1865 Specimen 20¢

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

624 **1865 Queen Victoria. MS-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Obverse with matte-like surface, reverse from polished die. Very rare.

Mintage: 100,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

Reeded edge, normal die alignment (for the record). On the obverse the G is notably repunched as is R in REG. The 1 in date is a Roman I and is repunched. Minor repunching at C, T, 2, and 6.

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known. Coins of this denomination were sometimes called "fifths" or "shillings." Two Proofs, die alignment not known, were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of that sale's truly remarkable Lot 606, a double set!

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953, "Proof."

1865 Specimen 20 Cents

Newfoundland

Plain Edge, Parallel Dies

Cabinet Striking

Possibly Unique

625 **1865 Regular dies. Plain Edge, Parallel Dies.** Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. 84.1 grains. 22.9mm. **Specimen-63 (B&M) or Specimen-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant surfaces with some old hairlines. Sharply struck devices contrast nicely with deep mirror fields. Struck at the Royal Mint as a cabinet piece at the same time at least one copper impression was taken. **Believed to be unique.** We have never seen or heard of another.

Regular dies (obverse with Victoria, reverse with arabesques of normal format—not like NF-10 of thin structure). Acquired by the Norwebs as a pattern, but we have included it among regular issues as in other series (1858 Province of Canada silver coins are an example) regular-die coins with variant edges or alignments are nominated among regular issues.

In NEWFOUNDLAND the W is doubled at top, U with double bottom. Roman-style I in date patched. This identical die pair also was used to strike copper impressions, an example of which is offered later in the catalogue as Lot 732 under pattern issues.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Choice Iridescent Specimen 1870 20¢

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

626 **1870 Specimen-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-64 (PCGS).** Light gray and gold toning with splashes of iridescence. A superb coin. One of the finest known to exist.

Mintage: 50,000; Specimens, only a few. 1872-H (6) The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces.

Reeded edge, normal die alignment. Obverse from same die as preceding (1865). 1 in date is a Roman 1. Repunching at 2, C, and first two date numerals.

An example, die characteristics not known, in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 610, was described as "Proof. Very scarce."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

627 **1872-H MS-60. Error reverse.** Lightly toned gray and iridescent surfaces. *The first digit, a Roman I, is over a smaller, erroneous earlier I.*

Mintage: 90,000.

H mintmark double punched at left. Minor repunching at 2 of denomination and at first two date digits. Large over small I date error.

New Netherlands' 59th Sale, Lot 971, describes three varieties of the 1872-H including an EF example of one with "lightly recut I." It is not known if this variety is from the same die as the presently-offered Norweb coin.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

628 **1873 AU-55.** Lightly toned. Finest graded by ICCS is EF-45.

Mintage: 40,000.

Some reverse die clash marks near top of Victoria portrait on obverse. Roman I in date. Minor repunching at 2 of 20 and at first and last date figures.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Superb Gem 1876-H 20¢

Newfoundland

Blundered Reverse Die

629 **1876-H MS-66 (B&M) or MS-64 (PCGS). Blundered reverse.** Light silver toning with some areas of blue. Satiny, lustrous surfaces. Absolutely superb. A wondrous coin. The finest we have ever seen or handled. Our Edmonton Sale coin, MS-65, is runner-up.

Mintage: 50,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces, die varieties not known.

Blundered obverse die shows egregious repunching (too much rum at the Mint, or was this the engraver's first die ever made?) including: T in VICTORIA; *A in same word over erroneous tiny A*(!); G in D:G:; and most letters in NEWFOUNDLAND. In the latter, both N's are over other N punches of a thin, delicate format (not just a light impression of the punch used later). H mintmark repunched and misaligned. Late state of die with several breaks on Victoria's head.

Reverse with 1 as first date digit; 6 repunched and leaning slightly right.

From Fred Bowman, 1964, "NEWFOUNDLAND double struck," as a replacement for the King Farouk Sale coin, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

Gem Specimen 1880 20¢

Newfoundland

Possibly Finest Known

630 **1880 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light magenta and gold toning becoming more intense around the rim. Surfaces somewhat prooflike. A few toning spots near the obverse rim. Only Specimen at any grade level seen by ICCS.

Mintage: 30,000.

Date numerals widely spaced. Roman I in date (the last year this was used). C, I, and first date numeral lightly repunched.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 610, was described as "Proof. Very scarce."

Acquired before 1953, "Proof."

631 **1881 AU-55.** Lightly cleaned long ago. Brilliant. The reverse is somewhat prooflike.

Mintage: 60,000.

The W in NEWFOUNDLAND is over an earlier erroneous V, with the upper right serif of the V protruding from the center peak of the W.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From O.B. Windau, June 12, 1953.

632 **1882-H MS-60.** Delicate champagne toning over satiny, frosty surfaces. H mintmark below date this year (earlier, it was on the obverse).

Mintage: 100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained six Mint State pieces.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1885 20¢

Newfoundland

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

633 **1885 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Brilliant with champagne toning. Exceedingly rare in this format. First and only seen by ICCS. As gem Mint State 1884 20-cent pieces are virtually or completely unknown, the radiance of this gem Specimen casts a wide and brilliant glow on the Canadian numismatic scene.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 46,256; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 46,256; net number of good coins struck: 40,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

Reeded edge. Normal die alignment. On the obverse the W appears to be over an earlier V, but is a different die and slightly differently positioned than on the 1881 above. Date double punched, the last three digits especially so. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 1, 1957, Lot 718; one of two Proofs bought from Baldwin on that date; the finer coin was retained in the "1st Collection" and is offered here.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

Spectacular Gem Specimen 1888 20¢

Newfoundland

Possibly Finest Known

634 **1888 Specimen-66 (B&M/PCGS).** Delicate blue, heather, and gold toning. A superb coin of extraordinary quality.

Most advanced collections do not have even a single Specimen impression of a Newfoundland coin of the Victorian era—of any denomination, of any date. Generations from now, numismatists will reflect upon this 1996 auction event and wistfully contemplate what it must have been like to have participated. No collection of this completeness or quality has ever been auctioned before.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 92,320; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 4/6; average number coined per die pair: 18,464; net number of good coins struck: 75,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

In VICTORIA letters OR are doubled. Notable repunching on first and last date numerals, less repunching on the center two.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Notable 1888 20¢

Newfoundland

635 **1888 MS-60.** Light golden toning. An incredible example of a coin that is rarely seen in high levels. Probably among the top two or three finest known.

Mintage: 75,000.

From O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

Splendid Gem Specimen 1890 20¢

Newfoundland

Possibly Ex Brand Collection

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

636 **1890 Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-65 (PCGS).** Champagne and light gray toning with splashes of gold and iridescence. An outstanding coin. Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company, earlier the personal property of John J. Ford, Jr. We have never seen or handled a Mint State coin, and this is the first Specimen to pass our way.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 112,525; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/4; average number coined per die pair: 32,150; net number of good coins struck: 100,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

Obverse with repunching at R (REG). First 8 in date is repunched at lower right.

Compare to New Netherlands' 58th Sale, Lot 1093, described as a Proof "from moderately polished dies.... A splendid little coin." The NN coin was from the Virgil M. Brand Collection, possibly earlier from the 1912 J.B. Caldecott Collection sale and may be the piece offered here.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 610, was described as "Proof. Very scarce."

Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr., New Netherlands, whose personal property it was; remembered by him as being the same as the 58th Sale example; if so, ex Virgil M. Brand Collection.

Memorable Gem Specimen 1894 20¢

Newfoundland

Possibly Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

637 **1894 Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-65 (PCGS).** A splendid coin. Champagne toning with splashes of blue and magenta. Simply gorgeous. Extremely rare and very desirable. Another landmark coin in a landmark sale.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 110,687; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 110,687; net number of good coins struck: 100,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "As with the Newfoundland 1890 10 cents, two distinctly different obverse dies were used: Haxby/Willey Obverse #1 and #2. The difference between the two obverse portraits is very obvious. Obverse #1 has a youthful rendition of Victoria, while Obverse #2 shows the queen significantly aged—a more realistic likeness of her appearance at the time. Therefore, the number of obverse dies used to strike the 1894 Newfoundland 20 cents is at least two, not "1" as quoted in the Mint Report. As with the 1894 Newfoundland 10 cents, it is conceivable that either or both of these obverse dies had been made during a previous year and used in 1894." Specimen mintage: very few.

Reeded edge. Normal die alignment.

Spectacular Gem Specimen 1896 20¢

Newfoundland

Exceedingly Rare

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

638 **1896 Specimen-65 (B&M/PCGS). Dies aligned in the same direction.** Another gorgeous gem, splendid in every respect. Delicate blue and gunmetal-gray toning with splashes of magenta and gold. The offering of Specimen 1896 Newfoundland coins in this sale is one of the great events in the annals of the numismatic specialty of this province.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 129,035; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/1; average number coined per die pair: 86,023; net number of good coins struck: 125,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "One reverse die is listed in the Mint Report (page 37) as having been used to strike 1896 Newfoundland 20-cent pieces. However, two popular reverse varieties are known: the 'Small 96' and the 'Large 96.' Therefore, at least two reverse dies were actually used." Specimen mintage: very few.

Reeded edge. Medal-wise die alignment instead of normal 180°. Date numerals *slightly more closely spaced than on the following lot,* indicating multiple reverse dies as per the Levesque commentary.

Incredible Mint State 1896 20¢

Newfoundland

Where Can You Find Another?

639 **1896 MS-62.** Light golden toning. A coin of incredible quality. We have never seen or handled another Mint State coin, and none have been viewed by ICCS (their highest graded is EF-40).

Normal alignment. W in NEWFOUNDLAND over earlier V, but slightly differently positioned than the two earlier-described errors of this style; apparently, the diecutter was not used to employing the letter W (which was not used much at the Royal Mint in the late Victorian era, outside of provincial coinage dies). First two digits of date lightly repunched. *Different die variety from the preceding lot.*

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

640 1899 Narrow 9's. EF-45. Light gray toning.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 127,269; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 3/2; average number coined per die pair: 50,908; net number of good coins struck: 125,000.

Narrow (so-called) 9's in date.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 13, 1967, Lot 978.

641 1899 Narrow 9's. EF-40. Light gray and gold toning.

642 **1899 Wide 9's. MS-60.** Mottled blue, magenta, and gray surfaces. Difficult to locate at this grade level.

Wide 9's in date.

Large 99. Wide Date.

Compare to Kissel-Victoria:4401, a somewhat finer coin.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Rare Mint State 1900 20¢

Newfoundland

643 **1900 MS-63 (PCGS) or MS-62 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Silver surfaces with light gray and iridescent toning. Finest seen by ICCS or us.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 133,119; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/4; average number coined per die pair: 44,373; net number of good coins struck: 125,000.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

644 **1904-H Edward VII. MS-60 or finer.** Gold and iridescent surfaces with splashes of blue. Acquired as a Proof, and some observers may concur with this finding, and at least one authoritative later viewer has. In-person inspection is recommended. Very rare in Mint State, despite the Heaton Mint hoard (the pieces from which seem to have disappeared into the proverbial woodwork).

Mintage: 75,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained 17 Mint State pieces.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., circa 1950s.

645 **1904-H AU-50** or so, lightly polished. Silver gray surfaces with areas of gold. Rare in Mint State and uncommon in AU.

Mintage: 75,000.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954, "Uncirculated."

646 1912 George V. MS-62. Mottled light brown and gold toning over satiny silver surfaces. Rare in Mint State.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 357,229; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 357,229; net number of good coins struck: 350,000.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1963, replacing one from the J. Douglas Ferguson Collection (Ferguson bought it from Baldwin in January 1949) acquired by Mrs. Norweb from Ferguson in 1960.

647 1912 MS-61 or finer. Satiny surfaces with light brown toning and some flecks of gray.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., June 13, 1967, reference no. 37494.

SILVER 25 CENTS

1917-1919

648 1917-C George V. MS-61. Light gold toning with some areas of magenta. Satiny surfaces as is characteristic for issues of this era.

Mintage: 464,779.

Twenty-five cent pieces of this short-lived era had a fairly high conservation rate in Mint State, at least as compared to contemporary Dominion issues.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

649 1917-C MS-60. Bright silver surfaces, the obverse being somewhat satiny and matte, lacquered long ago, and the reverse being frosty.

Acquired as a "frosted Proof" before 1954, vendor unknown.

650 1919-C MS-62. Silver gray surfaces with some mottled gold and light brown toning.

Mintage: 163,939.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

SILVER 50 CENTS

1870-1919

Rare 1870 Specimen 50¢

Newfoundland

First Year of Denomination

651 **1870 Queen Victoria. Specimen-63 (PCGS/B&M). Plain edge. Dies oriented in the same direction.** From the Specimen set of this year. Light champagne toning. Pin scratches within S on reverse.

Laureated head of Queen Victoria, stylistically different from that used for Dominion of Canada coinage or for any other province or entity.

Specimen strikes are exceedingly rare, and it is probable that fewer than a half dozen exist. One was in the New Netherlands 58th Sale, 1964, there described as with some obverse imperfections. Examples were in the cabinets of Murdoch (later to J.B. Caldecott) and W.W.C. Wilson, possibly with some overlapping of these citations. Another is on view in the Canadian cabinet in the British Museum, probably the gift of Charles W. Fremantle, who assiduously kept the cabinet up to date with current coinage during his tenure at the Royal Mint. A further piece was sold to the Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection by John J. Ford, Jr.

Mintage: 50,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

Without L.C.W., as always on the Newfoundland 50-cent pieces (Dominion of Canada coins of this date come with or without). Dies well prepared, as seems to have been the case for larger denominations made at the Royal Mint for various entities in Canada.

Of all Newfoundland denominations, the early 50-cent pieces are especially elusive in high grades. Specimen examples of all Newfoundland denominations are rarities from the standpoint of low mintage numbers, but it can be further presumed that the larger values were more likely to have been mishandled or spent, thus making them even more elusive today.

Plain edge and reeded edge "Fremantle Proofs" are in the British Museum; die variety not known. A plain-edge example, die characteristics not given, in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 608, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Mint State 1870 50 Cents

Newfoundland

Exceedingly Rare

652 **1870 MS-64, prooflike (B&M); MS-63 (Brian Cornwell; the finest seen).** Champagne toning with whispers of iridescence. A splendid coin which must rank as one of the very finest known of the variety. Acquired by the Norwebs as Proof, and it may well have been made as such, as documentation for all but a few Specimen issues of the early dates is non-existent. First and only Mint State example graded by ICCS. A win-win coin, a rarity in any high grade and in MS-63 or MS-64, RRR.

Obverse with both I's and A in VICTORIA repunched. On reverse S in CENTS and right side of 7 in date lightly repunched.

653 **1872-H MS-60.** Silver gray surfaces with hints of brown and gold at the rims. Elusive at the Mint State level, the finer (presumably) Heaton "hoard" pieces by this time having been widely dispersed, including possibly one offered as MS-64 in our Edmonton Collection sale.

Mintage: 48,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained seven Mint State pieces—what a nice little cache!

In VICTORIA, I's and T are repunched, some other light repunching on right side of obverse. On reverse, S in CENTS repunched at top, 8 leans left, 2 sharply repunched.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

654 **1873 AU-50.** Intense magenta, blue, and iridescent toning. One of the finest known to exist of this issue, and the finest that the Norweb family was able to acquire in years of searching. We've never seen or handled its equal.

Mintage: 32,000.

Obverse with some machine doubling of letters (artifact of striking, not diecutting). Reverse with 3 in date over a punch of more delicate style but of about the same size, with knobs of the earlier punch boldly visible.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

655 1874 VF-35. Small edge mark. Unknown in Mint State.

Mintage: 80,000.

Some bifurcation of obverse letters probably resulted in defective bases in EG (REGINA).

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1954; another example, Very Fine, acquired later from O.B. Windau in 1963 was not retained.

Choice Mint State 1876-H 50¢

Newfoundland

Remarkable Quality and Rarity

656 **1876-H MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Many die breaks, nick on neck. Nick near neck truncation tip. Gorgeous light golden, blue, and iridescent surfaces. Certainly one of the very finest known examples. Again we note that numerical grade is one thing—and certainly for this 1876-H the grade of 64 represents the *creme de la creme*—aesthetic appeal is often equally or more important. The Norweb Collection rarities for the most part combine both aspects.

Mintage: 28,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces.

Struck from a late state of the obverse die. Certain letters are irregular and bifurcated (making study of their original form not possible, despite the high grade of this coin), and the top of the F in NEWFOUNDLAND is entirely absent. Repunched 6 in date.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1880 50¢

Probably Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

657 **1880 Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell), alternatively MS-64 (PCGS).** Mottled magenta and gold toning over highly prooflike surfaces. A very "special" coin. This is the first and only Specimen at any level viewed by ICCS. As gem business strikes are virtually or completely non-existent, the importance of this gem Specimen striking is further enhanced. Or, if you wish to call it a business strike, it is likewise a world-class rarity and opportunity.

Mintage: 24,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

Some machine doubling of obverse letters. In the date the 0 is slightly low and distant from other numerals. The *Charlton Standard Catalogue* relates that all dies of this year have the second 8 in the date over a previous 7. The present coin has a small tip at the upper right of the 8 (also see description of following lot).

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 608, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1954.

658 1880 EF-45. Mottled light golden toning.

0 slightly low and close to 8. 8 over 7 in date quite prominent under magnification. Different die from foregoing.

Rare Mint State 1881 50¢

Newfoundland

"Deserves Attention"

659 **1881 MS-62 (PCGS) or MS-60 (B&M/Brian Cornwell)** or finer. Prooflike. Light gray and iridescent toning. Brian Cornwell commented: "This date is exceptionally rare in Mint State. ICCS has graded one at MS-62. In terms of rarity it deserves a lot more attention. ICCS has also graded two at AU-55 and the next best, after 10 years of grading, is an EF-40."

Mintage: 50,000.

Date digits very lightly repunched in areas.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 608, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Rare Mint State 1881 50¢

Newfoundland

Duplicate

660 **1881 MS-60.** Silver-lilac surfaces. Another example of this condition rarity.

Last digit of date is repunched.

From the King Farouk Collection Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954; a related piece in EF grade was acquired from New Netherlands Coin Co., September 22, 1964, Lot 1095, and, apparently, was not kept.

Choice Mint State 1882-H 50¢

Newfoundland

Cornwell: "Underrated, Undervalued"

661 **1882-H MS-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Warm light magenta toning over silver surfaces. Partial wire rim. Extraordinary quality. Among the finest known to exist. ICCS has graded two at this level, but none higher. As is true with the 1881, many collectors assume that more of these should be available in Mint State, but the fact is that they don't show up. Underrated and undervalued. Tied in grade with our Edmonton Collection:2336.

Mintage: 100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Bottom part of D in NEWFOUNDLAND missing (broken punch). Tiny projection from upper right of first 8 in date.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

662 **1882-H MS-62 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or MS-61 (PCGS).** Tiny nick on chin. Lilac, magenta, and iridescent toning.

Dies as preceding.

Superlative Gem Specimen 1885 50¢

Newfoundland

Exceedingly Rare

Believed Finest Known

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

663 **1885 Specimen-66 (Brian Cornwell) or finer (B&M); Specimen-65 (PCGS).** A splendid gem Specimen with delicate champagne and mottled iridescent toning. Certainly one of the very finest in existence of this date—if not *the absolute finest.*

First and finest graded by ICCS. None finer seen by or known to us, nor are any quality Mint State coins listed in our records except for the following—further increasing the desirability of this issue.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report*: 44,352, number of obverse and reverse dies used 2/4; average number coined per die pair 14,784, net number of good coins struck 40,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

From A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd., April 1, 1957, "Proof."

Prooflike Gem 1885 50¢

Newfoundland

Finest Business Strike Seen

664 **1885 MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS)**, prooflike. Light silver surfaces with delicate champagne toning. Highest Mint State coin evaluated by Brian Cornwell. Superb.

Prooflike, possibly struck as a Specimen. Apparently acquired by the Norwebs as Mint State, and later re-evaluated by them to Proof status.

A few obverse letters, especially in NEWFOUNDLAND, have minor repunching.

From A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd., April 1, 1957, "Uncirculated."

665 **1888 AU-55.** Lightly toned. Rare date. We have no record of having seen or handled a Mint State example.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 22,481; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 22,481; net number of good coins struck: 20,000. Lowest mintage of the entire denomination.

Some obverse letters lightly repunched. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From Stack's, Knowles Collection, Lot 1908, May 20, 1953.

Splendid 1894 50 Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

666 **1894 MS-63 (Brian Cornwell/PCGS), prooflike; Specimen-62 (B&M).** Champagne toning. **Acquired as a Proof.** In any event, an elegant example of this scarce issue. Brian Cornwell comments that business strike examples of this date when found in Mint State are apt to be prooflike. We note that one Mint State coin has been certified by ICCS.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 43,711; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 43,711; net number of good coins struck: 40,000. Specimen mintage: very few.

On the obverse the W in NEWFOUNDLAND is over a slightly smaller, more delicate previous punch. As noted earlier, the seldom-used W letter seems to have caused problems in die making at the Royal Mint. Some other letters have minor repunchings. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics, but the Royal Mint Reports are often inaccurate in this regard. By this time, dies were more stereotyped, but idiosyncrasies among Newfoundland dies seem to have extended to a later date than those on the more numerous Dominion of Canada dies.

From A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd., May 26, 1954, "Proof."

Remarkable Gem Specimen 1896 50¢

Newfoundland

Probably Finest Known

Exceedingly Rare

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

667 **1896 Dies aligned in the same direction. Reeded edge. Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** Light blue, magenta, and iridescent toning over deep mirror surfaces. An absolutely superb coin, quite possibly the finest known of the few in existence. Call it what you wish. First, finest, and only Specimen graded by ICCS or seen by us, a remarkable statement. Part of an even more remarkable 1896 Specimen set in the Norweb Collection.

The highest denomination entry in the incomparable offering of 1896 Specimen Newfoundland coins offered here. Conspicuously absent in even the greatest of great collections with which modern-day Canadian specialists are familiar.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 62,251; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 62,251; net number of good coins struck: 60,000.

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "Two obverse varieties are known: Haxby-Willey #1 and #2. Therefore, at least two obverse dies were used to strike 1896 Newfoundland 50-cent pieces, not '1' as quoted in the Mint Report. As with the 1894 10 and 20 cents, either of the two obverse dies may have been manufactured during a previous year. It is interesting to note that the only known previous use of obverse #2 in the Newfoundland 50-cent series goes back to 1882 on the Heaton strikings (source: Haxby-Willey's *Coins of Canada,* 3rd edition, page 102). It is conceivable that at least one obverse die from 1882 was brought out of storage and used in 1896. On the 'other side of the coin,' two reverse varieties for the 1896 Newfoundland 50 cents are listed in Charlton's 30th edition (listing omitted in subsequent editions): the 'Small Date' and the 'Large Date.' This suggests that two reverse dies were used instead of one as listed in the Mint Report." Specimen mintage: very few.

Top of 1 in date lightly repunched. Openings in top of 9 and bottom of 6 slightly narrower than on the following lot, but still "wide" in comparison to the digits used on the 1899 50 cents (see below). Called "Small Date" when acquired. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics; however, in this instance the *Royal Mint Report* is erroneous, as per the next lot and as per the Levesque commentary quoted above.

Relative to high number grades: Among the *United States* coins in the Eliasberg Collection we offered for sale last May, there were many top-grade examples, and it was not unusual for one observer to grade something as a 66 and another a 67 or 68, as standards are not well defined nor are they unequivocal. Regardless, in any lineup of 1896 Newfoundland 50-cent pieces, the Norweb Collection coin will forever be first rank.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1954, "Proof." Incredibly, this replaced a now-duplicate Proof acquired earlier!

668 **1896 AU-58.** Gold and iridescent toning. A challenge to Mint State. A very attractive coin overall.

Openings in last two date digits slightly wider than on preceding. No recut 1. Called "Large Date" years ago.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

669 **1898 AU-50.** Mottled silver gray. One of the finest known. Unlocated in Mint State. Rare in AU or finer grades, coins such as this have a lot of "play" in the marketplace and are often priced at widely differing levels, with one AU listing observed at $900 and an MS-60 at $3,500.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 83,329; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/2; average number coined per die pair: 20,832; net number of good coins struck: 80,000

J.C. Levesque commented in his 1982 study: "The 1952 third edition of Wayte Raymond's *The Coins and Tokens of Canada* lists the mintage figure of 1898 Newfoundland 50-cent pieces as 76,606. The third edition of Haxby and Willey's *Coins of Canada* lists the mintage as 76,607. The figure quoted in the 30th edition of *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* is 79,607, which was revised to 76,607 beginning in the 31st edition. Other authors quote various mintages for the 1898 Newfoundland 50-cent piece: Bowman lists 79,607, James 76,607, Gandley 76,607, etc. Therefore, three different mintage figures have been quoted for this issue: 76,606, 76,607 and 79,607. To these, I add another: 80,000, which is quoted on page 69 of the 1898 *Royal Mint Report* as being the number of good coins struck and prepared for issue. I have not been able to find a reference to substantiate any mintage figure other than 80,000 for the 1898 Newfoundland 50-cent piece."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Marvelous 1899 50 Cents

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Known

670 **1899 Narrow 9's. MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light gray, gold, and iridescent toning over satiny surfaces. Somewhat prooflike when held at a certain angle to the light. Marvelous quality. By far the finest seen.

Although the mintage for this issue is generous, in 1899 there was absolutely no interest in numismatic circles of saving high-grade business strikes. Dominion of Canada silver coins of Victoria are elusive enough in Mint State, but as a rule, provincial issues are several orders rarer yet.

It is probably worth suggesting that if any reader ever contemplates assembling a *definitive collection* of Newfoundland coinage, he or she should expend every effort, bend every sail, to acquire the needed gems from the Norweb Collection. It may be generations, if ever, before certain opportunities recur.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 152,776; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 76,388; net number of good coins struck: 150,000.

Very narrow 9's in date, unlike any used earlier in the decade; the subsequent year, 1900, reverts to a wide 9.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., May 26, 1954.

Seldom Seen Gem-Quality 1900 50¢

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Known

671 **1900 MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light golden gray surfaces with splashes of blue and gold at the rims. A splendid coin. Seldom seen at any Mint State level. In fact, an AU coin would be notable. The present gem is by far the finest seen by either our staff or ICCS (finest graded: MS-60), a very remarkable statement in view of what has passed beneath our gaze.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 153,344; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 1/1; average number coined per die pair: 153,344; net number of good coins struck: 150,000.

First date digit lightly repunched. If, indeed, just one die pair was used, all coins should have these characteristics.

A Specimen is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Matte Specimen 1904-H 50¢

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

672 **1904-H Edward VII. Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-62 (PCGS).** Silver gray surfaces with hints of gold and blue. Absolutely superb. A breathtakingly beautiful rarity. A memorable Heaton Mint gem.

Mintage: 140,000; Specimen mintage: very few. Only Heaton Mint 50-cent issue of this reign. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained four Mint State pieces.

Acquired in the 1940s or early 1950s, "Proof."

Another Gem Matte Specimen 1904-H

Newfoundland

673 **1904-H Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-63 (PCGS).** Gray and iridescent toning. Another remarkable coin, another remarkable opportunity.

From A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd., May 26, 1954, "Uncirculated."

Gem 1909 50 Cents

Newfoundland

Of Incredible Rarity

674 **1909 MS-64.** Lustrous with delicate champagne toning. The obverse is somewhat satinlike, closely resembling a Specimen. The reverse is lustrous and frosty. Exceedingly difficult to locate in gem Mint State as are all Edwardian silver coins; incredibly rare so fine! Tied with our Edmonton:2341.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 205,884; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/2; average number coined per die pair: 102,942; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

675 **1911 George V. MS-64.** Mottled light golden, brown, and iridescent toning. First year of the new reign. A superb coin.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 203,428; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 5/2; average number coined per die pair: 58,122; net number of good coins struck: 200,000.

Unlike the Dominion of Canada 50-cent piece, the obverse inscription on the Newfoundland version does contain reference to the Deity and therefore is not "Godless." These pieces were struck late in the 1911 year.

In the date the second 1 is below the right stand of N; 9 repunched. (Another variant, not offered here, has the second 1 not so far to the right.)

Newfoundland 50-cent pieces of George V were saved in larger quantities by the public than were the Victorian varieties. At the time this was the largest silver denomination of the island, and with fears of the banking instability of the 1890s still fresh in many people's minds, a store of silver coins seemed like a good idea. However, most pieces put away were lightly worn.

Notwithstanding such hoarding, on an absolute basis Newfoundland 50-cent pieces in gem grades are multiples rarer than United States coins or Dominion of Canada coins.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

676 1917-C MS-60, lightly cleaned long ago. Attractive medium iridescent toning.

Mintage: 375,560.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

677 **1918-C MS-65/64.** Mottled light gray toning over lustrous, frosty surfaces. A superb coin in every respect and about tied with our Edmonton:2345 example.

Mintage: 294,824.

In our Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collection sale, 1990, Lot 5542 was an MS-64; in our Frontenac Collection sale, 1991, Lot 5359 was described as MS-63.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem 1919-C 50 Cents

Newfoundland

Believed Finest Known

678 **1919-C MS-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Delicate mottled golden toning. An absolutely beautiful, splendid gem. Finest seen or graded. Where you can find another? The last Newfoundland 50-cent piece.

Mintage: 306,267.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

$2 Gold Coins

1865-1888

The Newfoundland $2 gold coins, minted from 1865 to 1888, stand today as one of the most popular specialties within the Canadian series. The expanse of date and mintmark (just one from the Heaton Mint) varieties exceeds that of the Dominion of Canada $5 and $10 pieces combined. In addition, three different obverse varieties lend interest and collecting possibilities. In some instances the same obverse die was used to strike Newfoundland 10¢ pieces and $2 gold coins, both being of like diameter. The study of die characteristics of a significant number of pieces would help identify specific linkages.

The obverse pictures Queen Victoria and, as noted, is similar to that used on the Newfoundland 10-cent piece. On the reverse these coins were denominated three different ways: TWO HUNDRED CENTS, 2 DOLLARS, and TWO HUNDRED PENCE. These were sometimes called "double dollars."

They served excellent duty not only on the island of Newfoundland, but throughout the eastern section of Canada, where they were readily accepted in commerce. In 1894 the Newfoundland banks "crashed," and the island's monetary system was taken over by outside banks that came in to stabilize the currency. Around this time, the supply of $2 coins virtually disappeared, as they were ideal "hard money" in comparison to paper notes which were widely distrusted. Similarly, large-denomination Newfoundland 25¢ and 50¢ pieces were hoarded.

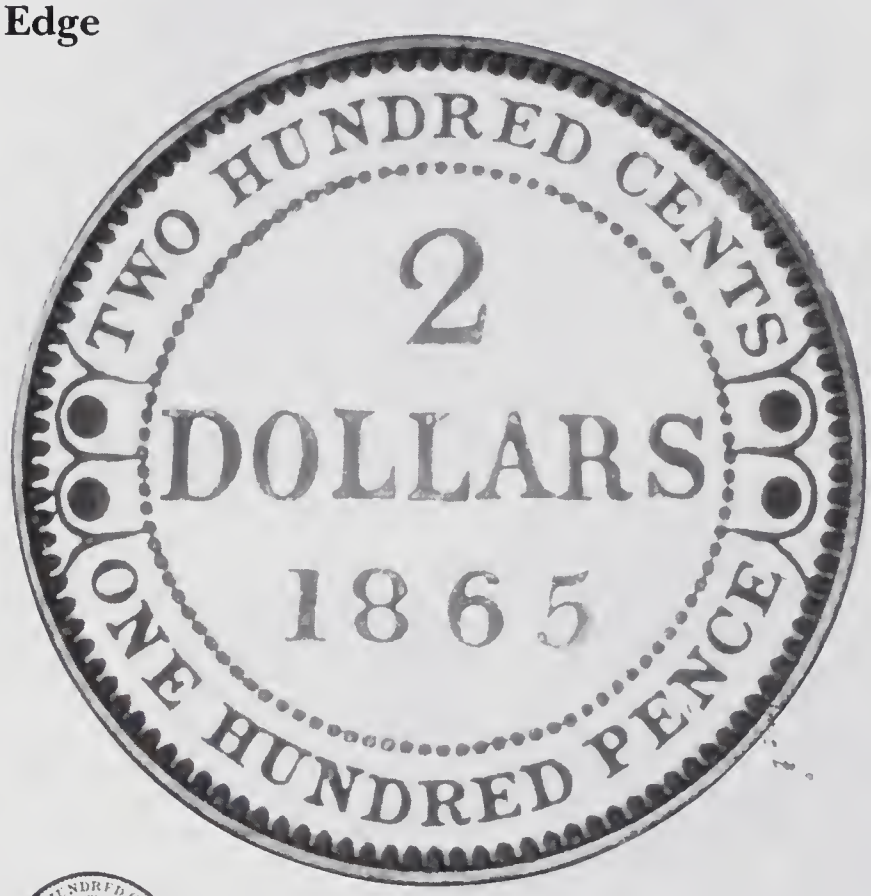
Today the typically encountered Newfoundland $2 coin is apt to be in EF or AU grade, reflective of their one-time utility. Mint State examples are in all instances rare and for some issues exceedingly rare. A few Specimen strikings are known from polished dies, and the Norweb cabinet is remarkable in its selection of these. Typically, even a single Specimen issue is not found even in an advanced collection.

Glittering Gem Specimen 1865 Gold $2

Newfoundland

Normal Die Alignment

Plain Edge



679 **1865 Queen Victoria. Specimen-64 (PCGS) or finer (B&M). Dies aligned 180° apart. Plain edge.** A glittering gem example. Exceedingly rare in Specimen (mirror Proof) format, so much so that most advanced numismatists and specialists have never *seen* one.

Mintage: 10,000; Specimen mintage: very few.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND and closer to the colon than to the D. This is R.C. Willey's "First Obverse" (cf. "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, October 1991). Minor repunching of some letters. U in NEWFOUNDLAND perfect; second N weak, defective at bottom of left stand, and third N defective at this spot. Struck by two blows of the Proof press, with some "shadow" letters from the first striking visible under magnification.

In the 19th century R.W. McLachlan wrote (*American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 19, No. 2) that Newfoundland $2 coins were often met with in circulation throughout Canada. By all accounts the denomination was a great success, as further evidenced by the fact that most seen today show generous signs of circulation.

Specimen strikings were made only for cabinet purposes, and probably to the extent of fewer than 10 impressions, with the present Norweb Collection having a "corner" on the available supply at present. Probably most were sold to English collectors who desired an example of the first Canadian-related coin of this denomination. Brian Cornwell commented "about six are known." An example in the John J. Ford, Jr., Collection was sold to the Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection. Two Proofs were in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of that sale's Lot 606, mentioned in fore part of the present catalogue.

From New Netherlands Coin Co., ex Virgil M. Brand estate.

Choice 1865 Newfoundland Gold $2

Newfoundland
Normal Die Alignment
Reeded Edge
Possible Specimen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

680 **1865 Tentative Specimen-62 (B&M) or MS-63, prooflike (Brian Cornwell) or MS-64 (PCGS). Reeded edge.** If it is a Specimen, it is not as carefully made as the preceding or following.

With period. Different obverse die from preceding. Large colons after D and G. Letter U punch broken at right; this feature is also seen on Lot 738, a pattern 10 cents struck from a similar, but not identical die. If struck by two blows, the first impression is not visible. Although this piece was not struck with the same care as Lot 679, the surfaces are mirror Proof.

A good case can be made for its being a cabinet or Specimen example: If it were made as a business strike at the Royal Mint, most probably it would not appear as mirrorlike as the present example, even if it had been struck from polished dies. Equally important, all business strikes were crated and shipped to Newfoundland, a long and bumpy journey by sea. It strains credulity to suggest that a gem such as this would have survived such treatment. Moreover, *die break evidence at the third N in NEWFOUNDLAND on Lot 681, attributed as a Specimen, indicates that the present Lot 680 was struck first.*

Splendid Specimen 1865 Gold $2

Parallel Die Alignment
Plain Edge

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

681 **1865 Specimen-62 (B&M/PCGS). Dies aligned in the same direction. Plain edge.** Variant die alignment of the preceding, and likewise of exceedingly high rarity. One of 10 or fewer believed to have been struck with Proof finish, this figure for both die alignments combined.

Identical dies to preceding, but later state with break from rim through right side of third N in NEWFOUNDLAND. Struck by two blows of the Proof press.

Gem Specimen 1870 Gold $2 Rarity

Newfoundland
Dies Aligned 180°
No Period Variety

682 **1870 No Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Specimen-64 to 65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** A gorgeous gem, bright, warm yellow-gold. Superbly struck. Obviously a presentation coin.

Mintage: 10,000; Specimens, probably fewer than five. The description for New Netherlands' 58th Sale, September 1964, Lot 1048, speculates that fewer than 1,500 of this 10,000 mintage were of the no-period type.

R.C. Willey's "Second Obverse." No period. Some die striae as made. Reverse with 18 lightly repunched.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., date not given, but probably in the 1940s or 1950s.

683 **1870 No Period. AU-50.** Most original mint lustre still remains. Possibly quite scarce, per New Netherlands quotation above and per R.C. Willey, the latter stating "it is generally conceded that the piece with the second obverse [without period] is extremely rare."

Dies as preceding, obverse now with crack through DLAND possibly explaining its rarity this year.

684 **1870 With Period. AU-50.** Sharp. The usually-seen variety of this year.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND is about centered between D and colon. 8 and 0 in date are repunched.

Gem Specimen 1872 Gold $2

Newfoundland

Possibly the Finest Known

685 **1872 No Period. Specimen-63/65 (B&M) or Specimen-63 (Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** All of this equals a "grading forum" on this very nice coin. Some obverse die striae as made, probably really Specimen-65 overall (the cataloguer always has the last word!). A gorgeous gem coin the quality of which we have never seen before, and which may not exist elsewhere. A landmark coin in the Newfoundland series, a coin to be forever remembered. One could spend a lifetime or even two in the pursuit of Canadian numismatics and not duplicate the quality and breadth of the Norweb Collection Newfoundland coins in all series.

It is worth noting that the W.W.C. Wilson Collection set of 1865-1888 $2 pieces was of mixed quality business strikes and did not challenge the presently-offered Norweb Collection offering.

Mintage: 6,000; Specimens, fewer than 10.

On reverse, hairline crack (visible only under strong magnification) connects WO and H; another links DRED. 87 in date lightly repunched.

686 **1872 No Period. AU-50.** Somewhat prooflike. At last, here is a "typical" Newfoundland $2 gold coin, a Norweb duplicate, but if found elsewhere certainly to be considered of special importance, as indeed it should be.

Different reverse die from preceding.

Famous 1880 Newfoundland Gold $2

Lowest Mintage In Series

Business Strike, Small "Perfect Date"

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

687 **1880 No Period. Small Date. AU-55 (B&M/PCGS).** Partially prooflike. Very nice quality overall, far above the average (see note). The 1880 is famous for its low mintage and has been a prime numismatic attraction for many years.

Mintage: 2,500.

A in VICTORIA doubled and possibly over a smaller A. Repunching at top of L in NEWFOUNDLAND. Date in shorter numerals than the following, and not overdated. Further, the "Small Date" is quickly ascertained by comparing the height of the 1 with that in the "Large Date."

The description of another AU coin in New Netherlands' 58th Sale, September 1964, observed: "This coin shows numerous handling marks, and has a somewhat prominent but light surface scratch across the Queen's cheek. Very likely to have sustained its abrasion through a long sojourn in a mint bag. Only 2,500 two-dollar pieces were struck in 1880, and this year has long been a popular rarity. For some strange reason, a high percentage of the coins of this date, that we have either seen or sold, appear to show some kind of impairment. Offhand, we can recollect several with striking flaws, most of which were located upon the obverse of the coins examined. Others, including the above specimen, originated in the *Spink hoard* of these odd denomination gold coins, which came upon the market a couple of years ago. Beyond doubt, the Spink coins were long stored (and abused), as all of them that were shown to us seemed abraded to some extent."

John J. Ford, Jr., later related (conversation with cataloguer) that it was New Netherlands that bought the hoard, which contained several hundred $2 coins among which were several 1880s.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

Gem Specimen 1880 Gold $2 Rarity

Newfoundland

Second 8 in Date Over 7, Large Date

Ford: "Of Incredible Importance"

688 **1880 No Period. Large Date. Second 8 in date over 7, or 1880/1870. Specimen-64 (PCGS) or slightly finer (B&M).** A splendid gem coin, brilliant, and of absolutely superb quality. Another truly remarkable coin, one of the most important gold coins offered in this sale or any other. The significance of this ultimate Specimen rarity cannot be overstated.

A in DOLLARS slightly too high in position. John J. Ford, Jr., reported (conversation with the cataloguer) that he had never seen this variety, and it is of incredible importance. "If I were going to buy a single coin in the Norweb sale, it would be this one," he added.

689 **1881 No Period. AU-55.** Most lustre remains.

Mintage: 10,000.

On the obverse there is a die break at T, repunching at EG, and a complex die break at E of NEWFOUNDLAND. On the reverse there are breaks linking most letters and devices on more than half the periphery including the right side of the coin.

690 **1882-H With Period. AU-58.** A gorgeous coin, deeply and sharply struck with a partial wire rim. Seldom seen so fine. Only Heaton Mint issue of the Newfoundland $2 gold, and significant for this reason.

Mintage: 25,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained one Mint State example.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND is closer to D and distant from colon. This is R.C. Willey's "Third Obverse." Under even low magnification is seen a multitude of *raised* die lines on the portrait. Obviously, the portrait punch was not finished (another lack of consideration for the far-off provincial people and their interests?). This obverse die was used later to coin Lot 603, the 1882-H 10-cents in the present sale; in the later use the die has a few minute breaks and most of the raised die lines on the portrait are gone.

Gem Specimen 1885 Gold $2

Newfoundland

With-Period Rarity

Possibly Unique

691 **1885 With Period. Specimen-66 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A gorgeous gem of the highest quality. A remarkable coin.

First and only seen by ICCS, no example seen before by John J. Ford, Jr. We know of no other. The rarity and desirability of this coin cannot be overemphasized. Moreover, the variety with period is not listed in R.C. Willey's study, "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies," 1991. He knew only of the no-period issue. This with-period variety may be unique.

Mintage total of both obverse types combined: 12,707; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 2/1; average number coined per die pair: 8,470; net number of good coins struck: 10,000. Specimen mintage: probably fewer than five and perhaps just one or two.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND is close to D, distant from colon. Trivial triple-punching at bottom of upright of E in NEWFOUNDLAND will serve to identify this die for research. On the reverse a minute die break links the tops of letters in TWO HUNDRED CENTS, and a similar break links TWO HUNDRED PENCE. If, indeed, just one reverse die was used—as the *Royal Mint Report* states—all coins should have these characteristics. However, see the following lot.

692 **1885 No Period. AU-58 to MS-60.** Nearly fully Mint State. Virtually all lustre is intact.

Usually seen variety of this year.

On the obverse hairline breaks link TORI and, separately, LAND. Incipient breaks at reverse periphery, but differently positioned from those on previous coin; from a different die, *Royal Mint Report* notwithstanding.

693 **1888 Period. AU-55.** Last 8 recut. Some marks.

Mintage total per *Royal Mint Report:* 39,451; number of obverse and reverse dies used: 6/4; average number coined per die pair: 7,890; net number of good coins struck: 25,000.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND is close to D and distant from colon. Base of upright of E triple punched as on the 1885 Specimen (but this feature is not seen on the earlier business strike 1882-H $2 with Third Ohverse). The die appears to have been resurfaced, with some grinding marks at V and elsewhere. Reverse with extensive peripheral breaks.

694 **Balance of the Norweb Collection of Newfoundland coins, various denominations and dates: Large cents:** ☆ 1865 AU-50. Brown surfaces ☆ 1880 Wide 0, Low Date. EF-45. Medium brown ☆ 1890 EF-40. Medium brown with iridescent hues ☆ 1907 Round tail. AU-55. Medium brown ☆ 1919-C AU-50, polished. Orange surfaces ☆ 1929 AU-58. Medium brown. ☆ **Small cents:** ☆ 1938 AU-50. Light brown ☆ 1940 MS-63, brown ☆ 1941-C MS-65, brown ☆ 1942 MS-64, brown ☆ 1943-C AU-55 ☆ 1944-C AU-50. Medium brown. ☆ **Silver five-cents:** ☆ 1894 Good-4, damaged ☆ 1908 F-15, damaged ☆ 1912 AU-58. Light silver and golden surfaces. Very close to Mint State ☆ 1941-C MS-65. Bright silver surfaces with some splashes of toning ☆ 1942-C MS-65. Mottled light golden toning. Countless die striae under magnification, indicating this was an early striking from dies that were not completely finished ☆ 1943-C MS-65. Delicate golden toning with some splashes of iridescence. Somewhat prooflike reverse. Superb ☆ 1944-C MS-63, prooflike. The fields are highly prooflike. Delicate champagne toning ☆ 1945-C MS-62. Mottled light golden toning ☆ 1947-C MS-60. Lightly toned. ☆ **Ten-cent pieces:** ☆ 1890 Period, even date. EF-40. Light magenta and iridescent surfaces ☆ 1941-C MS-63. Mottled delicate golden and iridescent toning. The reverse is somewhat prooflike ☆ 1942-C AU-50. Silver with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1943-C (2). MS-60 and EF-45. Both pieces having light toning ☆ 1945-C (2). MS-60 Brilliant and AU-50, damaged. ☆ **50 cents:** ☆ 1899 VF-30, cleaned long ago. Mottled gray toning ☆ 1907 EF-40. Light gray ☆1908 AU-50 or finer. Mottled light brown toning. (Total: 31 pieces)

COINAGE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The coinage of Nova Scotia is short, sweet, and interesting.

Nova Scotia adopted a decimal system in 1859 based upon the pound sterling rated at an exact $5. Under this system, British sixpence passed for 12-1/2¢, shillings for 25¢, and florins for 50¢. While plentiful British coins could serve handily for larger denominations, there arose a need for cents and half cents, the latter being needed to make change when sixpence pieces were tendered.

Half cents were struck with the dates 1861 and 1864, the obverse being the die used for regular British farthings (1/4 penny) and the reverse showing a wreath enclosing a crown and the date. Cents were similar, were dated 1861, 1862, and 1864, and utilized obverse dies for contemporary British halfpennies. Thus, for the circulating copper coinage of Nova Scotia there is a direct die linkage with British issues.

Nova Scotia could have used British farthings and halfpennies by fiat, but did not, presumably because the inscription on the reverse of the British halfpenny, identifying it as such, might be confused with its Nova Scotia valuation of one cent. As it turned out, the Nova Scotia half cent was not a popular denomination, and commercial circulation was limited. Presumably, they did not fit well into trade outside of Nova Scotia in a milieu in which the popular private issues, Bank of Montreal issues, and the like, passed as cents, and no small half-cent coin was needed.

The Nova Scotia coinage is a compact and interesting numismatic series. The half cent has an interesting connection with the 1861 coin of the same denomination made for New Brunswick.

BRONZE HALF CENTS

1861-1864

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

695 **1861 Queen Victoria. Specimen-67 BN (B&M/PCGS).** 44.0 grains. Specimens were probably sold mainly to collectors in England.

Mintage: 400,000; Specimens, a few dozen.

Left foot of A in SCOTIA partially missing. I's in 1861 date may be over earlier, smaller I's. Digit 6 somewhat irregular on its high areas.

The obverse die (toothed, not beaded border style) is also found on *1860* English farthings (1/4 penny). See C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins in the British Museum,* 1958, p. 441, this obverse being Peck's Obverse 3. The writer knew Peck, a retired druggist, and visited him in the early 1960s and viewed his collection kept in wooden cabinets in his home.

Also see commentary under Lot 513.

696 1861 MS-65, red. A splendid coin, bright original mint red just beginning to tone a natural light brown. Certainly one of the finest we have ever seen.

Upon close examination the reverse shows three or four overlapping impressions of the obverse, marks showing repeated die clashing—an interesting feature readily visible under magnification. G in D:G: double punched. Break connects I and A in SCOTIA.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

697 1864 MS-65, red. Pale reddish orange. Somewhat prooflike. Natural light brown toning just beginning to form. A superb piece.

Mintage: 400,000.

Some machine doubling in obverse legend. Reverse with NOVA SCOTIA virtually entirely over earlier, lighter impressions of the same letters—quite fascinating under medium magnification. Lower left foot of A in SCOTIA missing.

From Fred Bowman, May 23, 1963, replacing an earlier piece acquired from the Farouk Collection, 1954.

BRONZE CENTS

1861-1864

Gem Specimen 1861 Cent

Nova Scotia

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

698 **1861 Queen Victoria. Large Rosebud variety. Specimen-67 BN (B&M/PCGS).** Bronzed Proof surface with a mixture of rich medium brown with some lighter areas. Obverse die is that used for the contemporary British bronze halfpenny.

Mintage: 1,800,000 (all varieties, business strikes); Specimens, several dozen.

The obverse die is Peck Obverse 6 (p. 432), no L.C.W., raised leaf veins. Large (relatively speaking) rosebud on reverse is close to border. Digits 86 repunched in date, stray mark over final I in date.

It would be interesting to establish specific die linkages between Canadian provincial bronze coins and British issues of the early 1860s. C. Wilson Peck describes general types and major varieties, but not minor die differences.

From Spink & Son, Ltd., 1955.

699 **1861 Large Rosebud variety. Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** Sharply detailed features. A superb coin. The obverse is a blend of mint red and light brown and iridescent toning, while the reverse is brown with splashes of mint red.

Dies as preceding.

From Spink & Son, Ltd.

700 1861 Large Rosebud variety. MS-65, brown. Lustrous, satiny surfaces. The obverse is brown and iridescent blue, while the reverse is a mixture of mint red and brown with some splashes of blue.

Obverse same style as preceding but from different die; large R over small R in BRITT. Reverse without repunching at date.

The first Nova Scotia copper coins arrived on the *Europa* on January 25, 1862. It was felt almost immediately that more copper coins would be needed, and further supplies were ordered to the extent of $10,000 in cents. Apparently, the new request became misplaced at the Royal Mint, for when a representative of the banking house Baring Brothers contacted that institution on August 29, 1862, to check on the progress of the order, nothing could be learned of it. Some new dies were made in September 1862, but most coins were made from 1861-dated dies still on hand. Later in the month the freshly-minted bronze cents were ready for shipment, this being accomplished in time to be placed aboard the Royal Mail ship *Asia*, which, after being damaged in a storm, arrived in Halifax on October 15. Over the years there has been much confusion about the relative availability of 1861-dated cents vs. the $10,000 worth of coins, earlier believed to have been dated 1862, made in September 1862. The situation is clarified in detail by J. Richard Becker, *The Decimal Coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island*, 1975.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

Key 1862 Bronze Cent

Nova Scotia

A Rarity in Mint State

701 **1862 MS-63 RB (B&M/ICCS).** A nice mixture of red and brown. Highly lustrous. Rare in all grades. The key to the series. Best graded by ICCS and *only the second Mint State coin seen.*

Mintage: Unknown; included in 1,800,000 figure accepted for 1861, and apparently a very small part of it. P.N. Breton commented in his 1894 book: "Notwithstanding that there was a larger issue reported for 1862, and it is far rarer than those of 1861-1864. These dates will long continue to be common." Apparently minted in September 1862 as part of a $10,000 coinage order for cents, most of which were struck from left-over 1861-dated dies, as noted under Lot 700. A study of die characteristics and relative availability of cent varieties of these two years could provide an estimate of the original mintage for the 1862-dated issues.

Obverse die stylistically similar to preceding. Some machine doubling. Breaks at R (VICTORIA) and D (D:G:). Reverse with 86 double punched.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

702 **1864 MS-64/65.** The obverse is mostly brown with some tinges of mint red. Gorgeous lustrous surfaces. Not rare in most grades, but somewhat scarce as a gem.

Mintage: 800,000.

Obverse stylistically similar to preceding. Break at T (VICTORIA). 86 in date doubled.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1955.

COINAGE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Through the Act of April 17, 1871, the island adopted a decimal coinage with one dollar composed of 100 cents, although legislation in this regard had been introduced in the House of Assembly as early as February 23, 1860. By that time the island, called Saint John (earlier Ile St. Jean) until 1798, was home to numerous varieties of private tokens (the best known being the SHIPS, COLONIES & COMMERCE issues) and used British, United States, and other coins in commerce, but had no government issues.

On September 13, 1871, the Royal Mint sought bids for two million cents for Prince Edward Island, these to be made to the same standard as British bronze issues. On December 25, 1871, Christmas Day, Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham, was given the nod over the other bidder, James Watt & Co. (with some slight historical connections to the old Boulton & Watt firm), which was asserting itself as an up-and-coming rival, but which would cease coining in the 1890s. No other denominations were ever struck. Dies were cut at the Royal Mint, London, as per usual practice for British colonial coins, and shipped to Heaton.

In due course Heaton struck the coins and arranged with the Union Bank of London to receive the funds for them, with the pieces to be picked up by the Birmingham and Midland Bank and shipped in boxes to the Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island. The newly minted pieces were rolled in paper wrappers of 50 coins each and packed in 200 boxes, each with 10,000 cents. On November 25 they left the Heaton Mint, and in December they arrived at their intended destination across the Atlantic.

The quantity of two million was staggering, to say the least, inasmuch as there were only about 75,000 people in the district at the time. This amounted to about 27 coins per person! No wonder that quantities of these pieces remained in the vaults of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, undistributed for eight years. Following an authorization dated December 11, 1878, the dregs were parceled out at a 10% discount (shades of the Randall Hoard of American large cents!). This offer was eagerly received, and 10,000 were shipped to Halifax, 70,000 were sold to A.J. Tait of Montreal, and 130,000 went to various towns in New Brunswick. By that time the island was a part of the Dominion of Canada, having joined in 1873, although it did not fully adopt the Dominion Uniform Currency Act until eight years later.

In 1894 P.N. Breton commented: "There was a very large issue of this coin, over 2,000,000. It is thus found plentifully in circulation, and will be considered very common for some time to come." Breton was right, and these cents circulated in the eastern part of Canada until well into the present century.

BRONZE CENTS

1871

703 **1871 MS-67 RD (B&M/PCGS)**. Bright orange surfaces, prooflike, a superb gem. Certainly a presentation piece or special striking, quite possibly the closest one can come to a Proof.

Mintage: 2,000,000. Struck at the Heaton Mint, but with the traditional H mintmark absent, apparently an oversight. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained 255 Mint State pieces and was the most numerous of any holding in that marvelous group. John J. Ford, Jr., suggests that no true mirror Proofs are known although some have been called that (cf. conversation with cataloguer). Robert J. Graham et al., *The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island*, p. 143, state that Specimens indeed do exist and are identified, among other ways, by having no blank areas in the grass under the trees. The W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), Lot 587, contained two pieces, one called "Proof" and the other "Uncirculated," but with no further description as to characteristics.

Die varieties exist, and at least two (including this) have Q in QUEEN doubled. On the reverse the Latin inscription is crudely aligned (this varies among dies, but all seen are rustic).

The attractive 1871 cent of Prince Edward Island constitutes a "complete collection" of this province. The obverse depicts a youngish Queen Victoria with a tiara, the inscription (in English, in contradistinction to the usual Latin) VICTORIA QUEEN above, date below. The unsigned effigy, by Leonard Charles Wyon, upon close numismatic inspection is found to be slightly different from that found on contemporary Canadian cents. The reverse illustrates a large oak tree to the right (for England) and a stand of smaller ones to the left (representing the three counties of Prince Edward Island: King County, Queen County, and Prince County–how royal!) with the motto PARVA SUB INGENTI ("the small below the great"). The namesake of the island was Edward, the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father.

James G. Hirtle in "The Prince Edward Island Cent of 1871: Unique or Just Somewhat Unique," *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, March 1975, observes that the identical obverse master die with English (instead of Latin) inscription was also used by Heaton in 1882 and 1890 to produce working dies to coin bronze halfpennies for the island of Jamaica.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

704 1871 MS-60. Several marks on the reverse from what appear to be large lintmarks above RI of PRINCE. In-person examination is recommended. Duplicate.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953. The Norweb inventory records another coin, now unlocated, described as "Trial piece without legends on either side, plain edge; acquired from Somer James, 1960."

Plan To Participate

Plan to participate in this sale. Many months of activity have gone into the preparation of this catalogue, and now it is in your hands. Before you are thousands of interesting coins. Plan to participate. It's a great way to add to your collection! Bid by mail (as most of our clients do) or attend in person. Either way, we look forward to hearing from you!

UNIQUE FRENCH COLONIAL COIN

The Legendary 1670-A Double de l'Amerique Françoise

The Unique Member of the Historic Gloriam Regni Issue

The Rarest of all French Colonial Coins

705 **1670-A Double de l'Amerique Françoise. Fine to Very Fine.** Breton-503, LeRoux-252, Zay-3, Gadoury & Cousini-1, Breen-6 (*Studies on Money,* 1976), Breen-257 (*Encyclopedia,* 1988), Hodder-2. Plain edge. Copper. 62.3 grains. 23.4mm. Good, rich brown in color on surfaces that are, for the most part, hard and only trivially porous. Reverse center soft, as made.

Obverse: crowned L (for Louis XIV) flanked by 1670, Paris mintmark A below, LVDOVICVS. XIIII. D.GR.FRAN.ET.-NAV.REX ("Louis XIV, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre").

Reverse: three fleurs-de-lys around the Paris mintmark repeated once again on this side, while placed above in four lines is DOVBLE DE LA MERIQVE FRANÇOISE ("Double [Denier] of French America").

Unique. This is the sole specimen traced, and when illustrated has been either the plate coin or its prototype in all the major references noted earlier. It is the third and rarest member of the famous 1670-A Gloriam Regni issue, exceeding even the extremely rare silver 15 sols issue in terms of its rarity. **It is the only French colonial coin that specifically says "America" in its legend.**

The double is not as well known as its relatives, the silver 5 and 15 sols. In fact, this is the first auction appearance in history of the double and is only the second time in the past half century that the piece will have changed ownership. No collection of French colonial coins can ever be considered complete until the double is acquired. It may not entirely be an exaggeration to suggest that a specialist collector of French colonial coins may find he is offered a 6 or 12 deniers of 1717-Q multiple times while he is still waiting to acquire the unique 1670-A double. Generations of French, French colonial, and Canadian numismatic specialists have been born, lived, and died without having had the opportunity to acquire this legendary rarity.

Because it has been little publicized and is even less well known, the 1670-A double has not been properly appreciated by all specialist collectors and cataloguers of French colonials. 19th-century French cataloguers, such as Zay, correctly called the sole surviv-

ing specimen a *coin*. In the 20th century, however, opinion appears to have become divided about the numismatic nature of the double. Gadoury & Cousini continued to call it a coin, while Frederic Droulers, in his study of the coins of the Paris Mint (1992), opined that it was an *essai* (*i.e.*, a "pattern"). Breen called it a pattern, as well, and Hodder, in his American Numismatic Society study of French colonial coins (1994), agreed.

However, upon further research and consideration, it appears that the only evidence any of the pattern partisans has ever offered in support of their case is the fact that only one example of the Double survives. On its face, this is inadequate. One can point to many, other unique coins in the American, French, and British numismatic traditions, none of which are called "patterns" simply because they are unique.

The entire 1670-A issue, silver and copper, was intended to circulate in France's overseas colonies, which included Canada and French possessions elsewhere in the New World. The issue was not struck exclusively for circulation in Canada. Rather, it was meant to be a general colonial issue. What differentiates the 1670-A issue from those of, say, the vast majority of French metropolitan coins found in archeological excavations in Canada, and elsewhere, is that **it was specifically certified for circulation in Canada, so mentioned by name in the decree that authorized it.** In the case of the silver 1670-A issues, there is nothing in their legends or types which would specially distinguish them from any mainland French issue. In the case of the copper Double, *and only in this one case*, there is.

Besides being the only appearance of the word "America" on any French colonial era coin (we note that the Castorland pieces were not "coins" nor were they struck for circulation nor were they struck during colonial times!), the reverse legend on the 1670 Double is worthy of some digression, first cartographic, then numismatic.

The legend clearly states that the coin is to be a double [denier] meant for circulation in French America. In order to know what "French America" meant at the time, it is helpful to look at what mapmakers called French America when they drew their renditions of the western hemisphere.

The term was not used by Pierre de Vaulx in his 1613 map *Ocean Atlantique*, when he referred specifically to French Canada. Instead, Canada was called "La Nouvelle France," a term with which we are very familiar today. We must look elsewhere for a cartographic definition of "French America."

Jean Gurard's 1634 *Carte Universelle Hydrographique*, which appears to have been done for Cardinal Richelieu himself, is far more instructive. On this map, both North and South America together are labeled "Amerique." North America is called "Amerique Septentrionnelle" and is divided into several areas, among which are "Nouvelle Albion" (*i.e.*, New England), "Floridea" (obviously, Spanish Florida), "Virgines" (*i.e.*, the Virginias), and the by now familiar "Nouvelle France" (Canada). For Gurard, then, and almost certainly for his patron, the puissant Cardinal, the word "Amerique" meant the same thing as "The New World" might to a contemporary, or what the "western hemisphere" might to us, today, simply, the continents of North and South America and the islands in the seas surrounding. "Amerique Françoise," then, just meant the "French New World." It is clear, therefore, that the legend on the Double meant that the coin was to circulate throughout all French colonial holdings, in both North and South America.

While its legend calls for the double's circulation throughout French dominions in the western hemisphere, there appears to have been something of a problem in correctly expressing this intent on the coin, itself. In fact, the die sinker may actually have misspelled the legend! As called for in the decree of February 16, 1670, the double was to have on its reverse the following inscription: "Double de l'Amerique Françoise," or "Douhle [Denier] of French America." As we read it on the coin, however, the inscription reads: "Double de la Merique Françoise," or "Double [Denier] of French Merica." The difference may appear at first glance to be small, hut to one commissioned to carry out the king's will it might not have seemed so trivial. No cartographer worth his salt would have let such a mistake go by, for example, without insisting that it be fixed. While the intended meaning of "La Merique" for "l'Amerique" must have been clear, the grammar was not, and it is not entirely out of the realm of possihility that in addition to a lack of copper limiting production of the issue, the error in spelling may also have contributed to the speedy demise of the 1670-A Double.

A brief excursion into the history surrounding the authorization and issue of the 1670 coinage will further serve to show that the Double was, in fact, part of an intended French colonial coinage, and was not an unadopted pattern.

We may never know exactly why the French Crown decided to strike a copper and silver coinage for its overseas colonies in 1670. The Compagnie des Indes Occidentales was the prime beneficiary of the decree and may have heen its ultimate author. Five years earlier, the royal Carignan-Salires Regiment had been sent to Canada, and it is possible that the 1670 coinage was just another part of Colbert's plan for putting some sense of order into French affairs in Canada. It is also possible that Jean Talon, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance of New France (1665-68, 1670-72) may have had a hand in the decision. Talon's letter to Colbert dated at Quebec Novemher 10, 1670, included the following reference to a special colonial coinage:

"When I was in France [1668-69] the King did me the honor to say to me that he wished a coinage to he struck here suitahle for the country and which should remain here in circulation, and you inform me such would he your sentiment. When you will please to issue the necessary orders, that work shall be prosecuted. It will be of the highest utility to the Colony."

It should be stressed, however, that Talon was at best an indifferent supporter of coinage for the colonies, for earlier in the same letter to Colbert he stated that "I must observe that if all the money which the King orders for Canada were transported hither, and made use of in specie, this country would not only not he accommodated, but expenses would be douhle." Talon's part in inspiring the coinage is equivocal. François Le Blanc later (1690) patriotically attributed the issue to the King's own will. Whoever may have been actually responsible for the issue, his hopes for it were not to he fulfilled.

On February 19, 1670, Louis XIV authorized the issue of 100,000 livres for the accommodation of the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, the issue to he divided into 30,000 livres of silver 15 sols pieces, 50,000 livres of silver 5 sols pieces, and 20,000 livres of copper douhle deniers. The issue was to he struck in its entirety at the Paris Mint and the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales was to ship the coins to the French overseas colonies of the New World, where they were to circulate exclusively (circulation in mainland France was explicitly prohibited).

Barely one month later, coining the issue had run into serious trouhles. The king decreed, on March 24, that due to the "difficulty there is of finding bar silver and refined copper for the production of the said coins..." the silver coins of the issue were to be struck at Paris using silver obtained from melted Louis d'argent, while the copper Doubles were to be struck from copper double Tournois melted in the mint at Nantes. The decree is unclear at this point, but it appears that the Douhles were also to he struck at Paris, the reference to Nantes being only to the origin of the metal for the issue.

Despite this decree, the difficulties in obtaining adequate metal stocks clearly were not alleviated by the proposed expedients. Today, we recognize the 1670-A silver 5 sols as rare, the silver 15 Sols as extremely rare, while the presently-offered copper double is, of course, unique.

The conditions which suggested to sòme that a coinage specific to the French colonies overseas was an economic solution remained pressing. Late in 1671, Intendant Talon wrote once more to Colbert, proposing "a currency here which by its stamp would be peculiar to this country, not good elsewhere...." Similar proposals were presented hy others during the following year, 1672. Such calls for a coinage solution clearly gave rise to the Decree of November 18, 1672, which, to the disappointment of the more radical, took a moderate mercantilist position. Rather than calling for a special coinage to be struck for the colonies, it instead revalued upward hy one third all French current coins when circulating outside of metropolitan France. This expedient, however, quickly proved unworkable, since there was nothing for a mainland Frenchman to buy in Canada, nor would a Canadian wish to see his currency devalued by 30% on its return home.

To the south of La Nouvelle France, two British colonies had already adopted the more radical position. Both Massachusetts in 1652 and Maryland in 1658 had authorized a silver coinage rated lower in weight than their homeland equivalents, but equal in silver fineness. Maryland's coinage was just a little longer lived than the 1670-A French issues, quickly fading from view until by the turn of the new century none could be found in circulation. Massachusetts' coins, on the other hand, seemed to grow from strength to strength, and even long after the colony was forced to close its Boston mint, Massachusetts silver coins circulated freely, even aboard British warships.

The French experience in Canada and Louisiana was quite different from that of the British to their south. The French population in Canada probahly never exceeded more than the total number of inhabitants in just a handful of British American colonial cities. French settlements in Canada were only occasionally self-sufficient, and for the most part relied upon imports of even the most basic necessities of life to maintain their hold on the wilderness. In this respect, the French experience in Canada is very similar to that of the Spanish in Florida. Both colonies were inherently insecure as they were equally incapable of supporting a large enough population to provide for defense against their ever-expanding British neighbors.

These differences among the colonial experiences of the European powers are repeated in the stories of their coinage histories. Both French Canada and Spanish Florida were from the beginning and remained until the end, essentially coinage poor. The typical coins to be found in circulation in both colonies were of small denomination copper or silver. Circulation of large quantities of silver or gold specie was confined exclusively to imports from the Crown and was devoted, also exclusively, to the maintenance of the armies for imperial defense.

By contrast, while the average British American colonist may well have had some of the same coins in his pocket that could have been found in the possession of his French neighbor to the north or his Spanish to the south, experience with considerable sums of silver and gold bullion was not confined in the British colonies to the circles of the army. Rather, the mercantile class of the northeast, as well as the planter class of the south, often handled sums occasionally in excess of several months subsistence for an entire Spanish or French military garrison city. Spanish Florida proposed its own coinage in the middle of the 18th century and the crown ordered that it be struck in the Mexico City Mint. If any were, none has survived to be recognized as such, today. French Canada made do with homeland coins, too. Once or twice, the French crown authorized a coinage specifically for Canada, including the 1670-A and 1717-Q issues. Quantities authorized were small to begin with and few were actually struck. That any of these French colonial coins survive, today, is as much to be wondered at as it is to be celebrated.

From John J. Ford, Jr., New Netherlands Coin Co., to Emery May Holden Norweb, 1954. Earlier from Wayte Raymond, Burdette G. Johnson, and Count Ferrari.

PATTERN COINS

Overview of Pattern Collecting

The Norweb Collection offered in the present catalogue is unprecedented among auction offerings in its depth and breadth of Canadian and provincial patterns, in the aggregate including over three dozen examples. It is a close rival to the John J. Ford, Jr., collection of Canadian patterns, numbering slightly over 50 pieces, sold to the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, in 1974, through James A. Haxby and Maj. Sheldon Carroll, who came to New York to buy it.

Many varieties of "pure" patterns are listed below, while certain other issues listed in pattern references are to be found elsewhere, examples being the 1876 Dominion of Canada cent without H (not a *pattern,* but a cabinet or numismatic piece, in our opinion) and other cabinet pieces.

The field of Canadian patterns has been treated in the literature over the years, but has hardly been in the mainstream of activity, as examples of this coinage specialty are encountered very infrequently. In the United States series of patterns there are over 1,400 examples, and many were produced by the hundreds or even thousands, including pieces made in significant quantities specifically for sale to numismatists. By contrast, Canadian patterns were generally overlooked in their time. What pieces that did reach numismatic circles were likely to become a part of an elite circle of famous collections in England, where such pieces were kept among "colonial" issues. Such British numismatic luminaries as Caldecott, Montagu, Murdoch, and Peck sought Canadian patterns and were able to acquire significant pieces in the absence of widespread demand. C. Wilson Peck's main interest was British and related copper strikings, and he became known as the prime authority in that field.

Looming large in the annals of Canadian patterns and Proof rarities is W.W.C. Wilson, a Canadian collector whose cabinet is detailed in the fore part of the present catalogue. William B. Tennant of New Brunswick was likewise important and in his collecting lifetime was able to gather 17 Canadian pattern coins, these later passing to the Norweb family.

The first organized study in print of Canadian issues was by R.W. McLachlan, 1908, and was titled "Patterns Struck at the Royal Canadian Mint for Canada." Published in the *Canadian Antiquarian* and in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* (B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas) it was also later issued as an offprint. Twenty-five different varieties were listed. This was a refinement and expansion of the selected comments made by McLachlan in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in the 1880s.

Notable recent studies include Fred Bowman's authoritative 1957 monograph, *Canadian Patterns,* used as the basis for most other commentaries, and a section in the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* (which reprints "B" numbers and adds new numbers as well, such as "PC" numbers for Province of Canada patterns, etc.). Unfortunately, this interesting series is not treated in the excellent Haxby-Willey *Coins of Canada* book, for if patterns were listed, no doubt much interesting information would be presented.

The most recent study is that of Hillel Kaslove, well-known Canadian specialist and museum curator, and was published under the title "Pattern and Trial Pieces of Canada" as a chapter in *Canada's Money,* American Numismatic Society, 1994.

Production of Canadian Patterns

Among Canadian-related patterns will be found those of the Dominion of Canada as well as issues associated with Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and other provinces. Examples were generally made at the Royal Mint, London, in the early days and after 1908 at the Ottawa Mint (in 1931 name changed to the Royal Canadian Mint). There are exceptions such as 1937 patterns for Canada struck at the Paris Mint.

The present state of the art of Canadian "pattern" listings, as reflected by the corpus of standard monographs on the subject, seems to the writer to be a combination of true patterns made for experimental or design purposes and, illogically, cabinet pieces made routinely for exhibition purposes (the 1876 cent and certain New Brunswick coins dated in the 1870s). Concerning the latter cabinet pieces, there does not seem to have been a fabric of stories, deceptions, false mintage reports, etc., in the style of certain United States pattern issues. In the writer's opinion such cabinet pieces belong among the regular listings, not among patterns. It may be that some future scholar will reorganize the pattern listings, revise criteria for inclusion, treat the relationship of patterns to Specimen and cabinet pieces with variant edges or die alignments, give minute die characteristics including die states, cross-reference pattern dies to regular issue dies (including those used at the Royal Mint for British farthing and halfpenny coinage), etc. This is a stimulating project just waiting to be done.

Although many designs were proposed over the years for Canadian and related provincial coinages, especially of the 20th century, most were never made in or do not survive in pattern form. How interesting it would be today if Emanuel Hahn's illustrious series of sketches made in the 1930s with distinctively Canadian motifs had been translated into coinage pattern form as to be collectible today.

An effort has been made by the cataloguer to describe in detail certain of the pattern and related dies so that future researchers will have at their fingertips information that might otherwise be difficult to locate after the Norweb Collection coins are dispersed. As noted, certain "patterns" seem to the cataloguer to be cabinet or numismatic pieces, not patterns at all, and these are listed among regular issues in the Norweb Collection catalogue.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

PATTERNS

1858 Pattern Cent

Province of Canada
Reverse Motif
Possibly Part of 20¢ Experiment
Lightweight Planchet

706 **1858 Pattern cent reverse. Charlton PC-2.** Bronze. 59.5 grains, "light planchet." 23.7mm. **Specimen-64** with attractive orange surfaces accented by light splashes of blue.

The design consists of a ring of maple leaves alternating in a quasi-geometric fashion with maple seeds and their stems, all facing outward from center, a beaded circle within enclosing ONE CENT 1858. The use of maple seeds as a Canadian coinage motif is unusual, but is also found on New Brunswick 20-cent pieces of 1862-1864, there completely differently styled.

The obverse of this issue is traditionally described as "blank," and it is, but the coin cannot be called "uniface," as there was a reverse die with provision for a raised rim (whereas uniface coins are typically struck with one die impressed on a blank with the appropriate side resting on an anvil or other hard surface) and do not have struck, raised rims.

On the "blank" obverse of present coin traces of an earlier impression of this reverse design are visible (see note below). On the same side "20 CENTS" is pinscratched, quite probably at the Mint, and possibly to indicate that this was part of an experiment to produce *20-cent pieces* (see McLachlan's comment about related pattern cents and 20-cent pieces below under Lot 709).

On the reverse O and E in ONE are repunched, the former notably so; "thorn" extends below right arm of T; center 58 date numerals repunched.

Very curiously, this and the next two lots, each with a boldly, normally struck reverse combined with a seemingly "blank" obverse have an obverse which is not really blank at all. If the "blank" side of each of these is viewed at a certain angle to the light, there will appear, faintly, certain flattened-out features of the reverse motif similar to that on the well-struck side of the coin. These features are in relief, not incuse, and read normally. The method of creation of this feature is not obvious to the writer. The dies were not clashed, as the impression is in relief. Perhaps previously-struck impressions of this reverse die were flipped over and struck again, in the process flattening the first impression.

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), incompletely described, Lot 555, was called "Proof. Rare" and may have been similar; indeed, it may be one of the examples offered here.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953. Earlier from Wayte Raymond.

1858 Pattern Cent

Province of Canada
Reverse Motif
Medium Planchet

707 **1858 Pattern cent reverse. Charlton PC-2.** Bronze. Duplicate, but of heavier weight. 79.0 grains, "medium planchet." 23.7mm. **Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** Gorgeous light orange-red surfaces. Obverse "blank," but with certain features of an earlier 1858 striking visible in relief when held at a certain angle to the light.

Same reverse die as preceding.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953. Earlier from Wayte Raymond.

1858 Pattern Cent

Province of Canada
Reverse Motif
Heavy Planchet

708 **1858 Pattern cent reverse. Charlton PC-2.** Bronze. Another duplicate, but of still heavier weight. 83.7 grains, "heavy planchet." 23.7mm. **Specimen-64 (B&M) or Specimen-63 RB (PCGS).** Warm light orange-red surfaces. Obverse "blank," but with certain features of an earlier 1858 striking visible in relief when held at a certain angle to the light.

Same reverse die as preceding.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2363, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1858 Pattern Cent

Province of Canada

709 **1858 Pattern cent. Charlton PC-3.** Bronze or related alloy. 59.8 grains. Dies oriented in the same direction. **Specimen-65, brown (B&M) or Specimen-64 RB (PCGS).** Quite possibly struck on a bronze planchet. Superbly struck and minutely detailed. An absolute gem.

Obverse with portrait of Queen Victoria and inscriptions similar to the regular issue, but from a *very curious die* with defective N's (see below). Reverse is the pattern die with maple leaves and seeds similar to that offered in the previous three lots.

On the obverse the N punches are defective and irregular on their uprights on each side, the stand on the left being bent inward (from punch damage), presenting a very distinctive appearance. It would be interesting to know more about this die and whether it was ever employed for circulating coinage.

Reverse from same die as preceding, but apparently a slightly earlier state showing a wisp of an extra curve below the top curve of the 5 of date, this being absent on the uniface patterns.

Charlton notes that an example of this pattern was sold by Wayte Raymond in an auction sale in 1928.

In the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 17, No. 1, R.W. McLachlan commented concerning the variety:

"Obv. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Diademed head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

"Rev. ONE/CENT, 1858 within a beaded circle; outside the circle is a circle of maple leaves with their tops pointing outwards; between each leaf is a seed pod. Copper.... This is a more beautiful design than that of the regular issue. It was proposed to strike it in nickel, but the idea was abandoned owing to its being of the same size as the 20-cent piece, and to the likelihood of its being passed off on the ignorant peasants for that coin. I know of the existence of only one specimen; it was purchased some years ago in London by a collector in Ontario."

(McLachlan also noted that he had a Proof impression in nickel of the regular-issue design dies, apparently today's Charlton PC-7 variety, "showing that there was some thought of substituting that metal for the ordinary copper small change.") See related note about 20-cent patterns under Lot 706.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, earlier from the Thomas Wilson Collection.

Celebrated MDCCCLIX Halfpenny

Province of Canada

Roman Numerals In Date

Britannia Seated Reverse

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

710 **1859 Regular cent obverse, pattern British halfpenny reverse. Roman numerals in date, and the only Province of Canada issue with this style. Charlton PC-5.** Copper alloy, probably bronze; cited in at least one place as copper-nickel. 86.9 grains. 25.4mm. Dies aligned in the same direction. **Specimen-63 RB (B&M/PCGS).** Probably dipped decades ago. Now a pleasant orange with some minor flecks near rim.

Obverse from regular die. Minor repunching at IA, D (DEI), second A in GRATIA, C in CANADA, some even lighter repunching elsewhere as well. Perhaps this die can be identified on a prooflike regular-dies (obverse and reverse) 1858 or 1859.

Reverse with seated figure. Letters small and very widely spaced. Date expressed as MDCCCLIX, the only Canadian coin of this era with its date in Roman numerals. Somewhat lightly defined, as struck, on the reverse, on the high areas of the seated Britannia, giving the appearance of "flat spots," but with details within the shield present.

Exceedingly rare. One or two known to exist. Unknown to McLachlan. None in the National Currency Collection in Canada. The H. Alexander Parsons Collection, 1936, had an example (mentioned by Bowman, 1957, p. 4, and described as "the only specimen known") that may be the same as the present piece. This Norweb coin is pictured and cited in the Charlton and Kaslove studies, with no hint of another example.

A highly important, perhaps once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

The intent of this piece is not known. The obverse die is that of a Canadian cent of 1858 or 1859, whose specific use on a pattern or a circulating coin is probable but has not been confirmed. The reverse is appropriate for a British halfpenny and was used on Peck-2022 and illustrated on Peck's Plate 43, an example of which is in the British Museum (the obverse is an imperial die showing Queen Victoria, young head, not crowned or laureated, from the current British shilling, with surrounding inscription VICTORIA D: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: B:). Doubtless, both dies, not otherwise related, were on hand at the Royal Mint, London, and as a whim or for a test the purpose of which is not evident now, the dies were combined and one or more pieces struck.

In 1857 and 1859 many varieties of pattern *decimal* coins were made along with some related motifs and die combinations. Decimal issues were denominated, for example, as ONE DECIMAL PENNY. Some non-decimal issues were produced as well, including the present HALFPENNY with no mention of the "decimal" word. The presently offered Canadian pattern issue displays a reverse that was part of a trio of identical designs for British farthing, halfpenny, and penny patterns.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., April 25, 1956.

Double-Thickness 1858 Cent

Province of Canada

Possible Copper-Nickel Alloy

711 **1858 Pattern cent. Charlton PC-6, not listed by McLachlan or Bowman.** Plain Edge. Thick planchet, about twice the normal dimension (*i.e.*, piedfort). 140.7 grains. Copper alloy, possibly with nickel content; widely cited as *copper-nickel*. 25.5mm. Dies oriented in the same direction. **Specimen-66 RB (B&M) or Specimen-65 (PCGS).** Orange-red with splashes of blue. A thrilling coin, absolutely superb. This pattern is slightly double struck, not readily noticeable except under very close examination with the coin turned at an angle to the light; the double striking is visible on the outline of the portrait and among the letters (which have dramatically doubled "ghosts").

A finely cut obverse die. Light repunching at VIC, O, and I of VICTORIA and R and G in REGINA. On the reverse all date numerals are lightly repunched with the original impressions being very slightly left. Prominent center dot on diagonal of N in CENT slightly near the top of the letter, a feature not normally seen on regular strikes that have passed under our gaze.

Hillel Kaslove reports that an example in the National Currency Collection is about 10% lighter, has T (GRATIA) repunched and, on the reverse (same die as used on the present coin?) the entire date is repunched.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1858 Pattern 20 Cents

Province of Canada

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

712 **1858 Pattern 20¢ in silver. Charlton PC-4.** 23.2mm. Plain edge. 62.3 grains. Dies oriented parallel (almost). **Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Silver surfaces with splashes of light magenta, blue, and on the reverse, gold. Plain edge, dies oriented in opposite directions (coin turn). Coins of this alignment may have been made as cabinet pieces by Charles W. Fremantle, depnty master of the Royal Mint 1868-1894, who also caused certain other British and colonial issnes to be restrnck or created for this purpose. In the present instance, this would have been restruck circa the 1870s.

Obverse is the adopted design as used on Province of Canada 20-cent pieces in 1858, the largest denomination coined that year. The reverse is of a maple wreath with leaves and seeds as later used for New Brunswick in 1862. Some have attributed the authorship of the reverse to British Mint engraver George William Wyon, who was in his early 20s at the time; the general motif was later used for a funeral medal struck in his memory at the Royal Mint.

Obverse, NA of Canada slightly repunched; some other letters show slight repunching. Reverse with T of CENTS tilted right, top left side of T touches N (which is aligned too high), 1 and 5 of date recut (date punched singly one digit at a time).

An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), Lot 552, was described as "silver Proof. Very rare." An example is in the National Currency Collection.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1858 Pattern 20 Cents

Province of Canada

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

713 **1858 Pattern 20¢ in silver. Charlton PC-4.** 71.4 grains. 23.5mm. Dies aligned 180° apart. **Specimen-62 (B&M/PCGS).** Inky blue and gold surfaces. An absolute gem. An exciting example of this rarity.

Dies as preceding.

An example is in the National Currency Collection. A piece graded as Specimen-60 to 61 was in our Frontenac Sale.

DOMINION OF CANADA

PATTERNS

1876-H Cent In Copper-Nickel

Dominion of Canada

714 **1876-H Pattern cent. Charlton DC-17. Struck in copper-nickel alloy.** 89.7 grains. Dies aligned in the same direction (medal turn). **Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 (PCGS).** A few surface flecks. On the reverse the N in CENT is somewhat lightly struck due to hardness of the alloy. A splendid Specimen. Pale golden surfaces.

The *Charlton Standard Catalogue* comments: "These pieces are believed to have been struck for exhibition purposes, without regard to the fact that there was no currency issue corresponding exactly to them." Thus, this piece is more properly a cabinet or special numismatic coin than a pattern.

On the obverse a die crack at left side of E extends downward but, curiously, not upward toward the border. C and second A in CANADA slightly doubled. On the reverse the digits 18 are doubled, 6 leans slightly right.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1937 5¢ In Brass

Dominion of Canada

Struck in Paris

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

715 **1937 Pattern 5¢ struck in brass. Charlton DC-20.** Plain edge. 76.9 grains. 21.2 mm. Dies aligned in opposite direction (coin turn). **Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).** Medium golden surfaces. Some areas of blue.

New design this year. Obverse with portrait of King George VI. Reverse with a beaver, a distinctly Canadian motif.

Struck at the Paris Mint, where the master dies for the circulating issue were being made as the Royal Mint, normal source for these matrices, was too busy to handle the work.

Very rare. This is the first we have handled. One is in the National Currency Collection, and a few scattered others exist.

In a recent note, Michael J. Hodder commented: "With further regard to the Royal Mint's careless attention (at times) to the needs of Canadian coinage as mentioned here and there in your Norweb Collection catalogue, Lot 715, struck in Paris, is an outstanding example of this. Can you imagine a British mintmaster sending over dies for a *homeland* coinage with a covering letter to the Paris Mint, home of Britain's traditional enemy? Certainly not! That the British would have the "Frogs" strike a coin for them only shows, to me (an ex-patriot) how little interest there was at the Royal Mint in making coins for the Canadian provinces, even as late as the 1930s."

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2363, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1937 *Bluenose* 10¢ In Brass

Dominion of Canada

Struck in Paris

716 **1937 Pattern 10¢ struck in brass. Charlton DC-21.** 38.0 grains. 18.2mm. Dies aligned in opposite direction. **Specimen-63 (B&M/PCGS).** Medium gold surfaces with some splashes of iridescence.

New design. Obverse with incoming monarch King George VI. Reverse with a fishing schooner widely called the *Bluenose,* the famous ship after which it is said to have been modeled.

As was the case with the brass five-cent piece of this year, the 10-cent brass impression was made at the Paris Mint, for the Royal Mint, London, was too busy.

Only a few examples are known including one in the National Currency Collection and another in our March 1990 sale of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections, Lot 5235. The present coin will be a highlight to any specialized cabinet of Canadian 10-cent pieces, especially those of the popular sailing ship reverse.

In 1936 Emanuel Hahn, who had sketched ideas for Canadian coin motifs since 1930 and had one of his designs adopted for reverse of the 1935 Canadian silver dollar, entered a competition for new motifs for 1937 issues. The obverses were to feature the portrait of King George VI, but the reverses were to be a departure from the designs of yesteryear and display designs unique to Canadian life. A committee suggested that artists consider such animals as a beaver, Canada goose, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, or wapiti; or industry such as agriculture, lumbering, mining, hydro power, or transportation (such as Calèche with a driver and horse or a Red River cart with horse or oxen or dog team); and fishing or fishing vessels.

Rising to the occasion, Hahn designed a motif of what was intended to be a typical fishing schooner, but apparently used the sleek *Bluenose,* with its racing lines, as a model, although this was never confirmed. The design was executed in plaster measuring about eight inches in diameter and was reduced at the Paris Mint. Reference: Douglas Franklin, "The Canadian Coinage of 1937," *Canadian Numismatic Journal,* July-August 1983, and other sources.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2363, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

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1928 Pattern $10 Struck in Copper

Dominion of Canada

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

717 **1928 Pattern $10 coin struck in copper. Charlton DC-10.** 131.2 grains. 27.0mm. Reeded Edge. Dies aligned in the same direction. **Specimen-64 (B&M) or Specimen-62 RB (PCGS).** Surface cleaned to a bright orange and then lacquered, possibly officially (as the Canadian Mint lacquered some of its patterns and Specimens). The coin is very attractive and was acquired by the Norwebs as an unqualified Proof.

In 1928 plans were considered for resuming an official Canadian gold coinage denominated in dollars, as had last been struck with the $5 and $10 gold issues of 1912-1914. Patterns were made, of which the presently-offered coin is the largest denomination.

The obverse features King George V as used on the 1912-1914 issues, still appropriate as he remained on the throne. The reverse, by George Edward Kruger Gray, represents an interpretation of the Arms of Canada.

The history of these pieces is little known and is not simplified by the statement made by Fred Bowman in his January 1957 study, which noted in part: "Canada, Ten Dollars 1928. It is possible that trial pieces were struck to test the dies, although the officials at the Mint state that no strikings were made.... No information as to the metal is available, and no strikes are known to be in existence."

The rarity of this coin is further confirmed by Fred Bowman's article, "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," 1969, which may have referred to the Norweb Collection example: "The only known specimen is in a private collection."

The present coin is the only example we have seen or handled, although John J. Ford, Jr., reports the existence of several others, possibly totaling five or six (per conversation with the cataloguer). It is a well-struck piece and must have been presented to a dignitary, then acquired by the Norwebs.

A few years ago we handled a uniface impression of the reverse, believed to be unique, from the family of the engraver.

The Norwebs were often given first choice of great rarities and delicacies including, unbelievably, a set of 1937 Edward VIII English copper, silver, and gold coins (through the £5 value), which they acquired.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1956.

BRITISH COLUMBIA $10 AND $20 PATTERN GOLD COINS

The Province

The province of British Columbia is located in Western Canada and has as part of its borders the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana to its south and Alaska to its west. Captain James Cook, of England, landed on the Pacific Coast in 1778, the same time that the well-known voyager "discovered" the Hawaiian Islands. The area was immediately attractive, primarily because of its fur-bearing animals, and Russia (in particular) and Spain also sought to establish a presence there. In 1794, to solidify its claim and commercial interests, the British government dispatched Captain George Vancouver to lay claim to the land, which he did. The abundance of the region attracted settlers from Great Britain and from the eastern regions of Canada, many who came to participate in the fur trade, which also extended south to the Oregon Territory. In 1846, after the famous "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" campaign, referring to the latitude, the boundary was agreed to between the United States and the residents to the north, which by that time was officially called New Caledonia, sometimes British Columbia.

Vancouver Island in the southwest of the province, in an island-studded section of the Pacific Ocean coastline, became a British colony in 1849, and in 1866 it was combined with New Caledonia to form the British Columbia we know today. Vancouver Island today is the cultural center and contains over 70% of the population and includes Victoria, the capital. The largest city by far is Vancouver. Although it has but a tenth of the population of Vancouver Island and slightly more than half that of Victoria, New Westminster is important as well. On July 20, 1871, the crown colony of British Columbia was admitted to the Confederation of Canada.

The Norweb Collection offering, consisting of three examples of the 1862 British Columbia coinage, one of which is struck in gold (the 1862 $20), represents one of the most

important groupings to cross the auction block in many years and is the first since our Virgil M. Brand Collection sale (held in 1983 at the commission of the Jane Brand Allen estate and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York) which included silver strikings of the $10 and $20 and a gold $10.

The British Columbia $10 and $20 issues are mainly known by *legend* and *reputation;* few have had the opportunity to examine examples in person, and in recent decades they have been absent from nearly all major collections.

It is appropriate at this point to give some general and specific background concerning the issues:

Gold Finds in British Columbia

Years before British Columbia became prominent in the annals of gold, in January 1848 discoveries of this precious yellow metal were made on the banks of the American River in California, hundreds of miles to the south of British Columbia, by employees of Marshall, who built a sawmill on behalf of John Sutter, the land owner. Within a relatively short time the news of the bonanza spread, and by year's end California was the site of a mad scramble for riches. The following year, 1849, saw the advent of tens of thousands of treasure-seekers from the eastern part of the United States as well as virtually every other part of the globe. Additional strikes were found, fortunes were made (and lost), communities came into being, and by 1850 California, then well settled by "Yankees," became a state in the Union. Gold mining, from the loose earth, stream beds (placer mining) and deep-rock mining, continued through the 1850s. However, after the first few years of the decade most profits went to large mining companies and corporations. The days of the legendary individual prospector were no more.

Although gold had been discovered in British Columbia years earlier (for example, during the summer of 1850 Joseph W. McKay found various particles of gold on Vancouver Island), knowledge of the situation was not widespread. The Hudson's Bay Company, which controlled much of the commerce in the area, realized that gold existed, but the firm was not eager to disseminate the news (perhaps as Sutter did not want the news of the gold discovery on his California acreage to be spread, lest it detract from the main work of operating a ranch). Still, various individuals profited from scattered gold exploitation sites in British Columbia.

By the end of 1857 the news could no longer be contained. Deposits and specimens of gold from the Fraser River district attracted the attention of merchants, bankers, and miners alike. The year 1857 saw the Hudson's Bay Company export 300 ounces during the last several months alone. By Christmas week the situation was such that Governor James Douglas was prompted to issue a proclamation which "forbade all persons to dig or disturb the soil in search of gold until authorized in that behalf by her majesty's colonial government," further noting that all such metal belonged to the crown. Typical government announcement, this!

On January 14, 1858, the same individual reported:

> From the successful result of experiments made in washing the gold in the sands of the tributary streams of the Fraser River there is reason to suppose that the gold region is extensive, and I entertain sanguine hopes that future researchers will develop stores of wealth perhaps equal to the gold-fields of California—the geological formations observed in the Sierra Nevada of California being similar in character to the structure of the corresponding range of mountains in this latitude.

Gold Rush!

By April 1858, the news had spread to many areas to the south, where it fell upon the ears of California gold diggers who were experiencing lean times. "California is to be outdone, as the rivers of British Columbia are larger than those of California. The glories of Australia shall pale before this new golden *aurora borealis,*" noted an account which mentioned in passing the gold strikes in Australia earlier in the decade. In a situation reminiscent of that which occurred in California in 1848-1849, farmers left their horses and oxen, tradesmen boarded up shops, and employers were left without laborers as wave after wave of eager adventurers traveled to the Fraser River in hopes of finding a gold bonanza. Hubert H. Bancroft wrote in his *History of British Columbia:*

> California was now rapidly losing population. Men of all classes abandoned their occupations in the interior and followed the crowd to San Francisco. Money was borrowed at exorbitant rates of interest to be advanced on goods for British Columbia. It was not strange that the first flair opportunity would be seized by the journals of San Francisco to stem the current by giving the northern regions under the guise of the mistake of the Fraser mines the worst possible name. The whole of California in April 1858 was in a ferment. Business in the interior was deranged, and in many places broken up. Hundreds too impatient to wait for the steamers mounted horses and hastened overland, especially from the northern counties of California, making the distance in 18 days. While towns in the interior were being deserted, San Francisco derived the benefit of the influx and of the outfitting of the miners, and the shippers rejoiced at the prospects of the Fraser trade. Shrewd storekeepers in the mountain counties hurried down to establish themselves in San Francisco.
>
> During April and May, the rumors, more or less fabulous, of gold discoveries in the north continued to circulate throughout California and in the Oregon and Washington territories. Vessels left San Francisco carrying three times the number allowed by law. John Nugent, a special agent of the United States, estimated that in May, June, and July 1858, 23,000 persons went from San Francisco by sea, and about 8,000 more overland—safely 30,000 or 33,000 in all in the course of the season; and that out of these there returned before January 1859 all but 3,000. None were too poor and none too rich to go. Young and old and even the decrepit. Some out of restlessness or curiosity; others for profit or prey.

Bancroft quoted the account of one Lundin Brown, who noted that "never in the history of migrations of men has there been such a rush, so sudden and so vast."

It was reported that the first major load of emigrants, consisting of 450 adventurers, left San Francisco on the steamer *Commodore* on April 20, 1858. From then through the beginning of the second week in June, 2,500 miners had departed by sea, while it was estimated that 5,000 more were at Puget Sound further north and on their way to the Fraser River. The

steamboat owners perhaps profited most from the migration and helped promulgate and expand the many tales of treasures to be found.

Denouement

Although many newcomers to British Columbia were rewarded with success, as in California the golden dreams of most evaporated into the mist. It was later stated that the most important effect of the gold excitement was to lay the foundation for permanent settlements in British Columbia and to bring to the area many energetic individuals who later turned their attention to other enterprises. The fate of the *Brother Jonathan* (refer to our 1982 catalogue of the Henry Clifford Collection sale for a detailed description of this ship with an even more extensive account to be given in the forthcoming book, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*) was mentioned by Bancroft as part of a commentary concerning the waning of interest:

> The foundering of the steamer *Brother Jonathan* off Crescent City [California], July 8, 1858, with the loss of many of her passengers, was a shock which gave the final impress to the idea that the rush had continued too long. The immigration suddenly stopped; and more: in a few months the adventurers were nearly all back again in "God's country," as they called the sunnier regions of the south, full of bitter denunciations of the route, the country, the resources, yet knowing no more, after the return, of the extent and wealth of the mines than they knew before leaving in quest of them. It was argued that the deposits on the lower Fraser River must be small, and if the head-waters contained greater wealth, the remoteness, Indian difficulties, want of supplies, and the short duration of the mining season, would forever make them inferior to California as a mining area.

The same account quoted population figures for the Fraser River district as 17,000 in 1858, the peak, 8,000 in 1859, 7,000 in 1860, and only 5,000 in 1861. The estimates of gold production for 1858 were relatively modest and ranged from $500,000 to $2,120,000, tiny fractions of the California counterpart years earlier.

In the years after 1858 several new gold discoveries were found in British Columbia. At Cariboo in 1861 a particularly rich strike was located. In this year gold production in the area was estimated by one account to be $5,000,000 but, like all tales of golden treasure, the figure is open to question. There was very little in the way of official recording of gold acquired by miners.

Coins in British Columbia

Paralleling the earlier situation in California, circulating coinage in British Columbia in the 1850s and 1860s consisted of diverse foreign pieces including issues of Mexico, England, and other entities. Gold dust, sometimes measured by the "pinch," was employed in small transactions but was unsatisfactory due to imprecise weight, measurement, and fineness. Relieving the situation somewhat was a shipment which arrived from Great Britain on the *Tartar* in April 1861, a total of 6,900 pounds sterling worth of coinage consisting of shillings, sixpence pieces, and threepence issues. The annals of the district reveal that an issue of paper currency was scheduled for release in 1862. Years later in 1926, historian R.L. Reid published *The Assay Office and Proposed Mint at New Westminster*, as part of the Archives of British Columbia, and expressed the opinion that all notes were subsequently redeemed by the government. Reid had been studying the subject for several decades.

Gold Assay Facilities

As early as August 1859 Marchand & Company, formerly of San Francisco, established a private assay office in Victoria, British Columbia. It was believed by district officials that a government assay office would be beneficial and would serve the needs of miners, bankers, and citizens alike. Those possessing gold could be certain of receiving a fair price, and financial stability would come to the area, perhaps serving to stem the continuing loss of population south to California.

"There is another reason which inclined the authorities to consider the establishment of an Assay Office," Reid wrote, continuing:

> The revenue of the colony was small and the expenses large. An export duty on gold was being considered as a proper mode of taxation. As long as the miners came into the province and went out with their gold in their own hands, there was no means of accurately knowing what the output was; but if the gold could be made to go through an Assay Office operated by the government itself, such a tax could be easily be imposed and collected.
>
> In 1859 reasons for establishing the Government Assay Office were forwarded by Governor Douglas to the Crown authorities. He related that he had earlier attempted to induce certain owners of private assay offices in San Francisco to establish branches in Victoria, but no success resulted. At the time the reputation of British Columbia was low in California, following the return of many disillusioned treasure seekers. Douglas noted as part of his lengthy report:
>
> The expenses [of the Government Assay Office] would be small, involving little more than the erection of a house, fire-brick furnace, a few crucibles which could, no doubt, be made here, a good assayer, and a few assistants. The process is simple to a degree, and the whole expense of the plant of an Assay Office would not exceed 600 pounds sterling. Its operation, judging from the operations of the San Francisco private assayers, who have all become wealthy, would leave a profit. I therefore believe that a well-managed Government Assay Office would, at least, pay its own expense.
>
> Its advantages to the colony would be incalculable. Keeping the gold circulating in the country, the status it would give the place, the competence it would inspire abroad, the benefits to the miners, the contentment it would diffuse amongst them by the certainty in fairness and celerity of its operations, and its security, are amongst the advantages of such an establishment.

Government Assay Office Approved

In January 1860 approval of the Government Assay Office was secured. Employees were hired and a building was erected. At the beginning of August 1860 the Government Assay Office was a reality. By the end of the same month 1,600 ounces of gold had been smelted, assayed, and converted into bars of varying weights.

Surviving correspondence quoted by Reid reveals that there was great friction between Captain Driscoll Gossett (the trea-

surer of British Columbia; surname spelled Gossett and given this way in the present text, including reprinted items, but spelled differently by certain past historians; his rank also appears in citations as colonel and general) and Governor James Douglas (who had been head of the Hudson's Bay Co. operations there). Gossett believed that the name of the refining facility should be changed to the Royal Mint, but Douglas protested. Such an action, presumably, would be in contravention of the British coinage prerogative, as per this reply given to Gossett:

> Her Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the report to which you allude, decided upon the establishment of a Government Assay Office and Refinery in British Columbia, which was all at present asked for, and, therefore, His Excellency conceived that to authorize the adoption of the fictitious title of Royal Mint, the office being an assay office and not a mint, would be a proceeding of unwarranted assumption on his part, and an act of pretense unworthy of the dignity of government.

Gossett had the further idea of stamping the Assay Office bars with their value in pounds sterling, rather than the dollars and cents widely used at the time in British Columbia. Having no authority to do this, Gossett elected to stamp no value on the bars themselves but, rather, to give a certificate to the owner stating the value in dollars. "This made it necessary for holders of the Government Assay Office bars to go to private assayers in order that the value of bars could reascertained and marked thereon in dollars and cents," R.L. Reid wrote.

Although the Government Assay Office did not turn a profit, the activities in gold trading attracted the attention of others. Reid reported that A.P. Molitor, of San Francisco (previously associated with Wass, Molitor & Company, well-known for its gold coins of the 1852-1855 period, highlighted by the impressive 1855 round gold $50) and Wells Fargo & Company, also of that city, opened private assay offices in Victoria in April 1862, while several years later the Bank of British Columbia opened a similar facility in Cariboo. Further contention arose when the Government Assay Office would not accept the stamps on ingots issued by the Bank of British Columbia and insisted on remelting the bars and reassaying them.

Losses continued. In the year 1866, for example, a $2,941.49 operating deficit occurred.

British Columbia Mint Proposed

Captain Driscoll Gossett agitated for the establishment of a mint separate from the Government Assay Office in British Columbia. There was a scrap as to whether such a facility should be located in New Westminster and operated in conjunction with the Assay Office or whether it should be located in Victoria. A newspaper taking the Victoria side of the situation observed:

> We may as well, nevertheless, bring under notice a few things that deserve consideration if a Mint be seriously contemplated—and we can perceive no good reason why it should not. In the first place, if a Mint be established in these colonies, it should be established at New Westminster, and the consequences would be a derangement, or at least there would be serious inconveniences to the commerce of the country. The commerce of the country is not centered at New Westminster. It is centered at Victoria. The up-country merchants don't buy at New Westminster—they buy at Victoria. They buy at credit here [in Victoria, where the paper was published], not there....

Gold Coinage Proposed

It was further suggested that the coinage should be in dollars and cents and not equivalent to the British sterling system.

The *Columbian,* a New Westminster publication, agreed that a mint would be beneficial but, as might be expected, pinpointed New Westminster as the ideal site.

New gold discoveries gave hope for future wealth, with the result that the Governor Douglas directed the colonial secretary to write to Gossett as follows:

> With reference to the interview which you and Mr. Claudet had today with the Governor upon the subject of meeting the inconvenience and loss which at present results to the colonies at British Columbia and Vancouver Island through the scarcity of coin, I am instructed by His Excellency to authorize you to dispatch Mr. Claudet to San Francisco to obtain the necessary machinery for coining at the Assay Office in New Westminster pieces of the value of 20 and 10 dollars American currency, the total expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed 1,000 pounds sterling.
>
> His Excellency wishes you to submit a rough sketch of the device for the coins in question.

Gossett furnished a sketch, subsequently approved by the Governor, which showed a crown design with the inscription, in part, GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, a substitution for the earlier-proposed BRITISH COLUMBIA MINT.

Claudet left for San Francisco on November 20, 1861, seeking to purchase the necessary coining apparatus. On the same day Governor Douglas wrote to the Duke of Newcastle concerning the coinage question, a commentary here is excerpted:

> As a safer remedy [than the issuance of paper money] and one more suitable to the actual circumstances of the colonies, I propose to take immediate steps for the manufacture of gold pieces, equal in value to the 10 and 20 dollar American coins, and to bring them into general use as a circulating medium in both colonies.
>
> This plan does not contemplate refining the gold, as the expense would be greatly increased by that process; it merely proposes to bring it to a uniform standard of fineness, without separating the natural alloy of silver which to some extent exists in all the gold of British Columbia.
>
> The pieces will be prepared at the Government Assay Office and will bear the stamp of unquestionable character.... It appears to Mr. Davidson, a gentleman of large business experience, an agent of the Rothschilds at San Francisco, that the average fineness of California gold in its natural state ranges between 880 and 885, that is to say, in valuing the samples brought to him for sale, his calculations have always been based on those figures and have never proved defective. This shows that some simple process for roughly determining the value of Fraser River gold may also be arrived at....
>
> All the machinery required for this purpose may be procured in San Francisco for the moderate sum of 500 pounds sterling, and without materially adding to the expense of the present Assay Office. Mr. Claudet thinks it will be in his power to manufacture all the pieces wanted for the circulation of the country....

A View from San Francisco

The need for circulating coinage in British Columbia was reflected by an article in *Alta California* under the date of November 29, 1861, here quoted in part:

> Victoria is full of miners.... The fact is that the miners have brought down so much gold that there is not anything like sufficient coin to purchase it. This is a cause of general complaint. The next thing is that gold bars cannot be changed into coin excepting in a discount varying from 2-1/2% to 4%. Of course, this arises from having to import coin and export the bars, which costs in insurance and freight 4% at least. Rather than suffer such a loss, the miners will take themselves and bars to San Francisco, and thus Victoria and Vancouver Island lose the greater part of the benefit expected.... From these causes the *Pacific* [steamship] will receive, it is expected, not less than 300 passengers, perhaps more, with their piles, and thus San Francisco reaps the benefit of these mines she has been so apt to decry....
>
> I told you before of the question of the establishment of a mint having been discussed in the Assembly. Since that time, however, the loss to the country by the deficiency of coin and of manifold injuries resulting therefrom has forced the attention of the community to the subject, and various schemes of no value have been promulgated to meet the sudden emergency. The Governor has taken the matter up and called a meeting of the merchants about the affair. He has a scheme of taking varieties of dust of different fineness and melting them together so as to produce a standard fineness, and, having obtained that, to coin 20, 10, and five dollar pieces which shall be in gold intrinsically worth the sum mentioned and shall equal those of the United States.... The long and short of the matter is that before long British Columbia will possess a mint.

Coining Equipment and Dies

During Claudet's sojourn to San Francisco to acquire machinery, the newspapers of New Westminster and Victoria battled back and forth concerning the proposed mint location, each calling the other's proposal absurd.

Meanwhile, Claudet reported success in San Francisco, having paid $5,085 for machinery consisting of a screw press, rolling mill, cutting press, milling bench, draw bench, and various accompanying devices. The press apparently was one earlier used by Wass, Molitor & Company to produce coins in San Francisco from 1852 through 1855. Claudet noted in his diary that the press was capable of turning out about 20 coins per minute, according to A.P. Molitor. One man was employed to feed blanks into the press, while two others operated the weighted lever. Such a hand-powered press was an anachronism by 1861, but it would have been satisfactory for a limited coinage. It is doubtful, however, that any rate approximating 20 coins per minute, or one every three seconds, could be maintained for any length of time.

Earlier, in an account datelined San Francisco, May 16, 1855, the *Alta California* reported that Wass, Molitor & Co. (possibly using the same equipment) was minting $20 and $50 pieces at the rate of $38,000 per day. If these were all $20 pieces—which they were not—this would equate to 1,900 coins per day. At the rate of 20 coins per minute, equal to 1,200 coins per hour, suggested for the British Columbia Mint, the hand-operated press would not have presented a problem. On the other hand, technology was more advanced but not necessarily any faster at the Clark, Gruber & Co. private mint in Denver. *The Rocky Mountain News,* July 25, 1860, told of a reporter's visit to the facility, where:

> The little engine that drives the machinery was fired up, belts adjusted, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the machinery was put in motion and "mint drop"' of the value of $10 each began dropping into a tin pail with the most musical 'clink.' About $1,000 were turned out, at the rate of 15 or 20 coins a minute, which was deemed satisfactory for the first equipment.

Concerning the dies for the British Columbia mint, Reid wrote that they were ordered from Mr. Wagner, of Vanderslice's Silver Manufactory and were to be ready within six weeks after December 10, 1861:

> They were to consist of the mother dies, or matrices, as they are called, for $20 and $10 pieces, the punches (the dies used for the actual minting of the coin) for same, both without the date, and dies with date added. The whole to be under $300.

Apparently, the idea of coining $5 pieces was dropped.

In early 1862 the machinery arrived in British Columbia and was escorted to the designated location, New Westminster, by the *Forward,* a gunboat. Citizens of the town looked forward to the mint being in operation by May 1.

Frustrations and Bureaucracy

Treasurer Gossett, imbued with enthusiasm, set about getting the mint into operation. However, much to his chagrin, Governor Douglas would not authorize funds for this purpose and, to the contrary, advised Gossett to grease and oil the machinery and put it in storage for *possible* future use!

Vigorous protests were made, and Douglas yielded to the extent of allowing a small surplus from the earlier mint expenditure to be used to complete the setup. However, the governor "did not intend to commence any coining operations before later in the season, when the gold commences to arrive from the upper country."

Within a short time Gossett had the machinery in place and ready to go. He requested that the governor give him the title of "Deputy Master of the Mint," but the governor, recalcitrant, stated in no uncertain terms that he did not want to alter the designation of the Government Assay Office.

Gossett wrote a letter in reply in which he referred to an earlier interview he had with Sir. E.B. Lytton, of London, during which the latter had stated, subsequently verified by correspondence, that "You will further be required to undertake the duties of Deputy Master of the Mint in case of the establishment at any future period of a mint there." He further pointed out to Douglas that under the governor's earlier instructions he had arranged for the acquisition of machinery necessary for the mint, but not necessary for the Government Assay Office. Governor Douglas was unimpressed, and the matter stood as before.

Historian R.L Reid related that the dies for the coinage were forwarded to Governor Douglas by the British Consul at San Francisco on April 18, 1862, and were received and acknowl-

edged on the 23rd. On the 27th of the same month they were forwarded from Victoria to Captain Gossett by the steamer *Enterprise* and reached New Westminster on the 28th. Further:

> The test coins in silver usually sent by the engraver with the dies did not accompany them. Gossett wrote for them, and was informed by the colonial secretary that the governor had taken them to New Westminster with him. Not receiving them he wrote again, and found that, instead of taking them to Gossett, the governor had forwarded them to England for the information of the home authorities.

The preceding reference to "test coins in silver usually sent" is numismatically significant in that it explains the origin of certain silver strikings we know today for California gold coinage, examples being Pacific & Co. and San Francisco State of California patterns and trial pieces.

Gossett sought to acquire copies of the correspondence between the governor and England, but, in effect, was told to mind his own business on the subject. The establishment of the mint, or, rather, the lack of establishment, furnished fodder for newspaper articles which embarrassed several public officials. Gossett persisted in his efforts, each time receiving reproof from the governor. Even the subject of the mint location, presumed a dormant issue, was revived.

Mint Strikes Gold Coins

During 1862, when the mint was ready for operation, "a few pieces were struck off," according to Reid's narrative. The editor of the *Columbian* newspaper at New Westminster later wrote to R.W. McLachlan, noted Canadian numismatist:

> I well remember meeting [Gossett] after he had achieved his object [of getting the mint ready for operation]. He had the coins in his hands, jingling and admiring them, as a child would a new and attractive toy.

It was related that Gossett forwarded a trial striking of the $10 gold piece to Governor Douglas on June 26, 1862, as a sample, but received little thanks:

> His Excellency will retain the piece in question, and I am, therefore, to request you will bring the value of same to account accordingly [make appropriate notation of it in the financial accounts].
>
> With reference to the remark that you have purposely defaced it to prevent its being accidentally circulated, His Excellency presumes this is the only specimen that is left in your hands, as no authority has been issued to you to commence the manufacture of the gold pieces.

Reid observed:

> Gossett, however, did not strictly comply with the governor's orders. Some of the residents of New Westminster had obtained specimens of the coins made from gold supplied by them. Four gold coins were forwarded to the governor on July 2, presumably in consequence of his letter of July 30, with the request that they be forwarded to the International Exhibition at London, which was to be held that year. In reply the governor reiterated his orders to strike no more....

The governor's directions again took note that the machinery was in working order and reaffirmed instructions "not to stamp any more pieces without specific orders, and to take care that none of the pieces which may have been already stamped as specimens leave your hands."

Reid went on to say:

> Specimen coins, however, had been struck off as above mentioned, and were exhibited to visitors, who were delighted with them, and the people of New Westminster hoped soon to realize the practical benefits of the institution in the issue and circulation of the coin.

Subsequently Douglas informed Gossett that he had no objection to a pair of examples being framed and preserved in the Assay Office Department, but that none should leave Gossett's hands until pieces were put into general circulation.

Coins for an Exhibition

Governor Douglas considered it to be desirable to exhibit 100 pounds sterling value of $10 and $20 Assay Office gold pieces at the International Exhibition and instructed that pieces be made for this purpose. Reid related:

> Gossett coined 18 $10 pieces and 10 $20 pieces, valued at 76 pounds sterling, and forwarded them to Victoria, whence they were sent to London via San Francisco, with instructions that they should be exhibited as suggested, and that after the exhibition was over they should be sold as bullion and the proceeds placed to the credit of the colony. That these instructions were carried out is evident from the fact that so few of these coins are now in existence.

Apparently the governor learned that Gossett cared little for his instructions or caution that no pieces be allowed to pass into the hands of others, so the official instructed Gossett to furnish a statement of the disposition of the $10 and $20 pieces minted. Apparently no such report was ever made. Captain Driscoll Gossett left New Westminster toward the end of the year. Agitation for coinage continued, and several newspaper articles on the subject appeared in the following months, but nothing further came of the project.

A Contemporary View

The June 13, 1863, issue of *The Government Gazette,* published in New Westminster, British Columbia, told of the government facility there and provided information that is interesting today in connection with the background of the $10 and $20 gold coins, although by this time they were no longer being minted. The article was illustrated with a depiction of an imperial crown with the words BRITISH COLUMBIA, GOVERNMENT ASSAY surrounding. The notice read:

> GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE, New Westminster, British Columbia. Assays of gold bullion are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:
>
> 1. A receipt will be given to the depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.
>
> 2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the depositor or anyone else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.
>
> 3. Each ingot will be stamped with this *number,* corresponding to its number in the official records, with its weight, in ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents; also with a government cipher, a crown encircled by the words BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY, and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.
>
> 4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a govern-

ment officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and sixpence sterling will be made, and for every additional ten ounces, or fraction of same, one shilling and sixpence.

All clips are retained in the Government Assay Office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge for the value of the clip. Bars assayed at this office, or dust, may be exchanged for American coins, at the current market rates....

By this time, 1863, hopes for a mint had been dashed, and the Assay Office operated in its stead. The Assay Office remained in business until 1871.

Later Events re: Gold Coins

In 1866 Vancouver Island and British Columbia joined under the British Columbia name. Five years later the crown colony became part of the Dominion of Canada. In 1872 a Canadian official visited the inactive mint facilities and made a report, noting that he had observed two $10 and two $20 pieces and that the coining machinery was preserved and was in good order. Later in the decade the various apparatus was dispersed, having never been used for quantity coinage production in British Columbia. Later a pair of dies, *without the date and not the dies used for coinage,* came to light in a tin box. Reid reported that "the obverse die of which coin had been mutilated as if someone had taken a hammer and broken off the edge around the engraved part."

The same writer gave a description of the regular 1862 $10 and $20 pieces, delineating the designs and inscriptions noting, in part: "It is needless to say that these coins are extremely rare and command large prices when obtainable."

Reid's account, printed in 1926, continued:

At the famous Murdoch sale in London in 1903 the $20 piece brought 116 pounds.

In 1911 at Sotheby's in London Gossett's $20 piece brought 210 pounds; in the same year a silver trial piece brought 151 pounds. The $10 piece should bring as much or more, for it is rarer than the $20.

We have no record to show how many of these coins were struck. Any statement that may have existed in the government files or elsewhere has been lost. Major Ernest A.G. Gossett, son of Captain Gossett, writing to a collector in London in 1912, said his father had told him that only 20 were minted, and this is probably correct as to those struck from government gold, but may not include a few struck from gold supplied by local residents.

In a letter written to an officer of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1906 by the deputy minister of finance at that time, it is stated that an old record of them had existed in a book kept at the Treasury containing the details of cash balances. The item was entered as "unissuable gold coin," and according to the writer's recollection this balance was $140, which he took to represent four $20 coins and six $10 pieces. This book had been lost and could not be found.... This, of course, would be exclusive of those exhibited at the International Exhibition at London in 1862. Those that were in the Treasury were allowed to be purchased by the officials from time to time. So far as can be ascertained at the present time [1926], the only ones known are owned as follows:

The British Museum, $20, $10.
Collection of the late Col. H. Leslie Ellis, $20, $10.
Provincial Archives, Victoria, $20.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, $20.
L. Norris, $20.
A collector in Europe, $20, $10.
A specimen in London, $20.
Mrs. Martha Smythe, $10.
Mrs. John Robson, $10.
Mr. Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, $20, $10.
Mr. Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, $20, $10.

The above listing contains a duplication of one set, that being the Col. H. Leslie Ellis and Virgil M. Brand sets which is a single set. The inventory does not differentiate between gold and silver strikings, although most were probably gold, nor does it differentiate electrotypes or copies.

Reid continued:

[Another coin is that of] Mr. Justice Drake, of Victoria, British Columbia, which he wore as a pendant on his watch chain until his death. Afterwards his son wore it until he had the misfortune to lose it some years ago.

The two coins in the British Museum were presented to that institution in 1864 by Governor Frederick Seymour, successor to Governor Douglas. The specimens in the collection of Col. H. Leslie Ellis were those sold in the Murdoch sale in 1903. The $10 is probably that which belonged to Garesche, Green & Co., formerly private bankers in Victoria, as they sold one to Spink & Son, from whom the late Mr. Murdoch purchased his $10.

The $20 belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce was purchased from Mr. C.G. Major, of New Westminster, B.C., who was living in that city in 1862 and well remembers the occurrences herein related. While in his possession the coin was weighed by Mr. Edward Rigg, of the Royal Mint, and found to weigh 1.14 ounces troy. The intrinsic value being about $24. Mr. Norris's coin originally belonged to Hon. George B. Martin, who was elected to the Legislature Assembly in 1882, became the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works in 1894. From him it passed to Mr. James Tunstall, of Vernon, B.C., who sold it to the present owner.

The $20 piece owned by the European collector was sold to him by Mr. A.H. Baldwin, numismatist, of London. This was the coin which had belonged to Col. Gossett and was sold at Sotheby's in 1911. The name of the owner of the remaining $20 has not been made public, but its existence was vouched for by Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Victor Ross, the author of the *History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce,* in 1920. The $10 owned by Mrs. John Robson was the property of her late husband, premier of British Columbia, 1889 to 1892, and in 1862 the editor and publisher of the *British Columbian* newspaper at New Westminster. Mrs. Smythe is the widow of the late premier of the province, 1883 to 1887.

Besides the gold pieces there were a number of silver trial pieces struck from the dies. Those sent up with the dies from San Francisco were taken possession of by Douglas, much to Gossett's disgust, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the colonies in 1862.

Another set [of silver strikings] is in the possession of Fred C. Claudet, of Vancouver Island, son of F.G. Claudet. A third set was held for sale in 1920 by Spink & Son of London. The $10 of this set came to Spink & Son from Paris, where it had been in a private collection for nearly 50 years. The $20 is reported to have come from the possession of Captain Gossett originally. It next turned up in the hands of a Miss Millard, a collector of curios at Teddington, by whom it was sold to Lieutenant-Colonel Simonet. From him it passed to Spink & Son.

A [silver] $10 belongs to Mr. A.H. Baldwin himself, bought by him from a daughter of the engraver, Küner, of San Francisco. Mr. W.W.C. Wilson, of Montreal, has another [presumably, a gilt electrotype]. Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, Illinois, a prominent United States collector, has a set which has been gilded. A set which until lately was in the hands of his [Küner's] daughter, Miss Küner, in San

Francisco was transferred by her in 1924 to Max Mehl, the well-known numismatist of Fort Worth, Texas. These are all the silver specimens, the existence of which has been ascertainable up to the present time [1926].

Some years ago Mr. J.E. Miller, formerly of Vancouver, but now of Victoria, B.C., persuaded Mr. C.G. Major to allow his $20 to be sent to the Museum at Ottawa for inspection. While there a number of bronze replicas were made, one of which is in Mr. Miller's possession.

Engraver Küner

In his book, *Private Gold Coinage of California 1849-1855,* reprinted from a series of articles in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* Edgar H. Adams gave the following biography of the engraver of the British Columbia $10 and $20 dies:

It is appropriate...that mention should be made to the engraver who designed and cut the dies for a majority of the private mints which did business in California from 1849 up to and including 1855, the last year of such issues.

George Ferdinand Albrecht Küner,—more familiarly known as Albert Küner, for he dropped the first two names upon his arrival in San Francisco—was born at Lindau, Bavaria, October 9, 1819, learning there the business of a gold and silversmith. When he first came to the United States, in the latter part of 1848, he intended to follow the occupation of cameo cutting, in which he was particularly skillful; but, like many others, was attracted to California by the marvelous gold discoveries, and arrived in San Francisco July 16, 1849.

There being a great need for a die-cutter and seal engraver, Mr. Küner entered the employ of Moffat & Co., who were then smelting and assaying gold, and engraved the dies for the first 10-dollar piece of private manufacture to be issued on the coast, which bore the stamp of Moffat & Co. Among other dies he cut those for the seal of California, all the medals awarded by the Mechanics' Institute, and hundreds of others issued along the Pacific Coast for various purposes from 1849 until within a few years of his death.

He started in business for himself in October 1849, on Clay Street, next moving to Kearny, between Jackson and Pacific; but, being burned out in May 1850, he returned to Clay Street. He was again burned out in May 1851, and then went to Dr. Mitthall's building, on Montgomery, near California. In 1852 he moved to Washington Street, using a part of Braverman & Levy's store, where he remained 15 years. He then moved to the building occupied by Wores, the hatter, where he continued 17 years. In 1884 he moved to 704 Montgomery Street, where he remained until 1891.

He was painstaking and methodical and had a carefully prepared record of each specimen of his handicraft—impression in wax, dies, etc., nearly all of which, with his papers were destroyed in the great fire [with the April 1906 earthquake] when his residence at the corner of Golden Gate Avenue and Gough Street was burned. However, a record of many of the coins for which he cut the dies remains in his personal copy of the book issued by Eckfeldt & Dubois in 1851. He made a memorandum in his own handwriting over each illustration of the various California coins engraved by him. Guided by these notes we find that he made the dies of the N.G. & N. [Norris, Gregg & Norris] five-dollar piece, the five and 10 dollars of Moffat & Co., dated 1849 and 1850; the Schultz & Co. five dollars of 1851; the Dunbar & Co. five dollars dated 1851; the Baldwin five, 10, and 20 dollars of 1850 and 1851; and the 50 dollar octagonal, with the denomination reading, "Fifty Dolls." and the name on the obverse around the border.

The illustrations of the Miner's Bank 10 dollars, the Pacific Company five and 10, the Massachusetts and California five, the Templeton Reid 10 and 25, the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company five and 10, the "J.S.O." [J.S. Ormsby, Sacramento] 10, and the Dubosq & Co. five and 10 dollar coins were not marked, and therefore were not his work.

He also engraved the dies for all of the coins issued by Wass, Molitor & Co., as well as those for the Deseret Assay Office five dollar piece of Utah, dated 1860. Robert Schaezlein, his close friend, says that after Mr. Küner received the commission to cut the dies for this Mormon piece he showed him the first impression struck before the date and inscription had been added. This was the identical gold pattern piece, presented to Brigham Young, which is said to have hung on the watch chain of the Mormon leader as a charm. Upon Mr. Young's death the watch, chain and pattern piece were sold for $300 and are said to be now in the possession of the Mormon church at St. Lake City. We learn that this pattern was the one that showed mountains in back of the reclining lion, and which were omitted from the regular Deseret Assay Office five dollar piece issued for circulation.

He was paid $600 for the die for the first State Seal of California, and in 1883, when it became necessary to renew it, journeyed to Sacramento and engraved the new seal, for which he received $300. He stated to Mr. Schaezlein that he received as much as $500 for a pair of coin dies in the pioneer days. A wax impression of the first seal was in his possession for many years, but was destroyed in the fire of 1906. There was a great scarcity of metal in San Francisco in 1849, and when he received the commission to engrave the seal, he found it necessary to go around the neighborhood and pick up scraps of metal from which to make the first die.

In 1862, when the Government of British Columbia contemplated an issue of local gold, the order to prepare the dies was given to him, and he cut those from which were struck the excessively rare 10 and 20 dollar pieces dated 1862 and bearing the name of "British Columbia," of which but a few sets are now known to be in existence. One of these is in the British Museum and brought a large sum at the Montagu sale some years ago.

Before turning over the dies to the Government of British Columbia, he struck a few trial pieces in silver on a coining press [in San Francisco] which Lemme Brothers had brought from Germany. The existence of these trial pieces seems to have been unknown until recently, following the investigations of the author in California.

Mr. Küner painted in water colors, and during his leisure moments executed many exquisite examples of the engraver's art in different materials, principally mother-of-pearl, which he presented to his wife and children from time to time. All of these works, of which none was ever made on a commission, were of original conception and of the most delicate and artistic workmanship, and are still carefully preserved by various members of his family.

He was a great lover of animals and was especially skillful in depicting them. An example of the magic touch of the artist is shown by his wife in the shape of a napkin ring which he carved from a bone picked up at random. In a mass of the most delicate carving is traced a continuous scene of a grizzly bear hunt in the mountains by two hunters; their start in the morning, their fight with the bear, the evening camp, the dead bear at one side, the guns resting against a tree, and the hunters rehearsing the day's exploit, are gracefully given.

He engraved all the seals for Wells, Fargo & Co., from 1852, the first year of the firm's existence, until the day of his death. They always turned their work over to him, and, though retired from all other business, he took care of this commission.

He died on January 23, 1906, at the age of 86 years, being survived by a wife, three daughters, and one son.

Thus we have set the background for the British Columbia $10 and $20 issues, pieces which were considered rarities from virtually the very year of coinage. The reader is referred to R.L. Reid's *The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster* for numerous additional technical details and to Bancroft's *History of British Columbia* for general information concerning the gold activities in that region. Scattered references to the $10 and $20 have appeared in *The Numismatist* and other

publications, but much of the information, including an early article penned by Reid himself, is erroneous and is supplanted by the 1926 Reid publication.

Additional Commentary

The British Columbia dies were made for the $10 and $20 denomination, representing the two largest values of gold coins currently being struck to the south at the San Francisco Mint, two denominations which were already familiar in circulation in British Columbia. The obverse of each featured the royal crown of England, as acknowledgment of royalty was *de rigeur* on coinage of the far-flung British Empire. Usually, this took the form of the image and/or mention of the reigning monarch, then Queen Victoria. Perhaps it was thought that she had already been memorialized in the name of one of the area's most important cities.

The reverse was made with a wreath of oak leaves, finely detailed and with some unusual features. The lettering on the obverse and reverse was without serifs, an uncommon but not unheard of style for gold coins of the era (for example, the J.J. Parsons gold coin dies of Colorado, 1860, engraver unknown, were without serifs).

As noted in the Reid account, British Columbia gold coins were made to the fineness of .855, naturally alloyed with silver for most of the balance, and were intended to weigh 546.333 grains, although such precision would hardly have been possible in high-speed production coinage given the technology of the time. The fineness of 855/1000th was about the same as the gold found in the Fraser River district, thus making it a relatively easy matter to convert gold into coins. At that time, it was exceedingly difficult to refine gold to a higher level without much effort, extra time, quantities of acid, and sophisticated equipment. For this reason, during the 1850s private firms commonly made gold coins of a fineness less than the U.S. Mint standard of 900/1000th. Typical coins issued by the United States Assay Office of Gold and certain other entities were apt to be marked .880, .884, or .887. In practices, even those finenesses were apt to be only approximate, as assays of Western coins conducted at the Philadelphia Mint revealed.

Apparently, the coins were then largely forgotten, until 1883 when McLachlan investigated and learned certain details concerning them.

Numismatic Recognition

In *The Numismatist,* May 1909, Edgar H. Adams wrote about the new 1908 gold coins as an introduction to a commentary about the earlier issues of 1862:

> English gold sovereigns were coined on the North American continent for the first time in 1908, when a limited number of these pieces were struck at the newly opened Canadian Mint at Ottawa. It is the general impression that these are the only gold coins of any description ever struck in or for Canada, with the exception of the gold two dollar pieces for Newfoundland; but there was one other gold coinage about which little is known, and which is associated with the United States for the reason that the dies were made in one of its leading cities.
>
> In 1883 R.W. McLachlan, of Montreal, a numismatic authority, while examining the coin collection of the British Museum in London came across two gold coins of the denomination of $10 and $20 with which he was entirely unacquainted, although the inscriptions borne by them indicated that they had been made for circulation in British Columbia.
>
> The gold pieces were similar in design. The 20-dollar piece bore on the obverse the device of a crown in the centre of the field with a small rosette at the bottom, while around the border was inscribed "Government of British Columbia." On the reverse was a wreath of oak leaves, which enclosed, in three lines, the inscription "20 Dollars 1862," with the word "Küner" in minute letters underneath the wreath.
>
> Mr. McLachlan had never heard of such coins before, and upon his return he wrote to the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia for information. Secretary John Robson supplied the information that the coins had been struck at New Westminster, B.C., in 1862, at the insistence of General Gossett, who at that time was treasurer of the colony.
>
> Treasurer Gossett had an ambition to strike gold coins when the gold fever was at its height in the province, in 1862. He was a numismatist, and finally through his efforts a small mint was established in connection with the assay office. Before the mint was completed it was discovered that the colony had no authority to coin money and that there was a heavy penalty for doing so, it being a prerogative of the Crown. Notwithstanding the fact, Treasurer Gossett determined to have sample coins made anyway, and in opposition in the Governor's wishes brought the mint to completion....
>
> In 1883 the bulk of the coining machinery was still lying idle and rusting in the old mint building, which afterward was converted into a public library and reading-room. The two coins in the British Museum were presented to that institution by Frederick Seymour, who was Governor of British Columbia in 1864.
>
> Two other specimens of the 10 and 20 dollar pieces of this issue in gold brought a large sum at the Murdoch sale, held some years ago in London. These probably were the specimens brought back to England by General Gossett. Besides these, two or perhaps three of each value are held by the families of the Ministers of the time in British Columbia.
>
> Mr. McLachlan said in an article written in 1883 for the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* that from the name of the engraver and from the general likeness to the German coinage he concluded that the dies had been prepared in Germany. As a matter of fact the dies were prepared in San Francisco, which information has only recently come to light.... As Mr. Küner originally came from Bavaria and as the coinage press was imported from Germany, Mr. McLachlan's theory was not so far wrong, although the coins are distinctively a production of America.
>
> The little town of New Westminster, however, can lay claim to the honor of being the first in the Dominion to have had a mint and to have struck gold coins, as the first gold piece to be issued by the independent colony of Newfoundland did not make its appearance until 1865, and they were struck in London.

While *some* of the readers of *The Numismatist* may have found Adams' words to be revelatory, any constant reader who had been subscribing since the turn of the century was likely to have read—and perhaps forgotten—this account in the April 1900 issue, "Gold Coins of British Columbia," by R.L. Reid, which reminded collectors that these had been published by P.N. Breton in his *Coins of Canada* (1893) and by James Atkins (1889). From today's viewpoint in 1996, the 1900 Reid account contains several inaccuracies (such as stating that the dies were made at the Royal Mint in London) and is superseded by his 1926 narrative. However, these brief excerpts from the 1900

article may be of interest:

> The coins are described as follows:
>
> 1. 20 Dollars. Obverse: A crown, Legend: Government of British Columbia. Reverse: 20/Dollars/1862 in three lines within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns.
>
> 2. 10 Dollars, similar excepting in size and value.
>
> The only one [the only coin, that being a $20 piece] I have seen is the splendid specimen belonging to C.G. Major of this city. It is needless to state that he has received many flattering offers but he refuses to part with what is not only a valuable piece of property but also an interesting memento of his experiences in pioneer days in British Columbia. It was examined and weighed by Mr. Edward Rigg of the Royal Mint a few years ago and found to weigh 1.14 oz. troy, the intrinsic value, assuming it to be fine gold, being £4, 16s, 10d, or about $24.00.
>
> Such is the history of the only Canadian gold coins. There is now an agitation on foot to have a Canadian mint started and we Canadians are in hope that before many years have past we will have a mint coining our own precious metals into a currency worthy of the country from which it comes.
>
> New Westminster, B.C.

Years earlier in his 1894 book P.N. Breton had noted the elusive quality of the 1862 denominations:

> Gold $20 piece. During the height of the gold fever in British Columbia, Col. Gossett, who was then treasurer of the province, established a mint at New Westminster, but before any coins had been struck it was learned that no gold or silver coins could be issued except under the authority of the queen in council. Only one or two specimens are known.
>
> Gold $10 piece. Struck under the same circumstances as last.

To round out the early numismatic accounts of the $10 and $20 issues of British Columbia, this is reproduced from "Albert Küner, Engraver: A Short Biographical Sketch of the Maker of the Territorial and Pioneer Coins on the Pacific Coast," *The Numismatist,* June 1921, the items redundant to the previously noted biography by Adams having been eliminated in this excerpt:

> The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society at a recent meeting had the opportunity, through the kindness of R.A. Küner and his sister, Miss Bertha Küner, to see specimens of their father's handiwork. Among the exhibits which they placed on display were:
>
> Wax impressions of the $10 piece of Moffat & Co., 1849, without date and inscription, with memorandum written upon card stating that it was taken from the die in July 1849, by A. Küner, engraver, with Moffat & Co., southeast corner Montgomery and Jackson streets; a trial piece in white metal of the $10 Baldwin horseman, showing but one side, that of the horseman; wax impressions of the Schultz & Co. $5, 1851; Wass, Mollitor [*sic*] & Co. $5, 1852; an assortment of octagonal and round 50-cent and $1 gold California pieces [QDB note: this may indicate that Küner cut dies for these denominations; if so, a study of letter punchings would prove interesting]; wax impressions of some of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s seals; a number of silver medals of the Mechanics' Institute, together with two copies of the unique $20 in silver and one of the $10 in the same metal of the Government of British Columbia, issued in 1862; these three coins were gold plated.
>
> Mr. Küner was very versatile. He had a great talent as an artist as well as an engraver. The writer was shown many fine examples of his work in water-colors, also many exquisite examples of his modeling in various materials. All of this was of original design and done outside of business hours solely for pleasure. None of this work was ever commercialized. A large portion of the fruit of his labor is still carefully preserved by members of his family.
>
> His hobby was animals, particularly horses, and he was extremely skillful in portraying them. A masterpiece which came under the writer's observation was that of a cane on which he had cut one continuous line of horses, which encircled it from bottom to top, each animal showing a different posture and alive with action. The effect was that of a cavalcade of horses ascending an extremely steep circuitous mountain grade.
>
> Mr. Albert Küner died on January 23rd, 1906, at the ripe old age of 86 years, his death occurring a few months before the great fire which devastated his home city. The surviving members of his immediate family are three daughters and a son—Mr. R.A. Küner, Miss Bertha Küner, Mrs. Gehrcke, and Mrs. Albert Hermes.

The British Columbia Coins Today

While the 1862 gold $10 and $20 issues of British Columbia were rare when R.A. McLachlan studied their history in 1883, in the intervening years they have become rarer yet.

Of the gold $10 pieces, two or three are identified, one being in the British Museum and another being in the Virgil M. Brand Collection sold by us in 1983. Brand (1861-1926), who assembled the greatest collection in numismatic history, may never have had the opportunity to buy a British Columbia gold $20, although such rarities as the United States 1804 dollar, 1822 $5 gold half eagle, and six of the 10 known 1884 trade dollars were his.

Of the $20 pieces, the writer knows of four, one of which is offered for sale below, the Norweb Collection example, believed to be the finest in private hands. The Norweb family never had an opportunity to acquire a gold $10 striking, and by the time that the Brand coin was offered at auction, Emery May Holden Norweb was blind and in the final years of her life (but shared some personal recollections of Virgil M. Brand with the present writer).

The Norweb Collection offers an example of the silver $10 and $20 impressions struck by Küner in San Francisco in 1862, and a striking of the 1862 gold $20 made in British Columbia. It is worth noting that the greatest collection of Canadian rarities ever auctioned prior to the Norweb Collection, the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, 1925), had not a single $10 or $20 in either silver or gold, but had gilt electrotypes (sold as a pair as Lot 598 in that sale) so that these rarities could at least be represented in some manner.

The following presentation is unprecedented in world numismatic history.

1862 British Columbia $10

Struck in Silver

718 **1862 British Columbia $10 Struck in silver.** 174.4 grains. 27.0mm. Dies aligned in opposite directions (coin turn). **Specimen-58 (B&M) or AU-58 (PCGS).** Delicate champagne and blue toning over mirror surfaces. A splendid striking, superb in every detail. A landmark in the British series.

One of several—probably about five—examples struck in silver by Albrecht Küner in 1862, just before turning the dies over to the British Columbia authorities who had commissioned them.

Description of the dies: Letters G, V, and T in GOVERNMENT are slightly repunched as are F in OF and C, U, and I in COLUMBIA. Beaded (not denticulated) border, the beads being of varying sizes. Reverse with 1 in date slightly higher than adjacent 8 which in turn is higher than 62, the last being about on the same level. No repunching. Signed KÜNER F., for Küner *fecit* (= Küner made it), the period after F being almost invisible. Beaded border. Wreath of oak with acorns, interestingly with a few acorns cut with just their cap (the nut having fallen away).

Listed as Charlton BC-1. A silver example is in the National Currency Collection.

New Netherlands' 54th Sale, April 1960, Lot 613, was described enthusiastically by John J. Ford, Jr., who was familiar first-hand with Canadian rarities (having sold the William B. Tennant Collection to Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) and having handled more outstanding Canadian coins at auction than any other American dealer of the era:

"Lot 613—The Excessively Rare 1862 British Columbia 10 Dollars in Silver. Crown. GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Rev. 10 DOLLARS 1862 in wreath. Silver, reeded edge. By Albrecht Küner. Not in McLachlan; Bowman 37. Dies of Breton No. 935, but known to him only in gold. Lightly toned specimen. One of approximately 10 struck, according to Bowman (page 10 of his brochure on Canadian patterns). [This coin is presently in the Pittman Collection, reports David W. Akers.]

"Probably the most coveted, with the companion $20 [an example of which was not offered by New Netherlands], of all Canadian pattern issues; of interest both as a tie-in with Western gold, as a Küner item, as a pattern for the earliest native Canadian gold coinage (however abortive), and as a great rarity. The British Columbia gold $10 and $20 have been called the 1822 half eagles of Canada.

"In silver they are almost equally desirable. No auction records of the $10 in silver are recent enough to be meaningful; for the record, the last one we know of was in the Farouk sale in 1954, at which it brought £330 Egyptian plus 5%, or approximately $1,000. The Farouk piece is now in a famous Midwestern collection; that here offered has been one of the great prizes of the consignor's cabinet for many years. An opportunity not due nor likely to be repeated for many years to come!"

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1862 British Columbia $20

Struck in Silver

719 **1862 British Columbia $20. Struck in silver.** 362. grains. 34.1mm. Dies in opposite directions (coin turn). **Specimen-61 (B&M/PCGS).** Light gray surfaces with some splashes of blue and gold. A gorgeous piece. One of several—probably about five—examples struck in silver by Albrecht Küner in 1862, just before turning the dies over to the British Columbia authorities who had commissioned them.

The British Columbia $20 in either silver or gold has been conspicuously absent from virtually every great collection of Canadian coins ever formed. These pieces have been written about, featured in books and journals, and talked about, but few have ever even *seen* one. That the Norweb Collection has both a silver (offered here) and gold (next lot) impression borders on the unbelievable, but that word describes the Norweb cabinet precisely.

Once this piece is sold, it may be years, decades, or generations before another opportunity is presented.

Description of the dies (applicable to both silver and gold strikings): Beaded border. In GOVERNMENT O and second E are lightly repunched as are U, M, and A in COLUMBIA. In the date the 1 is low, 862 about on the same level and slightly higher. Sans serif letters (also on $10). Oak wreath with full acorns as well as empty caps similar to the style of $10. Signed KÜNER F. below. The wreath is similarly styled to the $10 but differs in positional details indicating that no master model or plaster was used and reduced on a portrait lathe; instead, the dies were cut by hand.

Listed as Charlton BC-2.

1862 British Columbia $20 Struck in Gold

Obverse of Lot 720

1862 British Columbia $20

Struck in Gold

Capstone to the Canadian Numismatic Series

Ford: The Canadian "1822 $5"

One of Only Five Known—Finest in Private Hands

720 1862 British Columbia $20. Struck in gold. 546.5 grains. 34.1mm. **The highlight of the present sale, the capstone to the Canadian numismatic series. THE COIN!**

Suggested by John J. Ford, Jr., to be the Canadian equivalent to the United States 1822 $5 gold piece (of which just three are known, the only one in private hands having brought $687,500 in our Eliasberg Collection of U.S. Gold Coins, 1982).

Dies aligned in the same direction. Bright yellow-gold. A few sur-

face marks dictate the **Specimen-61 (B&M/PCGS)** classification, Only five are known to the cataloguer, of which just two are in private hands. This is the ultimate Canadian rarity, representing a gold impression of the largest Canadian denomination ever made. Dies by Albrecht Küner, by far the most famous die cutter of the American West.

In 1894 P.N. Breton, pioneer chronicler of items Canadian and numismatic, said of the coin he listed as No. 934, "Only one or two known," further commenting (without explanation) "I know of two in private collections." He speculated that there might be specimen(s) retained in the British Columbia Archives. In an article, "Canada's Ten Rarest coins," 1969, John McKay-Clements listed the 1862 British Columbia gold $10 and $20 and commented no further about the rarity except to quote Breton. McKay-Clements gave no indication that he had ever seen an example. The introductory text in the present British Columbia section of the catalogue relates the history of these pieces.

The cataloguer is aware of these examples that can be traced today:

1. The Norweb Collection coin here offered. Graded by us as Specimen-61. From the Virgil M. Brand Collection.

2. The John J. Pittman Collection coin, ex King Farouk Collection, Cairo. Graded by David W. Akers as Extremely Fine.

3. British Museum coin. Display coin from the 1862 Exhibition.

4. British Columbia Archives.

5. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Of the five, two are in private hands, and of those two, the present coin is the finer.

In reviewing copies of Virgil Brand's inventory of his extensive collection, David Tripp located information regarding Brand's purchase of British Columbian pattern coins. Apparently a $10 and $20 in silver were purchased from A.C. Nygren on May 21, 1913. These were sold by Bowers and Merena as part of our sale of the Virgil M. Brand Collection in 1983-4. On August 21, 1919, Brand acquired from Spink & Sons, Ltd. a $10 in gold and a $20 in gold. These are the Lt. Col. Leslie Ellis pieces. The $10 in gold was sold by Bowers and Merena in 1983. Finally, on March 27, 1922, Brand purchased a *second* $20 in gold from Sotheby's sale of the Nobleman Collection (Count Ferrari), through an agent, Spink. At some point, the less fine $20 was deaccessioned from the Brand holdings and the finer (the piece offered here) was eventually sold to the Norweb family. David Tripp also noted that Brand purchased in 1924 a $10 and a $20 in silver gilt. These must have been sold at some point by the Brand estate.

From the Virgil M. Brand Collection, Brand estate (1926), Horace Louis Philip Brand, John J. Ford, Jr. (1954), Norweb family. H.L.P. Brand, one of Virgil's two brothers shared half of the estate. For many years he sold coins wholesale to dealers and occasionally, retail to collectors, during which time many of Virgil's rarities were dispersed. H.L.P. Brand had given an "exclusive" to Robert Friedberg to be the only dealer in New York City with whom Brand would do business. New Netherlands Coin Co. (John J. Ford, Jr., and Charles M. Wormser), located in New York City, desired to buy some rarities, and H.L.P. Brand came up with the idea that while New Netherlands would not be allowed to do so, Ford, who lived in Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York, was "out of Friedberg's area" and could thus acquire pieces. Therefore, this 1862 British Columbia gold $20 from the Brand Collection went to Mrs. Norweb through Ford personally, not through New Netherlands (cf. recollection of John J. Ford, Jr., August 25, 1996).

1862 British Columbia $20 Struck in Gold

Reverse of Lot 720

NEW BRUNSWICK

PATTERNS

1861 Pattern Cent

New Brunswick

"One of Canada's 10 Rarest Coins"

721 **1861 Pattern cent. Charlton NB-1.** 87.1 grains. 25.4mm. Dies medal turn. **Specimen-65 BN (B&M/PCGS).** Light brown with shades of blue. Possibly issued on a bronze planchet. Exquisite strike. A superb gem.

Obverse "Large Bust" of Queen Victoria by William Wyon, legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT. REG: F:D: as used on contemporary British halfpennies, but specific die linkage with extant British pieces has not come to the attention of the cataloguer (but remains an inquiry with excellent potential if Proof British halfpennies of this era are examined). Reverse with adopted New Brunswick design with mayflowers.

Fred Bowman in "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," *Canadian Numismatic Association Journal,* July-August 1969, commented: "New Brunswick one cent, large bust and mayflowers, 1861. The only known specimen was offered in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* in 1915, 1917, and 1937 and in the A.N. Brushfield sale by Glendining in 1945. Only one specimen known."

The obverse die is very interesting under magnification for its numerous repunchings and, in particular the letters E and F, which were at first made with punches having the center element with a flared or splayed end, somewhat resembling the bell of a trumpet, then overpunched with standard style punches. This die was also used on Nova Scotia patterns NS-4 and NS-8 and is discussed by Hillel Kaslove, 1994. Leaves 3-3-3-4-2 in wreath; four berries arranged asymmetrically. Obverse style of contemporary British halfpenny. Reverse die is very well cut (for a remote Canadian province issue).

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

1862 Pattern 10 Cents

New Brunswick

Plain Edge, Unlisted

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

722 **1862 Pattern 10¢. Charlton NB-2A.** 35.8 grains. 17.7mm. **Plain edge and unlisted as such.** Dies oriented in the same direction. **Specimen-64 (B&M) or Specimen-63 (PCGS).** Gunmetal-blue toning with splashes of gold.

Obverse as the regular issue, with portrait of Queen Victoria. Reverse with arabesque surrounding 10 / CENTS / 1862, similar to that used for Newfoundland and on a pattern 10-cent piece made at the Royal Mint for Hong Kong.

Some obverse recutting, most notable at O (VICTORIA) which has an extra curve in the bottom loop. Latin I in denomination, 10, the zero being wide.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

NOVA SCOTIA

PATTERNS

1861 Pattern Half Cent

Nova Scotia

Beaded Border

Curious Obverse Lettering Style

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

723 **1861 Pattern half cent. Charlton NS-3.** 44.3 grains. 20.3mm. Plain Edge. Bronze. Beaded borders. Dies aligned 180°, apparently as always, although some citations suggest parallel alignment. **Bronzed Specimen-65 RB (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Brilliant surfaces, brown with blue iridescence.

Obverse with portrait of Queen Victoria, so-called "Large Bust" style by James Wyon, unsigned. Die made for a British farthing (1/4 penny) with British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse with wreath of roses surrounding a crown, inscription NOVA-SCOTIA [hyphenated] HALF CENT / 1861 around the border.

Farthing obverse style with beaded borders, each bead about 60% visible, rest in rim. *Flat tops to high surfaces of letter punches quite unlike the style normally seen.* A very curious letter punch set was used.

In 1860 the Royal Mint tried beaded borders in place of denticles (toothed projections) on the smaller denomination copper coins. The effect was quite artistic, but the beads caused the die rims to break away, and the new style, which had been used for a short time on circulating British coinage, was abandoned. The use of beaded borders on a few Canadian-related copper patterns of this era is numismatically significant, but does not seem to have been noticed previously in Canadian texts.

Hillel Kaslove, 1994, reported examining three pieces, all of which were bronzed Proofs. This type of finish was made by treating the planchet before striking, to give it a rich chestnut color, and was widely used at the Royal Mint during the middle of the 19th century. In the United States the Philadelphia Mint issued bronzed Proofs of many of its "Mint List" medals, of pattern $10 coins in the early 1860s, and, it is thought with good authority, some of the regular-issue 1864 (without L) bronze Indian cents.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953. Earlier from the J.B. Caldecott Collection, Lot 379, London, 1912.

1861 Pattern Half Cent

Nova Scotia

Beaded Border

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

724 **1861 Pattern half cent. Charlton NS-7.** 43.0 grains. 20.3mm. Bronze. Dies medal turn. **Specimen-65 (B&M) or Specimen-64 (PCGS)**. Mostly red with tinges of brown. Struck in the brilliant mirror (not bronzed) Proof format, different from the foregoing.

Obverse is a British halfpenny die with James Wyon's "Large Bust" of Queen Victoria, unsigned. With British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse is the design adopted for circulation in Nova Scotia, with a wreath of mayflowers and roses enclosing a crown and the date, with HALF CENT / NOVA SCOTIA around the border.

Beaded border as before, but from a different die, with differently styled letter punches with rounded high surfaces to the finished letters. Hillel Kaslove reported a piece with the portrait doubled on the chin and neck and with some letters repunched, namely two T's in BRITT D:G, REG and F. D.

An example in New Netherlands' 54th sale, 1960, was described as: "Choice Proof; obverse naturally streaked red, reverse brilliant. Likewise of extreme rarity; no auction records known to us."

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1861 Pattern Cent

Nova Scotia

"One of Canada's 10 Rarest Coins"

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

725 **1861 Pattern cent. Charlton NS-4.** 87.6 grains. 25.6mm. Dies medal turn. **Specimen-65 RB (B&M/PCGS)**, but primarily red. A few spots are scarcely worthy of notice.

Obverse is a British halfpenny die with "Large Bust" of Queen Victoria by James Wyon, unsigned. With British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse with wreath of roses surrounding crown, NOVA-SCOTIA ONE CENT / 1861 at border.

Obverse from error punches, corrected, at E and F as used on 1861 New Brunswick pattern cent NB-1 and on one of at least two varieties of Nova Scotia NS-8; same die illustrated by Hillel Kaslove, 1994, and described as having "double bar" at E and F. NOVA-SCOTIA. Date with I's instead of 1's; first two digits repunched.

Fred Bowman in "Canadian Patterns," 1957, commented: "The wreath of roses on the reverse caused rejection of this design, as it was felt that the mayflower, the newly adopted emblem of the province, should be more prominently featured on the new coinage, in preference to the English rose. This is known as the roses reverse."

John J. Ford, Jr., cataloguer for New Netherlands' 54th Sale, 1960, stated "Extremely rare, no auction records known to us." Similar to W.W.C. Wilson Collection:562.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1861 Pattern Cent

Nova Scotia

726 **1861 Pattern cent. Charlton NS-6.** 86.4 grains. A special striking but not convincing as a Proof (Specimen). The obverse dies are heavily dished. **MS-60 RB (B&M/PCGS)**. Medium orange-red toning, somewhat mottled, with flecks of blue.

Obverse from a British halfpenny die, with "Small Bust" of Queen Victoria by Leonard Charles Wyon, unsigned. With British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse with wreath of roses surrounding crown, NOVA-SCOTIA ONE CENT / 1861 at border, as used on NS-4.

Apparently exceedingly rare. Fred Bowman in "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," 1969, listed this variety, noting: "The only known specimen went from the Wright sale in 1923 to the Brushfield sale in 1945 to the New Netherlands sale in 1960." The W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), Lot 562, had a piece described as Proof. Very rare."

Obverse with some repunching especially at C (VICTORIA). NOVA-SCOTIA. I's in date. Hillel Kaslove, 1994, describes a piece with "both I's and A of VICTORIA, RITT of BRITT, EG of REG, and D all recut," this being from a different die.

1861 Pattern Cent

Nova Scotia

727 **1861 Pattern cent. Charlton NS-8.** 88.6 grains. 25.5mm. Dies aligned 180°. **Specimen-64 BN (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Brown surfaces with iridescent blue. Gorgeous.

Obverse "Large Bust" of Queen Victoria by James Wyon, unsigned, as made for a British halfpenny and with British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse as adopted for use in Nova Scotia and with appropriate inscriptions. Large Rosebud variety.

Obverse repunching on very few letters, but including C in VICTORIA; however, different from preceding. Well made reverse. 1's in date. Hillel Kaslove, 1994, describes two die varieties of this issue.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1861 Pattern Cent

Nova Scotia

Possibly Unpublished Variant

728 **1861 Pattern cent. Charlton NS-8,** *but from different obverse die.* 87.2 grains. 25.7 mm. Dies aligned in the same direction. **Specimen-64 RB (B&M/PCGS).** Surfaces nicely blended primarily brown. Some splashes of iridescent blue. Brian Cornwell suggests Specimen-63.

Slightly different British halfpenny "Large Bust" obverse die from preceding, less recutting. Reverse with same die as preceding, regular issue for Nova Scotia known as the "Mayflower Reverse."

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

186- (unfinished date) Pattern Cent

Nova Scotia

729 **186- Pattern cent. Charlton NS-10.** 89.3 grains. 25.7mm. **Specimen-63 RB (B&M/PCGS).** Lint mark in hair on head. Red and brown surfaces. Incomplete date, a "story" coin illustrating that the Royal Mint apparently intended to make up dies dated 186, leaving the last digit blank to be filled in with appropriate terminal digits for given dates as orders were received.

Obverse from British halfpenny die with British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT REG: F:D:. Reverse is a pattern design for Nova Scotia, date incomplete.

Obverse with toothed denticles, a die not seen earlier and unlike the beaded borders usually seen on 1861 issues. A half cent with unfinished date is described by Bowman, 1957, p. 6, with the notation that the only known example is in the H. Alexander Parsons Collection. This could have been the coin earlier in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), Lot 563, which was described as "Proof. Extremely Rare." The Wilson Collection cataloguer, Raymond, noted that R.W. McLachlan was somewhat confused in his descriptions of 1861 pattern half cents and cents.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

1856 Copper Token Cliché

Nova Scotia

730 **1856 Obverse die striking for a copper penny, struck in white metal. Breton-875. MS-60.** 38.3 grains. 33.3mm. Only example seen by us.

Obverse die impression on thin metal planchet backed with paper, the style of die trial often referred to as a *cliché*, less formally, *squeezing*.

Obverse with Queen Victoria and inscription, L.C.W. (for Leonard Charles Wyon) below bust. Dies were prepared at the Royal Mint, London. Contract coinage for this official pre-Confederation Nova Scotia government token took place at the Heaton Mint.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.

NEWFOUNDLAND

PATTERNS

1864 Pattern Cent

Newfoundland

731 **1864 Pattern bronze cent. Charlton NF-6.** 88.1 grains. 25.5mm. Plain edge. **Specimen-64 RB (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).**

Obverse similar to the adopted design except that the inscription reads VICTORIA QUEEN, a non-Latin style not used in regular Canadian-related coinage except for the 1871 Prince Edward Island cent. The reverse is similar to the regular Newfoundland design except that a leaf is absent from each side of the wreath apex.

Finer than Edmonton:2306 and Frontenac:5418 offerings. An example is in the National Currency Collection and has the F in NEWFOUNDLAND repunched and, apparently, is from a different die than the Norweb coin.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1865 Pattern Cent

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

732 **1865 Pattern cent. Charlton NF-7.** 85.1 grains. **Bronzed Specimen-65 BN (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Probably struck on a bronzed planchet, as it closely resembles Proof coins of the era that were (such as those struck in the Philadelphia Mint, and, especially, the Royal Mint). A gem coin with some hints of blue.

Obverse with portrait of Queen Victoria as used on the contemporary British halfpenny, but with British legends, VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D:. Reverse is a pattern design similar to the regular Newfoundland issue except there is one leaf missing from the top left and right sides of the wreath.

In NEWFOUNDLAND W doubled at top, U with double bottom. Reverse with Roman-style I in date; I is patched. This identical die pair also was used to strike copper impressions.

1865 Pattern Cent

Newfoundland

733 **1865 Pattern bronze cent. Charlton NF-7.** 84.0 grains. 25.5mm. Plain edge. Dies oriented 180°. **Specimen-64 RB (B&M/PCGS).** With hints of blue and iridescence. Sharply struck. A splendid gem. Duplicate of preceding.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1864 Pattern Five Cents

Newfoundland

734 **1864 Pattern five cents in bronze. Charlton NF-2.** Plain edge. Die alignment 180°. **Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-63 RB (PCGS).** Medium brown surfaces with splashes of blue.

Obverse similar to adopted design. Reverse with design regularly used on New Brunswick coinage.

An example was in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection sale, 1925.

From the William B. Tennant Collection. Earlier in the Caldecott and Murdoch Collections.

1865 Pattern Five Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

735 **1865 Pattern five cents in silver. Charlton NF-8.** Plain edge. 17.9 grains 15.3mm. **Specimen-64 (B&M/PCGS).**

Obverse is similar to regular design. Reverse is similar to regular design except that the arches in the arabesque are thinner.

On the reverse E and T in CENTS and 186 in date are repunched. The pellets around the beaded border inside the arabesque are diverse in size and format and vary from elliptical to round to irregular shapes.

From A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.

1865 Pattern Five Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

736 **1865 Pattern five cents in silver. Charlton NF-11.** Plain edge. Die alignment 180°. **Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Light lilac toning over mirror surfaces. A splendid gem. Under magnification some "shadow" from the first of two blows from the Proof press can be seen.

The dots in the border inside the coin and within arabesque are well formed compared to preceding. N in CENTS repunched, top part of curve at bottom of 5 is broken (incomplete).

Hillel Kaslove, 1994, suggests that "the matrices for Charlton NF-8 were used to produce new punches which in turn produced new matrices. The arches were now enlarged, thickened, and appear as raised lines."

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1865 Pattern 10 Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

737 **1865 Pattern 10 cents in silver. Charlton NF-9.** 34.9 grains. 17.7mm. Dies are 180° alignment. **Specimen-64 (PCGS) or Specimen-62 (B&M/Brian Cornwell).** A brilliant, glittering example. Some light lines in the field may or may not keep this from a higher category.

No period after NEWFOUNDLAND. I (VICTORIA) too high and tilted to right. Reverse with Roman letter I's in denomination and date. S in CENTS repunched; 1 in date a bit high. Pellets in circle irregularly shaped as "biscuits" with rounded edges.

From the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

1865 Pattern 10 Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

738 **1865 Pattern 10 cents in silver. Charlton NF-12.** 33.9 grains. 17.7mm. Plain edge. Dies coin turn. **Specimen-64 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Nicely blended iridescent toning, the reverse being a virtual kaleidoscope. One of the nicest patterns we have ever seen of any variety or era.

Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Right of U in same word is missing. This obverse die is closely related to that used on the earlier-offered 1865 $2 gold, Lots 680-681, but is different in some respects. There is a close correlation of 10 cents and $2 obverse dies of this era, and absolute identity in some instances. I's on reverse. No repunching of note.

From J. Douglas Ferguson.

1865 Pattern 20 Cents

Newfoundland

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

739 **1865 Pattern 20-cent in silver. Charlton NF-13.** 69.5 grains. 22.9mm. Plain edge. Dies oriented in the same direction **Specimen-63. (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** Brilliant with champagne toning. Splendid.

Both I's, C, and O of VICTORIA doubled; pellets quite round. On the reverse there is no repunching. Raised, scribed line inside of the rim denticles.

1865 20-Cent Piece

Newfoundland

Trial Piece in Bronze—Unique

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

740 **1865 20-cents. Bronze trial piece. NF-21.** Dies medal turn. Plain edge. 79.6 grains. 22.9mm. Dies oriented in the same direction. **Specimen-65 (B&M/Brian Cornwell) or Specimen-64 BN (PCGS).** A superb example, with rich brown surfaces. Sharply and boldly struck.

Believed to be unique. Possibly the same as or related to W.W.C. Wilson Lot 609: "Twenty cents. 1865 Proof in copper. Very rare."

Certain of the "hairlines" seen, particularly on the reverse, are in fact *raised* die striae made during the die preparation process, and are common to the majority of Specimen and pattern strikings of Victorian-era Canadian coins.

First digit of date appears as I. These same dies were used to make silver impressions, one of which is listed among regular Newfoundland coins in the present catalogue, Lot 625.

From the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

Fantastic 1865 Pattern $2 In Gold

Newfoundland

741 **1865 Pattern $2 struck in gold. Charlton NF-15.** 50.3 grains. 17.7mm. Dies oriented in normal alignment. **Specimen-63 (B&M/Brian Cornwell/PCGS).** A splendid gem example struck in gold—and of commanding importance as such. A major opportunity, the likes of which may not be repeated for a long time.

The present coin, **a pattern gold coin actually struck in gold, the intended metal,** ranks high in any enumeration of the most desirable of all Canadian-related coins.

The obverse features a small bust of Queen Victoria, as on the silver five cents, within a beaded circle, with the surrounding legend VICTORIA D:G REG: NEWFOUNDLAND. The reverse is a pattern design somewhat similar to that actually adopted, with the denomination expressed three different ways. Both obverse and reverse have sans serif (block) letters, a very unusual style for gold coinage (except that the British Columbia $10 and $20 gold coins by Küner use them; regular Newfoundland $2 gold coins minted 1865-1888 were with serif-style letters on both sides).

Quite possibly, **only two or three are known,** and even this estimate may be generous. In the *American Journal of Numismatics,* October 1884, R.W. McLachlan commented: "The only specimen I have seen is in the collection of the British Museum. Another pattern of the same date is reported to have been struck, but I have not been able to see a specimen."

In 1957 in "Canadian Patterns," Fred Bowman commented, "The only specimen of this coin, a gold specimen, to come to the attention of the writer was offered in Spink's circular of May 1910, No. 76006." A few years later, July-August 1969, in an article titled "Canada's Ten Rarest Coins," Fred Bowman commented: "Only one specimen known. Newfoundland two dollars, 1865. (Bowman Pattern 34). This piece was offered in Spink's circular in 1910 and is now in a private collection."

One other is in the British Museum.

Sans serif letters. A in VICTORIA an inverted V crudely patched with a highly raised crossbar, a vivid blunder when viewed under magnification.

From the King Farouk Sale, Lot 900, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

END OF SALE

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—— Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections. 1990. Contained a section with outstanding Canadian decimal coins.

—— Frontenac Collection. 1991. Contained many high-grade items among which was a double Specimen set of 1858 and other rare Specimen strikings.

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Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America Census Report. Various issues. Parsippany, NJ.

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The Numismatist. Organ of the American Numismatic Association. Has contained much information on Canadian coins over the years, particularly during the first 25 years after its founding in 1888.

Paramount International Coin Corporation. Long Beach Sale, 1975. Contains a small but splendid selection of gems from the Heaton Mint hoard. Catalogued by Raymond N. Merena.

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